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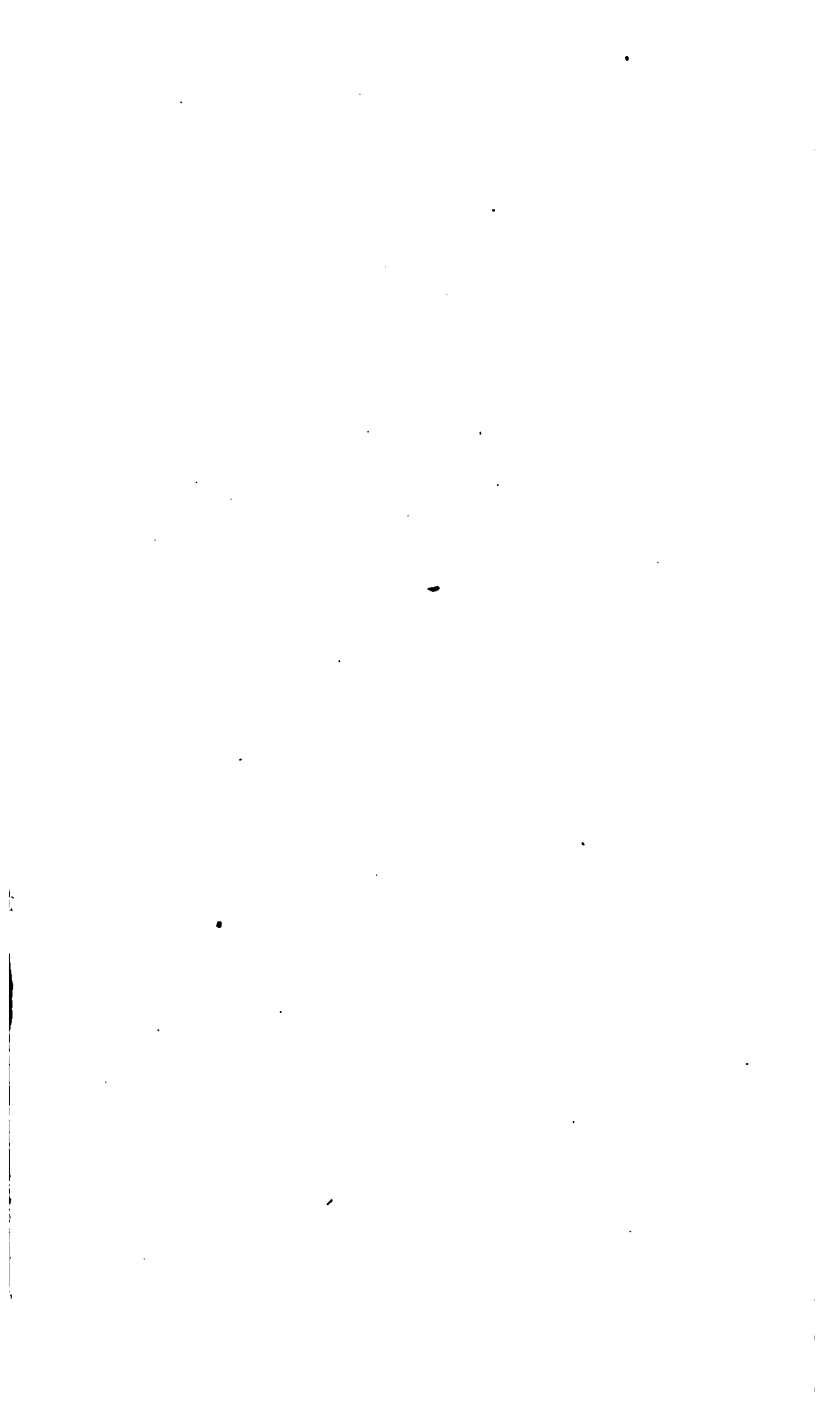
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ANNALS OF DERRY.







LONDONERY IN 1847.
[FROM THE NORTH EAST.]

W. & A. G. & Co. London.

W. & A. G. & Co. London.

THE
ANNALS OF DERRY,

SHOWING

The Rise and Progress of the Town from the earliest
accounts on Record to the Plantation under
King James I.—1613.

AND THENCE OF

THE CITY OF LONDONDERRY

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY ROBERT SIMPSON.



*Gough Adds Ireland.
80. 291.*

LONDONDERRY—HEMPTON.

1847.



TO
THE CITIZENS OF LONDONDERRY
THIS
LITTLE VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY
THEIR MUCH ATTACHED FRIEND
AND
FELLOW-CITIZEN,
THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE.

An accurate knowledge of our domestic history is no ordinary attainment: to be entirely, or even partially, unacquainted with it is inexcusable, as the history of LONDONDERRY is not an uninteresting one. In vain do we attempt to plead an apology for our deficiency, to the intelligent and inquisitive stranger or tourist, if found unable to gratify his curiosity in this respect, although we may plume ourselves in having imbibed much from the "Greek and Roman spring." The tourist has hitherto inquired for "a GUIDE TO LONDONDERRY"—but none to be had.

The Annals and Statistics of our City, being like those of other Cities, are composed of many incidents briefly narrated: in their selection and classification for our present purpose, considerable precaution has been used; whilst the authenticity of each article has been duly scrutinised. In tracing down the *chain* that led to those important events, which, long since tended, chiefly, to characterise the Citizens, of Londonderry, and the Colonists of Ulster; the Author (or rather the Compiler,) has made occasional references to the general histories of England and Ireland, in order to notice briefly the principal plots, agencies, rebellions, atrocities, &c. immediately preceding, and connected with those events, that our youthful Fellow-Citizens may in some degree, have more directly a knowledge of the causes from

PREFACE.

which those events originated. In thus proceeding, radically and gradually, the Author humbly hopes that this volume will prove serviceable.

With respect to the plates.—The plan of the City and that of the Siege have been taken, and reduced to the size of the book, from plans taken immediately after the retiring of the besieging army, and the opening of the gates, by Captain Francis Neville, a meritorious Engineer Officer of the garrison, who distinguished himself during that memorable event. The sketches of the South-side and East-end of the Cathedral, have also been reduced from views taken by the same gentleman ; which sketches represent its external appearance now, nearly the same as then, with the exception of the spire, and a few modern, fantastic decorations. The frontispiece represents a view of the City at the present time, sketched at a position on the North-east side of the river.

Londonderry, July 31, 1847.

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INTRODUCTION.

SECTION. I.—In submitting the Statistics of Derry to the Public, the Compiler presumes that he has no apology to make. Being unconnected with, and uninfluenced by, any *party*, publicly or privately, he is not subject to the nod of any one; and therefore claims the privilege of stating, fairly and honestly, *things as they have been*, so far as they may be necessary to illustrate the Statistics of Derry. Opprobrious epithets of every kind, applied to *sects* or *parties*, of any denomination, have been scrupulously avoided, as they could not tend, in the least degree, to strengthen truth, or to invalidate falsehood.

Considering it his duty, as a Derryman, to pay particular attention to the early history of the Town, he has endeavoured to arrange the progress and facts set forth in the scanty and scattered records to be met with in regular succession, down to the period of the Plantation in anno 1613. With the Plantation came a new Era. The City erected, brought into existence a new order of both men and manners, laws and institutions. Hence the Statistics have gradually assumed something of a regular shape, though not as yet systematically recorded. The object of the present volume is, to supply the deficiency. Since the commencement of the present century, the writer can, with more confidence, depend on his own testimony, having been a silent but an attentive observer of all the changes that have taken place, and of all the improvements effected. In selecting the materials necessary, he has been studiously careful not to overstate nor underrate the authorities of others.

SEC. II.—On the Western side of the Foyle, and on the summit of a precipitous eminence, in latitude 54° 59' N. and longitude 7° 19' W.* stands the City of Derry—in the

* Ordnance Survey.

Diocese of Derry, and Barony of Tirkeeran, it is the last station in the North-West Circuit of Assize. Following the course of the river, Derry is about 14 miles from Lifford, at which town the Foyle takes its name, being formed there by the confluence of the Mourne and Finn, four miles from the junction of the river with Lough Foyle, 22 miles from the ocean, and about 143 miles from Dublin by the present mail coach road.

In approaching the City in any direction, but particularly on the south-east side of the river, the stranger or tourist is at once struck with its romantic situation. Viewed from what side soever, its elevated and insulated position, backed by mountains; its ranges of buildings ascending above each other from the bank of the river, and terminated by the lofty spire of its venerable Cathedral; its far-famed and time-worn battlements, and the towering Testimonial, erected to the memory of the gallant Walker and his brave associates in arms; its long-connecting line of bridge—all combine to wrest the attention of the traveller, and to awaken historical reminiscences of the ever-memorable struggle and triumph, of 1688-9. And whether it be regarded in relation to its singularly picturesque appearance, or to its historical associations, Londonderry is not inferior, in point of interest, to any other city or town in Ireland.

CHAPTER I.

Origin—Name—Situation—Description of the ancient Buildings, &c. of the Town.

LIKE that of many other towns, the early History of Derry is involved in much obscurity. Previous to the introduction of Christianity into it, there are no authentic records of it to be found; and from that, to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, its history is entirely ecclesiastical. Its name however, *Doire*, from the old Celtic word *Dru*, or *Drew*, ("an oak or oak wood,") has been preserved. Down to the tenth century, it went by the name of *Doire Calgach*, or Derry Calgach, the affix Calgach being the name of a pagan warrior. Hence, Derry Calgach signifies "the oak wood of the warrior." Towards the end of the tenth century this name yielded to that of *Doire-Cholum-Cille*, or Derry-Columb-Kille, in honour of Saint Columb,* who, it has been asserted, erected an Abbey of the Order of St. Augustine here, about the middle of the sixth century. *Cille* or *Kille*, (Celtic,) a cell or house for worship. The town, or rather the island in which it is situated, seems to have borne, in later times, the name of *Termon-doire* (Termonderry,) for adjacent to it were the *termon* or *free* lands belonging to the Sanctuary or Abbey. All these, however, were dropped in their turn by the Charter of King James I. for the modern prefix (London,) hence Londonderry. Even the river which winds its course majestically round the southern and eastern boundary of the City, has derived its name from pagan antiquity. *Feabail-mic-Lodain*, or Favel, the son of Lodan, was, it appears, drowned in the Lough, (probably being enamoured like another Narcissus;) the waves cast his body ashore, and rolled a large stone over it, which formed his sepulchral monument. Hence, Lough Favel or Foyle.†

The town, if such it might then be termed, consisted originally of a few humble, straggling huts, of a conical shape, constructed of mud or wood, in conformity to the

* St. Columb was, it appears, a native of Gartan in Donegal.

† Foyle implies a smoothly flowing stream.

scanty means, and more to the modes of life of its inhabitants; which modes closely approached those of wild uncultivated nature. And, with respect to the system of religion practised, it was nothing else than Druidism, which they inherited from their ancestors and brethren of the Celtic race in Britain; but, after the introduction of Christianity into it, and the erection of religious houses and habitations for the monks and the clergy, in times less remote, the town began to assume a habitable appearance. In those days every *stone* building, no matter how rudely constructed, was called a *Castle*; and the only one of this kind recorded to have been erected in Derry, was a small *square tower* built by O'Dougherty, Chief of Inishowen, in the middle of the sixteenth century, for a citadel or place of defence; or as it has been supposed, for the purpose of imprisoning O'Donnel, Chief of Tirconnell (Donegall,) on a spot of ground purchased for that purpose from the *Erenach*, Mac Loughlin. The same was repaired by Sir Henry Docwra, on his arrival at Derry, in 1600. Of this castle some remains are supposed to have existed in the old Magazine lately pulled down, which stood in Magazine-street, opposite to the platform or demi-bastion, a little above the Butter market. The site and some of the old materials are now occupied by a tobacco-store. But of none of the original ecclesiastical buildings is there a vestige to be found. They have all shared the fate of the venerable *Oak grove*, in the midst of which they were erected, and which had been preserved through successive ages with equally religious veneration.

In times long past there were in Ireland many *Derries*. Even from a lingering traditionary remembrance of their former condition the name would be entitled to attention. When crowned with oaks, they were distinguishable from the dense forest of firs, skirting the marshy plains around them, and the abundance of ancient timber found in the districts surrounding the town of *our* Derry, is now evinced by tradition and public documents as well as by frequent observation. The vast quantities of pine found in all the bogs; of yew at Magilligan; and the immense number of huge fossil oaks and firs in the mosses, even in the most exposed situation, are a sufficient proof. But *Derry-Calgach* or *Derry-Columbkille* stood pre-eminent over every other *Derry*.

From its local and natural advantages generally, and its

singularly picturesque position, it being mostly on a hill gradually precipitous on all sides, but less so on the south-west, and which was in former times entirely insulated, the town was considered by the native Irish the *acropolis* of the north. The whole extent of the western boundary of the island was a "wet bog" or slob, over which the tide flowed freely, so that "the approach to it was made by causeways." The circumference of the hill or island is of an oval form; the hill ascends to the height of 119 feet above the level of the Foyle, and contains 199 acres, 3 roods, and 30 perches. From an inquiry made at Derry in 1603, it appears that the southern half of the island belonged, at that time, to St. Columb's Monastery, and the northern half to the Nunnery, each containing by estimation "*half-a-quarter of land*." The nunnery was established previous to the year 1218, and is supposed to have been of the Cistercian* Order, over which Bebhinn, *female Erenach* of Derry, for some time presided: it was situated on the south side of the town.

St. Columb's Church, (*Duibh Regles, or Dw Regles, i. e. "Black Abbey Church,"* so called to distinguish it from the next,) stood near the monastery in the dense part of the grove. The ruins of it were to be seen in 1520.

Teampull Mor, (Temple More or great Church,) erected in 1164, was one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical structures built in Ireland previous to the settlement of the Anglo Normans, in the twelfth century. It was erected under the superintendence of Flahertach O'Brolchain, (Hibernicè, O'Brollaghan, Anglicè Bradley or Brolley,) *Coarbe* (successor) of Columbkille, assisted by Muirchertach O'Loughlin, a Chieftain: "eighty houses" or huts were removed to make room for it and the accompanying buildings. This Church gave the name of Templemore to the parish in which the City of Derry is situated, and which sometimes went by the name of Termonderry.

The long or round Tower was adjacent to the Temple More; both stood without the space occupied by the present city, on the ground now allotted to the Roman Catholic Chapel and Grave-yard, and with the exception of the belfry, they were partly destroyed by Sir Henry Docwra's

* The Cistercian Order was founded at Citeux, in France, in 1098.

troops, in 1600, for the purpose, it is stated, of employing the old materials in the construction of *his* city.

The Tower survived till after the Siege, being marked on the maps or plans of that time as the "Long Tower or Temple More," and in the Charter of Derry, it is called "St. Columbkille's Tower." The street or lane leading from Bishop's-gate to the Roman Catholic Chapel, was its site, and still bears its name.

The Dominican Monastery and Church were founded in 1274. The number of friars in this Abbey previous to the suppression, was generally 150, and a convent of the same order was maintained in Derry till a late period, and which, in 1750, contained nine brothers. It is supposed to have stood on the north side of the City, without the wall.

The Monastery and Church of the Franciscan or Begging Friars stood according to the inquiry of 1609, "on the North side of the bog," on the ground now occupied by Abbey-street, William-street, and Rossville-street; there were three acres of land attached to these buildings.

The Convent and Church of St. Augustine were situated within the limits of the present City. The Abbey occupied the site of the See-house or Bishop's Palace, and its church in the rear, in the space now enclosed between the Palace and the City Wall. Both are supposed to have been erected in the close of the thirteenth century, and not sooner; so that St. Columb's Monastery could not have been of that Order.* The Augustinean Church seems to have been the only religious house preserved on the erection of the City. It was repaired and used by the Londoners previous to the erection of the Protestant Cathedral, which was finished in 1633, and on ground never before occupied by any other religious house. On the completion of the Cathedral, the Augustinean Church was ever after known as the "Little Church." The Chapel of Ease is not the same.

In times of fierce contention and furious zeal of the neighbouring chiefs and their tributary clans, each to establish his claim to usurped domination, or to repel, with ruthless

* If the Augustinean Abbey of Derry was established by Augustine, who received his mission to Britain ann. 597, from Pope Gregory I. and who was styled the Apostle of the English, and "consecrated in France Archbishop of the English nation," the Abbey founded by Columbkille, in A. D. 546, could not have been of that Order.

courage, the predatory incursion of the lawless intruder, Derry was considered a sanctuary by the oppressed and unoffending, as well as a place of refuge to the vanquished. On such occasions the principal religious houses served as depositories for the moveable wealth—cups, goblets, rings, jewellery, &c. of the fugitives, who, as might be expected, were stripped of their property by every rapacious plunderer.

CHAPTER II.

Chronological List of remarkable Events—Government of the Town—Ecclesiastical—Coarb—Erenach—and Termoner—Bishops.

THE accounts handed down to us by ancient Irish historians, being confined to the dry mention of a transaction in the fewest words, and without description or detail, can be considered little more than a chronological table. The following notices of important events, extracted from their annals, will, in some degree, show the progress of the town of Derry, and also the checks it sustained :—

546.—A Monastery stated to have been erected here by St. Columb : it was the first of his ecclesiastical buildings.

783.—Derry-Calgach was burned, and the Abbey destroyed.

812.—The Abbey and Town burned by the Danes and Norwegians, who first infested Ireland in 795 ; and who heightened the atrocity on this occasion by a massacre of the clergy and the students.

832.—Niall Caille, a Chieftain, and Murchadh, Chief of Aileach (Elagh,) defeated the Danes and Norwegians with great slaughter at *Derry-Calgach*.

989-97.—Derry Calgach was plundered by the same, who carried off the shrine of St. Columbkille.

1095.—The Abbey was consumed by fire.

1124-35.—Ardgar, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Aileach, was slain by the ecclesiastics in defence of the church of Columbkille ; in consequence of which the town and churches were afterwards burned through revenge.

- 1146.—A violent tempest blew down sixty oaks (“*seuaginta robora*,”) in Derry-Columbkille, by which several persons were killed and others were disabled in the Church.
- 1149.—Derry-Columbkille was burned.
- 1162.—A *Cashel*, (or circular wall, serving as a fortification,) was erected around the Abbey Church and the buildings adjoining.
- 1163-64.—A large lime kiln and also the Temple More were built.
- 1166.—Derry-Columbkille was burned as far as the Church *Duv Regles*, by Rory O’Morna.
- 1178.—A violent storm prostrated 120 oaks in Derry-Columbkille.
- 1195.—The Abbey was plundered by Rury, the son of Dunleve, Chief of Ulidia, (the County of Down,) with an English force.
- 1197.—Sir John De Courcy, (afterwards Lord of Connaught and Earl of Ulster,) proceeded from Ulidia with an *English* force; and having ravaged the whole country on their route hither, plundered the Churches of Cluaini (Clooney,) and Enagh (Enagh,) and that of Derry-Columbkille.
- Mac Etig, one of the Kianachts (O’Cahans or O’Kanes, of Kennaght,) robbed the altar of the Temple More, carrying away the four richest goblets in Ireland. The property was soon after recovered, and Mac Etig was hanged at the “Cross of Executions.”
- 1198.—De Courcy again plundered Derry, Tyrone, and Inishowen.
- 1203.—Derry was burned from the burial ground of St. Martin to the well of St. Adamnan.
- 1211.—Thomas Mac Uchtry, (or Gothred, a Scotchman from Galloway,) and the sons of Randal Mac Donnel, came to Derry “with a large fleet,” (probably of *carracks*, to wit, vessels made of wickerwork, and covered with raw hides,) and plundered and destroyed the town.
- 1213.—The same person and Rory Mac Randal plundered Derry: and from the Church carried off with them to Cuil-raithen (Coleraine,) all the jewellery

belonging to the people of Derry and the north of Ireland.

1222.—Niall O'Neill plundered Derry.

1310-11.—King Edward II. granted, with the consent of Goffridus Mac Loughlin, Bishop of Derry, and that of his Chapter, the town of "*Derrecolumbkille*," to Richard De Burgo, Earl of Ulster, (descended from King Richard I.) and his heirs for ever.

1537.—The Irish Annals of Derry, preceding its occupation by the English, end at this date: nothing of importance relating to the town is recorded till the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Although it does not appear in the Annals of Derry, so far as the compiler of these Statistics has been able to discover, that there were, in those days, any Courts of Law, or any established system of judicature in the town; yet it would not be warrantable to assert that there was no regular code of discipline and inquiry adopted, by which immorality was to be checked, and delinquents were to be punished. We find that profanation of the altar, and the destruction of property, were punishable with death. From the middle of the sixth century the government of the town was at the disposal of the *Coarbs*, *Erenachs*, and *Termoners*: the ruling chieftain of the district seems to have had but little or nothing to do with its internal management. The *Coarb* (who was successor to St. Columb, in direct order,) was Abbot of the principal Monastery: he officiated in the Abbey Church, and in the Temple More, when erected. The *Erenach* and *Termoner* were evidently ecclesiastics ("*Sancti Patres*;") for it was required that they should "all be, for the most part, *Scholars*, and be able to *speak Latin*." Latterly, however, it does not appear that it was indispensably necessary for them to be so; but they were the chief tenants of the bishop. The *Erenach* (*eirenes*—Greek—a peacemaker,) settled all the civil broils. The *Termoner* was the arbiter of all controversies relative to the *Termon* or Abbey lands, from whose decision there could be no appeal.

Though it is connected with the Statistics of the town, yet the writer does not consider it necessary to insert the long catalogue of its ecclesiastics previous to the plantation. Let it suffice to state, that Flahertach O'Brolchain

(O'Brollaghan,) Abbot of Derry, was the first promoted to the episcopal throne of Derry, anno 1158, at which time the See was constituted by a decree of the Synod of Brigh-Mac-Faidhg (in the north of Meath,) when the Pope's Legate and twenty-five Bishops attended: and that Redmond O'Galchor (O'Gallagher,) who died in 1601, was the last Roman Catholic Prelate anterior to the introduction of the reformed Religion into the Diocese. After him the Roman Catholic see was vacant for a century. Previous to the reign of King James I. no regal investiture of Bishops of the Established Church, had ever been effected, or perhaps attempted, in any of the three Sees—Derry, Clogher, or Raphoe.

CHAPTER III.

The principal Septs or Clans of Ulster—Their Position—Confederates—Influence of the Chiefs in the districts surrounding Derry, on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558.

THE period at which we are soon to arrive, is one of the most important in the History of Ireland. As yet the province of Ulster had not become the arena of the grand conflict which was to "seal the destiny of the north." The powerful sept of Hy-Niall or O'Neill, being descended from Royal Irish ancestry, still lay unsubdued, though greatly weakened, in their strong holds, who, from the beginning of the eleventh century, had borne a conspicuous part in the turbulent broils and sanguinary contests of their country. In every reign, the representative of the Tyrone O'Neills was found among the most obstinate opponents of British power in Ireland. "Often the leaders of the formidable insurrections of the native forces; often yielding and swearing fealty; often again in arms, and among the enemies, or siding with the pensioned protectors of the English Pale." Being at the head of all the northern clans, the greater part of Ulster was, since the year 1333, under their influence; and in 1597, the whole of it, except the castles along the coast was completely under their controul and that of their adherents. The district now forming the county of Londonderry, was, even at a later period, in the hands of, and governed by, their tributary, refractory chieftains; who, at

the best, gave but an occasional and doubtful acknowledgment of subjection to British authority.

The sept next in power was that of O'Donnell of Tirconnell or Donegall, who after many fierce and hard-fought contests for territory and predominance with the O'Neills, forced the latter, in 1514, to restore the territories which had been wrested from them, and to renew the charter with the O'Donnells: notwithstanding, when occasion required it, a coalition of all their forces was most readily formed to encounter the common enemy. Being a branch of the same stock, this tribe was known by the name of Kinel-Connell, whilst that of O'Neill was distinguished by the name of Kinel-Owen.* After the fall of the Irish monarchy in the house of O'Connor, and the consequent decline of that of O'Neill, the increasing power of the O'Donnells enabled them to recover their possession of Inishowen, and to place in it, about the beginning of the fifteenth century, as tributary, one of the O'Doughertys, a chief in "Tir Enda," (of Taughboyne, it appears,) the head of a clan of considerable distinction and who was related to the O'Donnells by marriage. He was the first who assumed the title of *Lord* of Inishowen. Still the territory of Inishowen remained liable to be contested, O'Dougherty paying tribute or rent to him that was uppermost: the tribute exacted by O'Neill was sixty milch cows every May day: that paid to O'Donnell was sixty beeves and sixty milch cows every May day, and increased to sixty beeves thrice a year, or one hundred and eighty annually; with sixty horsemen and one hundred and twenty "foot-men of war for the field, and entertainment for his *bonnaghts* or hired auxiliaries, however numerous, for nine nights."

The clan of O'Kane or O'Cahan possessed the territory extending by a line from Derry to the Bann at Toome, which comprised more than the northern half of that which is now known by the County of Londonderry. The principal residence of O'Neill was near Dungannon: of O'Donnell, at Lifford; of O'Dougherty, Burt Castle; of O'Kane, at Limavady. These were the leading septs whose chiefs

* Kinel-Conail, the tribe of Connell; and Kinel-Eoguin or Eogan, the tribe of Owen. Connell and Owen were sons of "Niall the Great." Hence Tir-Owen and Tir-Connell.

were in possession, and who claimed the government of the extensive districts surrounding the town of Derry, on the accession of Elizabeth. As a portion of the territory of each, (two on each side of the river,) terminated at Dunelong, about four miles above the town, Derry was the rallying point, and lay immediately in the district of O'Dougherty, who was in consequence considered by all the other tribes its military protector.

Previous to our noticing the first attempt to colonize Derry by British forces, it may be necessary to make a short digression into the general state of affairs in Ireland antecedent to the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The state of affairs was such as might be expected from the results of the long chain of untoward circumstances that had continually embroiled the country, but to detail which would, in this place, be foreign to our object and contrary to our wishes.—According to the general account of all authority, the country was, with very few exceptions, entirely pastoral down to the death of Elizabeth. Some improvement was effected within the *Pale*, which was limited to contracted bounds immediately surrounding Dublin, the cultivators of which maintained but a difficult and precarious existence by paying large tributes (*or black rent*;) for *protection* to their aggressive and more powerful opponents. Agriculture was neglected, or proscribed by the self-interested policy of the chiefs, who, at the best, supported but a barbarous independence; and whose schemes and violence against each other, were frequently as fierce and as ravenous, as they were inveterate against the domination of a foreign power. Commerce and the introduction of the arts were, except in the exportation of raw hides, almost wholly unknown: wholesome civilization, which would have been a consequence, was extremely tardy and languid. The equitable administration of established laws was disregarded or openly despised, as determined hostility was manifested to the admission of sheriffs and judges of assize. The *Brehon* law* and the laws of *Tanistry*† and *Gavel Kind*‡ were

* *Brehon Law*.—From *Breathav*, which, in Irish, signifies a Judge. The chief appointed the Brehons out of his own sept, and the office was hereditary. They held their courts in the open air, generally on the side of a hill, sat on benches of sods, and distributed justice to their neighbours who were permitted to plead their own causes. Their

alone esteemed, if not adored. *Cosheries, cuttings, sissings*, and other extortions of the lords of the soil, were in full force. And notwithstanding a *truce*, with affected submission to British authority, was occasionally manifested, and a "*royal robe and a gold collar*," with a new or *British title*, were accepted by the native aristocrat, the embers of sedition and insurrection were still ready to be fanned into a fresh conflagration.

Though the territories in the actual possession of English settlers, comprised even then a proportion of the country of considerable extent, yet the influence of British juris-

decisions were drawn from the principles of their own *civil* and *canon* laws, and partly from proscriptions and customs in use among the Irish. Crimes, how atrocious soever, were expiated by fines called *erics* in proportion to the guilt. Their laws were, like those of the Druids, wrapped up in an obscure language, intelligible to those only who studied in their schools, in order to succeed the family Brehon. The eleventh part of the matter in demand was the Brehon's fee, and the loser paid no costs. Robberies committed in any territories but their own, were esteemed honourable, after the manner of the Spartans and ancient Gauls.—WARE.

† *Tanistry*.—The title of *Tanist* corresponded to that of *Thane*, who was a personage of great dignity among the old Saxons. The term is derived from the Irish word *Tanaiste*, which signifies the middle or second finger. The *Tanist* was next or second in rank to the *Dynast* or chief governor: he who was most powerful in followers and dependants, and of the same blood and surname, succeeded as *Tanist*, being elected in the lifetime of his predecessor by the common suffrages of the people: for by the law of Tanistry, an hereditary right of succession was not otherwise observed among the *grandees* of the territories. The *Tanist* supported himself and his train partly out of certain lands set apart for the maintenance of his table; but principally by tributary exactions, called *cosherings, cuttings*, &c. &c. which he imposed at pleasure on all lands except those of "the church," to which he granted special privilege of exemption. Hence "every lord among the Irish was a tyrant."—*Ib.*

‡ *Gavel Kind*.—The etymology of this word is uncertain. It signified, however, a law or custom by which the entire estate of the father was, at his death, equally divided among all his sons, whether legitimate or illegitimate; and that the property of the brother was, in like manner, divided among all his brethren, if he had no sons of his own. Hence every one of the male descendants, let his portion be ever so insignificant, and though labouring under extreme poverty, looked upon himself as a *gentleman*, and disdained to exercise husbandry, merchandise, or any mechanical art: and thus generations of "empoverished nobility" chose to live at home by rapine, extortion, *cosherings*, &c, rather than to seek more ample fortunes abroad.—*Ib.*

diction was by no means commensurate. Many chiefs of English descent, in order to obtain, like the Irish *toparch* or *petty* king, a barbarous independence by disdaining the control of English law, gradually with their families and adherents, degenerated into the state of the surrounding septs. These at length became to all purposes Irish chiefs, and swelled the amount of counteractions to the advancement of civilization; they became Irish in language, dress, manners, and laws. And thus was the entire island parcelled out into *petty thronedoms* or *principalities*, which were supported by craft and violence, armed insurrections, and despotic exactions.

Long before the accession of Henry VIII. *party spirit* seems to have found in Ireland a perpetual *focus* for the concentration of its calamitous elements. Three powers were constantly contending for predominance, viz. British influence, the church, and the aristocracy. Though recourse was often had to the *thunders* of the Vatican to suppress all opposition, yet the aristocracy, who, it appears were then either ignorant of the *spiritual* authority of the hierarchs, or who bade defiance to all authority, became alternately the vanquished and the vanquishers. No sanatory interval of repose from discontent, dissensions, plots, rebellions, rash aggressions, internal and eternal rancour, allowed the seeds and growth of national prosperity to spring up to maturity.

Of the greater chiefs who thus enslaved and disturbed the country in the time of Henry VII. there were about 90, of whom 60 were Irish, and 30 of English descent.—We shall here introduce an extract from a document published by the State Paper Committee, relative “to the greater chiefs who thus enslaved and disordered the country,” at a period not long preceding the accession of Queen Elizabeth.

“Who lyste make surmyse to the king for the reformation of his lande of Ireland, yt is necessary to shewe hym the state of all the noble folke of the same, as well of the kinges subjectes and Englishe rebelles, as of Iryshe enymyes. And fyrst of all, to make His Grace understande that ther byn more than 60 countryes, called regyons, in Ireland, inhabytyd with the kinges Iryshe enymyes: some regyon as bygge as a shyre, and some a lytyll lesse; where reygneith more than 60 chyef capytaynes, whereof some callyth them-

selves kynges, some kynges peyres, in ther langage; some prynceis, some dukes, some archedukes that lyveth onely by the swerde, and obeyeth to no other temperall person, but onely to himselfe that is stronge: and every of the said captaynes makeyth warre and peace for hymselfe, and hold-eith by swerde, and hathe imperiall juryisdiction within his rome, and obeyeth to noo other person, Englyshe ne Irishe, except onely to suche persones, as may subdue hym by the swerde: of whiche regions and capytaynes of the same, the names folowyth immediate :” &c.

CHAPTER IV.

Movements of influential Chiefs—First attempt to plant a Garrison at Derry—Result—Fate of O'Neill & O'Donnell, &c.

As the movements of the formidable sept of Tyrone about this time, were connected, though remotely, with the important events that took place at Derry about the middle of the 17th century, it may not be unnecessary to deviate a little before we colonize Derry.

Among the chieftains who opposed the extension of English power in the north of Ireland on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, there was none more desperate than Shane (John) O'Neill "Prince of Ulster:" next to him in desperation was Hugh Roe, or Red Hugh O'Donnell, chief of Tyrconnel. In the reign of Henry VIII. many of the Irish chieftains were, it appears, aspirants for court favour, having tendered their "humble submission," with professions of fidelity in future to the king, among whom was Con *Baccagh* O'Neill, (limping Con,) who hastened to his Majesty at Greenwich, duly acknowledged past aggressions, and promised on his part to renounce the habits, manners, style, and name of O'Neill; and to assist the members of the *Pale* against all enemies; in consequence of which he was created a peer of the realm of Ireland, by the title of Earl of Tyrone; and received as a mark of respect from the King, "a royal robe and a gold collar," with a new patent instead of the Irish title, which he had just renounced. O'Neill was connected by marriage with the families of Desmond and Kildare.

The territory of O'Neill was the portion of Ireland

which then gave most trouble to the crown. Three candidates aspired to the earldom and the territories, viz.—Shane, Hugh, and Matthew, sons of Con. At the request of his father, Matthew was created Baron of Dungannon, and incautiously, it appears, acknowledged as the lawful successor, though supposed to be illegitimate. Shane was however acknowledged by the *Irish law* and the surrounding septs and his own clan, the Tanist and successor. The chief had only a life interest in the territories. Shane and Hugh being inflamed with jealousy, and smarting under disgrace, vowed vengeance against both the government and Matthew, now Lord Dungannon, soon kindled an insurrection which was not extinguished for some years. Having confederated with many others and also with their father, the earl, who forfeiting his allegiance, made common cause with them: they ravaged the country with fire and sword, burned the metropolitan church of Armagh, for which Shane was excommunicated by the clergy; but being at length overpowered with dreadful slaughter, the residue of their forces were routed by the combined forces of the Lord Deputy and Lord Dungannon, whom the Earl (Con) now treated as an enemy to the honour of his sept and to the inheritance of O'Neill. The Earl and his Countess were at length apprehended and sent as prisoners to Dublin: Shane and Hugh escaped with difficulty.

On the accession of Elizabeth having recovered from the late defeat, and collecting their scattered followers, Shane claimed the *sovereignty* with the title of "Prince of Ulster." To increase the opinion which his adherents or tributary chiefs entertained of his consequence, he "scorned submission," ravaged the Pale, and breathed the most rancorous revenge against all who might oppose him: but on the approach of the Lord Deputy, Sussex, with a large force, Shane resolved rather than hazard imprisonment, to submit his cause to the decision of the Queen. In a short time he appeared in London attended by a guard of *gallow-glasses* (or heavy armed infantry,) arrayed in the richest habiliments the country could afford, armed with battle-axes, their heads bare with hair flowing down their shoulders, and being decked with linen vests dyed with saffron, they were equipped with their "short harness." His submission being accepted, he was dismissed with presents and assurances of

favour, and O'Neill much gratified, soon returned. To show his attachment to the crown, he led his followers against the Scots of the Western Isles who were then harassing Ulster. On the next change of the Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney was appointed in the absence of Sussex. Shane again expressed his contempt, and "scorned to crouch."

A. D. 1566—The next movement of O'Neill and his confederates gave the first occasion for an English garrison at Derry. To check the "increasing boldness" of this Chief, the Lord Deputy, Sidney, set out from Dublin with an army against Shane, having first sent off by sea Edward Randolph or Randall, Esq. "commander of the forces, and provost marshal of and within the province of Ulster," with seven companies of foot and a troop of horse to the northern coast of Ireland. In a short time Randall's troops arrived in the Foyle, and encamped near Derry, in order to engage the enemy in the rear. Shane apprehensive of this, drew his forces together, and proceeded to dislodge him: a desperate conflict ensued on the plains of Muff (in Donegal,) five miles from Derry; and O'Neill with his confederates experienced such a defeat, that they were never after able to make any great resistance. But, in a sally against some of O'Neill's forces who had ostentatiously paraded before the English camp, Randall was slain by a party that had concealed themselves in an adjoining wood, and the command of the garrison devolved on Colonel St. Low, or Seyntlowe. The Church or Templemore, having been converted into a magazine, an explosion of the powder accidentally took place in 1568; by which the church and town (such as it was,) were blown up, the provisions were destroyed, and many lives lost; in consequence of which the place was considered untenable. The foot re-embarked for Dublin, whither also the horse returned by Tyrconnell and Connaught, that they might avoid collision with O'Neill and his scattered forces. Shane's prospects were at length so hopeless, that his followers, not being able any longer to endure the complicated miseries of war and famine, deserted his standard, and the mighty chieftain became a fugitive, and was declared an *outlaw* by an act of *attainder*. In this forlorn state he sought refuge in the Scottish camp in the north of Ulster, where he was assassinated through revenge for a foul murder which he himself had sometime before per-

petrated ; and his mangled body being wrapped in a kern's* old shirt, was ignominiously buried.

The important project of securing Derry, though defeated for a time by the late precipitate retreat of the Queen's troops, was not relinquished by her advisers. The frequent and desperate surprisals of "the two capital rebels of the Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Connel on her Majesty's faithful servants, and soldiers," still served to frustrate, in some degree, as well as to stimulate the determination of her government with respect to Derry. As the last course of the next ill-fated O'Neill and of O'Donnell, his equally unfortunate confederate in arms, is so immediately connected with the colony about to be planted, we shall pursue it for a little, and then proceed with the colony.

Shane O'Neill was succeeded by his near kinsman, Hugh O'Neill, who, after having performed some services to the English in the contest carried on with the Earl of Desmond, was admitted to the title and rank of Earl of Tyrone, and to the estate of his ancestors, in virtue of the grant made by Henry VIII. to his grandfather, Con *Baccagh*, who, as we have already noticed, after making "humble submission," was not only pardoned for acting in a former rebellion, but received the title of Earl of Tyrone, with a valuable present of the "robes of state, and was honoured with a collar of gold." In a short time, and in consequence of some alleged grievances, Hugh became one of the bitterest and most formidable opponents of British interest in Ireland. Being buoyed up with a promise of succours from Spain, and determined to make another desperate effort, O'Neill and O'Donnell leagued with all the northern chieftains, and having gained a victory over the Queen's troops under Sir Henry Bagnall, on the confines of Meath, they continued to baffle the celebrated but unfortunate Earl of Essex, to whom the reduction of Ulster had been at that time entrusted, by a succession of affected submissions, and unexpected attacks. On the arrival of the Spaniards at Kinsale, they (O'Neill and O'Donnell,) withdrew their forces to join that expedition ; being in their turn invaded by a portion of the royal army, under Lord Mountjoy, O'Neill was compelled to surrender, and accompany Mountjoy to Dublin, in order to

* Light armed infantry.

be forwarded to the Queen. Her death, however, changed for a time Mountjoy's determination and that of the Irish government, and a temporary cessation of hostilities ensued. But escaping from the threatened danger, O'Neill and O'Donnell, were, on the accession of James I. again in the act of rousing their adherents to a new rebellion; but to avoid inevitable punishment, they were compelled to make their escape to Spain, never to return, leaving their princely possessions *escheated*, and thenceforth at the disposal of the British Crown.*

CHAPTER V.

Second attempt to colonize Derry—Arrival of Sir Henry Docwra—State of the Town—Destruction of the first City.

Anno 1600. It was again the determination of the government to carry the Plantation of Derry into effect. On the 16th of April, Sir Henry Docwra, an officer well experienced in the sanguinary and desolating warfare of Ireland, having been ordered by the Queen and her Parliament to proceed from England with a British force of 4000 foot and 200 horse, protected by two ships of war, entered Lough Foyle, effected a landing at Culmore; and in six days after took possession of Derry without opposition. His own narrative will best explain the state of the town on his arrival: "On the 22d of May wee went to the Derrie, four myles of, vpon the river side—a place in manner of an iland; on one side the river, and on the other a wet bogg, wherein were ruins of an old abbay, of a bishopps house, of two churches, and at one of the ends of of it an old castle. This piece of ground we possest our selves of without resistannce, judging it a fitt place to make our maine plantation in. Att that end where the old castle stood, being close to the waterside, I presentlie resolved to raise a forte, to keep our store of munition and victulls in; and in the other a little aboue, where the walls of an old cathedral church were yet standing, to erect another for our future safetie. And the first business I settled mysele vnto was, to lay out the forme of the said two intended

* O'Donnell died near Corunna, and O'Neill in France.

fortes. And O'Kane having a woode lying right over against vs, on the other side of the riuer, wherein was plentie of old growne birch, I daylie sent workmen with a guard of souldiers to cutt it downe; and there was not a sticke of it brought home but was first well fought for. Cockle shells to make lime was discovered infinite plentie in a little iland in the mouth of the harbour as we came in. And with the stones and rubble of the old buildings we found, we set ourselves wholie, and with all the diligence we could to fortifying and framing, and setting up of houses, such as we might be able to liue in, and defend ourselves when winter should come, and our men be decayed as it was apparent it would be; and whether this was the right course or noe, let them that saw the after events be judges of."

1603. The escape of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and the termination of hostilities in Ulster, at this time rendering the presence of a larger body of troops at Derry no longer necessary, the garrison was reduced, and the management of the affairs of the City devolved on Sir Henry Docwra. For his services, September 12, a "grant was made to Sir Henry Docwra, Knt. Governor of Lough Foyle, and Privy Councillor," to hold two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair for six days, viz.—on Vigil, day, and morrow of St. Lawrence, (ninth, tenth, and eleventh of August, N. S.) and for three days following, at Derrie every year, with horse races, there to be held during the same markets and fairs, together with the issues, profits, and emoluments, belonging and appertaining to the said markets and fairs: rent 2s. 6d. English, at Michaelmas." (1. *Jac. I. 2 pars. f. 33.*)

1604, July 11.—A liberal charter was presented to Sir Henry Docwra for the incorporation of the City, which was as follows:—"The town or borough of Derrie is, by reason of the natural seat and situation thereof, a place very convenient and fit to be made both a town of war, and a town of merchandize, and so might many ways prove serviceable for the crown, and profitable for the subject, if the same were not only walled, entrenched, and inhabited, but also incorporated, and endowed with convenient liberties, privileges, and immunities; and Sir Henry Docwra, Knt. in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James, having, by his extraordinary valour, industry, and charge,

repossessed, repaired, and repeopled, that town, being utterly ruined, and laid waste, by the late rebellion in those parts. And having begun, and laid a good foundation there for the planting of a colony of civil and obedient people in that place, the king (for the better progress therein, and the more fully establishing of the same in perpetuity, and for a memorial and recompence of the good service and charge which Sir Henry Docwra had employed and bestowed as aforesaid;) did pursuant to letters dated at Westminster, 22d March, 1603, give, grant, and confirm unto him, and the inhabitants of the Derrie, and all the circuit and extent of land and water within the compass of *three miles*, to be measured from the circumference of the *old church* walls directly forth in a right line, every way round about, every mile containing 1000 geometrical paces, and every pace five feet in length, entire, and perfect City and County of itself, to be called the City and County of Derrie, and shall be a Corporation and body politic, made and created of the inhabitants of the same, consisting of one provost, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, twenty-four burgesses, and as many freemen as the said Sir Henry Docwra, during his lifetime, and as the provost, aldermen, sheriffs, and burgesses, should think good to admit, Sir Henry to be provost for life, as fully as the lord mayor of London had in the City of London, and to appoint a vice-provost. The sheriffs to hold a County court from three weeks to three weeks, and another court called the sheriffs' *turne*, at the two usual times of the year, according to statute; to build a hall or town-house, to be called the council house of Derrie, to assemble in; to nominate a recorder, during behaviour; the provost or vice-provost, recorder, and two senior aldermen to be justices of the peace, *oyer* and *terminer* and gaol-delivery. A gaol to be built at the expense of the inhabitants; two coroners, a town clerk, a chamberlain or treasurer, a water-bailiff, a sword-bearer, a competent number of serjeants of the mace, and other inferior officers. The several trades to distinguish themselves into several companies or guilds, each to erect a common hall, and to make bye-laws. The provost to be clerk of the market, escheater, and the king's admiral and mayor of the *staple*. The corporation every Tuesday to keep courts, and to hold plea of all actions, and to have all the fines and

amerciements of the said courts, all waifs and estrays, felons' goods, deodands, wrecks of the sea, all kind of tolls (not formerly granted to any other by the crown,) at the fee-farm rent of 6s. 8d. license to purchase lands to the amount of £300 a-year."—(2 *Jac. I. 2 pars, f. R. 9.*)

Having received several marks of Royal favour, he was appointed governor of Lough Foyle and provost of the City of Derry for life; with power to appoint a vice-provost. His connexion with the City, however, was but of short duration. He disposed of part of his private property in and about the town to his successor, Sir George Paulett, an English gentleman, on whom he conferred the vice-provostship: he returned to England, and never after resumed the government of Derry. In 1621, he was raised to the dignity of Baron, with the title of Lord Docwra of Culmore, and died in Dublin 1631.

1608—Sir George Paulett's connexion with Derry was of still shorter continuance. In consequence of Sir John O'Dougherty's having taken an active part in the rebellion of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, in 1599, the entire district of Inishowen was declared forfeited to the Crown; but was afterwards regranted to his son, Sir Cahir (Charles) O'Dougherty. This young chieftain, being of a festive and hospitable disposition, lived on terms of intimacy with his military neighbours, the officers of the garrison in Derry, and particularly so with Captain Harte, governor of Culmore fort, an English gentleman. The intimacy was so great, that Sir Cahir stood godfather to a child of Captain Harte's, a *relation* of peculiar closeness in the eyes of the native Irish.

On the flight of Tyrone and O'Donnell, Sir Cahir was, it appears, accused of being privy to the conspiracy of which they had been suspected. An altercation having arisen on that subject between Paulett and O'Dougherty, the latter attempted to justify himself to the governor of Derry. In the heat of accusation and defence, the parties grew angry; and O'Dougherty was insulted by a blow from Paulett, with the threat of a felon's death. Sir Cahir was fired with indignation, but concealed his sense of insult under the smooth disguise of a reckless manner and the seeming frankness of a warm temperament; at the same time he determined to commit an act of treachery, which in the desultory warfare

of Ireland, had but few parallels. The first step of Sir Cahir's design was to obtain possession of Culmore fort.—To accomplish this he invited Captain and Mrs. Harte to dinner, at the castle of Aileach, (Elagh) about four miles from Derry and three from Culmore: the party met on the 30th of April, 1608. Dinner came, and went on with unreserved gaiety: it being hardly over, Sir Cahir began to nerve himself for the part he was then about to act: with stern brow he beckoned to Harte to step aside, when O'Dougherty demanded the surrender of the fort of Culmore on pain of immediate death to himself, his wife, and child.—Harte refused on any terms to betray his trust: and on a signal from O'Dougherty, an armed party rushed into the apartment, and received orders for the execution of Harte. The noise attracted the attention of the ladies, who also rushed in: an appalling scene presented itself: the murderers were proceeding to execute their office: Mrs. Harte fainted: Sir Cahir's lady threw herself between the ruffians and their victim, interceded for the outraged guest, and recalled some sense of shame and remorse to the breast of her treacherous lord: he yielded for a moment—his purpose of murder was interrupted: he meditated additional perfidy; desired his lady to take Captain Harte into another room: he then assailed the feelings of Mrs. Harte; assured her that it was his fixed determination to put her husband to death if the fort of Culmore were not instantly surrendered: she stood before him in the agony of despair. His proposal to her was, that he and his party would accompany her to Culmore: she consented in her terror. Having arrived, the people within *were persuaded* that their commander had broken his leg; the gate was immediately thrown open: Sir Cahir and his party rushed in and slaughtered every man of them, among whom was a brother of Mrs. Harte. Having thus far accomplished his object, O'Dougherty with his associates, hastened to Derry on the same night, surprised the garrison, slaughtered Paulett, with his Lieutenant, Cosbie, and put every man to the sword; plundered the town and reduced it to ashes. Thus ended the *first City* of Derry, which occupied about half the extent of the present City.

This event took place on the morning of the first of May 1608. The news having been transmitted to Dublin, fresh

troops were immediately despatched to the North under the command of two experienced Officers, Sir Richard Wingfield and Sir Oliver Lambert, to chastise O'Dougherty and suppress the rising rebellion. On their arrival in the territory of Tyrconnell, a desperate conflict ensued, near to the camp of O'Dougherty and his confederated forces, at Raphoe, on the 18th of July. Sir Neile O'Donnell was taken prisoner, whilst Sir Cahir was slain in the field by Sir Richard Wingfield.* Thus ended that rebellion. The territory of O'Dougherty became thenceforth *escheated* to the Crown.—For his services in Ireland the title of Viscount Powerscourt, with the estate adjoining, was conferred on Sir Richard Wingfield; and Sir Oliver Lambert was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Cavan and a considerable estate also.

Among the chieftains who took a part in the sanguinary broils of Ulster, we must not forget O'Cahan (O'Kane) of Kenaght, who bore the *cognomen* of *Cuinagal*,† or “the antagonist of the strangers.” This chief whose “high office it was to throw a shoe over the head of the O'Neill after his inauguration,” fell a victim during the desperate modes of surprise and assault practised by Shane O'Neill. It was the assumed prerogative of O'Neill to exercise despotic authority over the neighbouring chieftains. Shane proceeded to Tyrconnell, to chastise the old Earl of Tyrconnell, Calvagh O'Donnell, who refused to submit to Shane's impetuous domination. O'Cahan having accompanied him with his *gallowglasses*, was, on his return, assassinated near to his own residence at Limavady. The last Chief of this

* On the story gleaned from the local tradition of the Country, respecting the death of Sir Cahir O'Dougherty, no reliance can be placed. This story states, that Sir Cahir was shot near Kilmacrenan, by a Scotchman named Ramsay, who cut off his head and carried it to the castle of Dublin, in order that he might obtain the promised reward of 500 marks. The patent of Viscount Powerscourt is, we presume, preferable to any tradition. It follows:—“*Postea denique, dicta rebellione de Tyrone extincta et universa pace in hoc regno stabilita, cum audacissimus proditor O'Dohertie novam civitatem de Derry incendio destruxisset, magnosque tumultus in Ultonia, concitasset, prefatus Marischallus noster, parva manu militum, dictum O'Dohertie, in aperto praelio occidit, cohortesque illi adherentes subito dissipavit.*”

† His effigy rudely sculptured with those of some of his family, are yet to be seen in the ruins of an old church near Dungiven.

clan had his castle demolished, and his estates, which are now comprised in the County of Londonderry, forfeited in the reign of James I. for his connexion with O'Neill and O'Donnell, in their last great attempt to recover the "sovereignty of Ulster."

On the arrival of Sir Henry Docwra, the families of influence and respectability in and about the town, were, the Mac Loughlins (a branch of the Kinel Owen;) and the O'Doughertys (a branch of the Kinel Connell;) next to these were the O'Brolloghans (Brolley or Bradley,) O'Gormleys, O'Duyearmas (Mac Dermotts,) O'Deery's, O'Gallaghers, Mac Cathmhaoils or Mac Canwails or Mac Callions (now Caufield or Campbell,) O'Caireallians (now Carland or Carleton,) O'Criochains (Creighton,) O'Firghils (Freel,) O'Davines or Devines *alias* Mac Devitts or Mac Daid's, a tributary clan of the O'Doughertys: by the assistance of the Mac Daid's Sir Cahir slaughtered the guards of Culmore fort, the governor and garrison of Derry, and reduced the City to ashes.

CHAPTER VI.

Digression—Testimony of the Irish Parliament recognizing his Majesty's Title to the Crown of England—Old Statutes against the Irish repealed—Report of "the Judgment in the House of Lords"—Skinners Company versus the Irish Society—"Motives and Reasons to induce the City of London to undertake the Plantation," &c.

To attempt to enumerate the various important events in the "*blood-stained dramas*" of Ireland which preceded and led to the plantation of Ulster and the colony at Derry, under King James I. "would be futile in the extreme" and inconsistent with the plan which we have adopted. Hitherto we have endeavoured, from a crude mass of unconnected records, to trace the *town* of Derry down through a period of 1058 years, to the first attempt for converting it into a *City* by Sir Henry Docwra, A. D. 1608; which attempt, though it failed, may be said to have been the origin of the present City.

The flight of the two formidable chieftains, the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, gave a fresh impulse to the councils of James I. relative to the disposal of the escheated or forfeited lands in Ulster, and the colony about to be planted.

On the 21st of July, 1609, a commission was issued by the crown, to the lord deputy of Ireland, and others to enquire into the king's right to the forfeited estates in Ulster; and on the 30th of the same month, it was agreed upon, at a meeting held in London, between the Earl of Salisbury and others, that a settlement should be made on the *City of Derry*, then in ruins, and another at or near the castle of Coleraine. Both houses of the Irish parliament joined soon after in proposing an act for recognizing the king's title to the crown of England, in which they gave "ample testimony, of the excellence of his government, and his tender concern for the people of Ireland, by reducing them to order, by settling them in peace, by confirming them in their possessions, by various acts of favour, and particularly by the plantation of the forfeited lands of Ulster." Also an act for the attainder of "the principal leaders and others concerned in the late rebellion or conspiracy," which was unanimously passed.

The old statutes made against the natives of *Irish blood*, during the time they were regarded as enemies to the crown, having been repealed, all the inhabitants were taken under the king's protection, and thenceforth "to be considered as dutiful subjects of the same monarch." And as all "odious distinctions" were taken away by the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland, under the one imperial crown, the project of the plantation became less hazardous, but required very extensive and efficient measures to put it into execution.

The terms proposed to the citizens or common council of London by King James I. and his councillors for carrying the plantation into effect, being too voluminous for insertion here, and being also incorporated with the general charter of the Hon. the Irish Society, we shall now, in order to show the extent of the agreement made between them, introduce extracts from a Report of the late judgment or decision of the house of lords, in the case of the *Skinners' Company versus the Irish Society*, on Friday, 8th August, 1845.

The Lord Chancellor—"It appears that in the early part of the reign of James I. in consequence of the attainders occasioned by the then recent rebellion, a very large tract of country consisting of several counties in the north of Ireland, became vested in the crown, James I. was desirous of settling those lands with his British and Scotch subjects,

and establishing the Protestant Religion in that district ; for that purpose he proposed issuing grants of lands to persons who were willing to accept them, on certain terms and conditions : those terms and conditions are fully set forth and explained in a book which has been known in the course of these discussions, by the name of the Printed Book. Great detail is there entered into as to what was expected to be done by the settlers, with respect to the houses they were going to build, the nature of their erection, the tenants that they were to establish, churches that were to be built, the fortifications that were to be constructed, and other objects with reference to the settlement.

“ It occurred to the king that it would be extremely desirable to engage the City of London in this undertaking, on account of the influence and wealth of that corporation ; and negociations for that purpose were opened between the privy council and the corporation of London : these negociations were carried on for a considerable period of time, and at last terminated in certain articles of agreement. By those articles of agreement it was stipulated, on the part of the crown, that the City of Derry, or the site of the City of Derry, with 4000 acres of land contiguous to it, the town of Coleraine, with 3000 acres of land contiguous to that town, and an intervening district between the river Lough Foyle and the river Bann, containing about 20,000 acres should be conveyed by charter to the corporation of London. They were also, in addition, to have certain fishings—the fishings of Lough Foyle, near the City of Derry, and the fishings of the river Bann. They were also to have admiralty rights along the whole range of the coast, with certain other privileges ; the customs, for a period of 99 years ; and other advantages. On their side it was stipulated that they should, within a certain time, build 200 houses in the City of Derry, and 100 houses in the town of Coleraine, that they should ultimately build 300 houses more in the City of Derry, and 200 more in the town of Coleraine : that they should construct certain fortifications ; that they should provide a garrison for the fortress of Culmore ; that they should advance £20,000 to be expended in this undertaking. This was the substance of the agreement that was entered in between the privy council on the part of the crown, and the City of London.

"Immediately after the completion of this arrangement, it occurred to the City of London that it would be proper to establish a company for the purpose of superintending the carrying on the business of this plantation for the purpose of ordering, directing, and governing what was to be done with respect to the management of the whole of these transactions; and accordingly that company was formed, consisting of the governor and deputy-governor, and twenty-four assistants, six of whom, comprehending the governor, were to be aldermen, and the recorder was to be one of the assistants. After this arrangement was completed, the next question was as to the mode in which the money should be levied, the £20,000 that was stipulated to be raised for the purposes of this plantation. It had been usual at that time, and it was assumed apparently as a right incident to the corporation, to raise money from the companies.

"The whole sum was distributed among the companies divided between them in certain proportions, and the companies were to raise from the individuals, by poll, the proportions for each. In this manner the £20,000 was raised; and that not being sufficient for the purposes that were intended, afterwards a sum of £10,000 appears to have been raised in the same manner. A proposal was made by the corporation (that is, by the common council, the governing body of the corporation,) to the companies to undertake the whole plantation; and it was proposed that that territory (aforesaid) should be allotted to them in the proportions of their respective advances. It appears that this proposition was acceded to by the greater part of the companies. This was the state of things previous to the grant of the charter. In the year 1613, the charter was granted by James I. By that charter the company which had been established for the purpose of superintending, directing, and managing this property, was converted into a corporation.

"MOTIVES and REASONS to induce the City of London to undertake the Plantation in the North of Ireland."

(From Concise View of the Irish Society of 1822.)

"The late ruined City of Derry, situated upon the river of Lough Foyle, navigable with good vessels above the Derry, and one other place at or near the castle of Coleraine, situate upon the river of Bann, navigable with small vessels

only, by reason of the bar a little above Coleraine, do seem to be the fittest places for the City of London to plant.

"The situation is such, that with small charge and industry, the aforesaid places, especially the Derry, may be made by land almost impregnable, and so will more easily afford safety and security to those that shall be sent thither to inhabit.

"These towns his majesty may be pleased to grant unto, not only corporations, with such liberties and privileges for their good government, &c. as shall be convenient, but also the whole territory and county betwixt them, which is above twenty miles in length, bounded by the sea on the north, the river Bann on the east, and the river of Derry, or Lough Foyle, on the west; out of which 1,000 acres more may be allotted to each of the towns, for their commons, rent free; the rest to be planted with such undertakers as the City of London shall think good for their best profit, paying only for the same the easy rent of the undertakers.

"His Majesty may be pleased to grant to these towns the benefit of all the customs of all goods to be imported thither, or exported thence, as well poundage and tonnage, as the great and small customs, for twenty-one years, paying yearly 6s. 8d. as an acknowledgment.

"Furthermore, that his majesty will be pleased to buy from the possessors, the salmon fishing of the rivers of Bann and Lough Foyle; and out of his princely bounty, to bestow the same upon those towns (for their better encouragement) which some years proveth very plentiful and profitable.

"And likewise to grant them licences to transport all prohibited wares growing upon their own lands.

"And likewise the admiralty in the coasts of Tyrconnell and Coleraine, now, as is supposed, in the lord deputy by the lord admiral's grant, may be, by his majesty's means, transferred unto them for the term of twenty-one years.

"The land commodities which the north of Ireland produceth. The sea and river commodities. The profits which London shall receive by this plantation.

"After a few days had elapsed, the lords of the privy council and the corporation of the City of London came to an understanding on the subject; and the latter expressed their willingness to undertake the plantation, provided the representation of its advantage and practicability, which formed the basis of their determination, should, upon inves-

tigation, appear to be correct. Accordingly, to determine this point, a court of common council was convened, (1st August, 1609,) when it was agreed, that four wise, grave, and discreet citizens should be immediately sent to view the situation proposed for the new Colony; who should make a report to the Court, on their return from thence, of their proceedings and opinions. And thereupon (3d August,) John Broad, goldsmith; Robert Treswell, painter stainer; John Rowley, draper; and John Munns, mercer; were appointed as the deputation: who, being furnished with written instructions, proceeded on their mission to Ireland. On their return, they presented a report of their various transactions to the court of common council (2d Dec.) which was openly read. The Court then appointed various of their members a committee for proceeding in their negotiations with the privy council; and prescribed the times and place, at Guildhall, for their meetings (15th Dec.) The Committee soon afterwards, made their report to the common council of the several things intended to be demanded from the crown, as necessary to the final adjustment of the affairs in question; in which report they expressed their opinion, that a company should be constituted in London, of persons to be selected for that purpose, and corporations to be settled in Derry and Coleraine: but, in all things concerning the plantation, the same to be managed and performed in Ireland, by advice and direction of the company in London.—The report being approved by the court of common council, it was ordered to be presented to the privy council; and, after some further negotiation, articles of agreement were, at length, entered into, (28th January 1609,) between the right honourable the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, on the king's majesty's behalf of the one part, and the committees appointed by act of common council, on the behalf of the mayor and commonalty of the City of London, of the other part; concerning a plantation in part of the province of Ulster.

“It was agreed by the City, that the sum of £20,000 should be levied; whereof £15,000 was to be expended on the intended plantation, and £5,000 for the clearing of private men's interests in the things demanded.

“Also, that, at the Derry, two hundred houses should be built, and room to be left for three hundred more; and that

four thousand acres, lying on the Derry side, next adjacent to the Derry, should be laid thereunto, bog and barren mountain to be no part thereof, but to go as waste for the City: the same to be done by indifferent commissioners.

“Also, that the bishop and dean of the Derry should have convenient plots of ground for the site of their houses at the Derry.”

CHAPTER VII.

Twelve principal Companies of the Corporation of London—Incorporation of the Irish Society—Abstract of the Charter to the City of Londonderry—Works to be done at Derry in a time specified—Arrival of Commissioners, Messrs. Smithes and Springham—Conspiracy to seize Derry and the English forts—Execution of Conspirators—Great alarm of the Colonists—Report of Commissioners—Erection of the Walls or Fortifications—Bulwarks, &c.—Ordnance.

ALL the merchants, traders, artizans, mechanics, and craftsmen of every denomination, in the City of London, have been, from an early period, and in succession, classed into guilds or companies, each incorporated by royal charter.

Of these companies the number is at present 91, who are represented in the *supreme assembly* of the citizens by their respective delegates according to the wealth, respectability, influence, &c. of the companies to whom the delegates belong: and the members thus chosen with the mayor and aldermen, constitute the court of common council, which at present consist of 240 members. The first twelve companies on their list are called the chief, and take precedence. The mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and clothworkers.* To this council James I. and his advisers had recourse for assistance to carry the plantation of Ulster into effect.

That the important object of both parties was to train and stimulate the natives to useful industry, by introducing amongst them trade and manufactures, is obvious:—for, “until the rising generations be trayned up to useful in-

* Leigh's Picture of London for 1827.

dustrie, and civiltie, learning, religion, and loyaltie, and learne to distaste and abhorre those barbarous and disloyall courses before used in those parts, there would be no good order :—and by these means, they will be more easily contained within the bounds of alleageance, and the king shall spare infinit treasure and blood of his civill subjects, which has been spent heretofore in reducing that people to loyaltie and obedience, which, without this care of breeding the youth, will hardly be avoyded, or any hope bred to see the future age better than this barbarous, disloyall, and superstitious.”*

1612-13—January 29.—At this time the Irish Society was formed, being a company consisting of 24 members, with a governor and deputy-governor, elected out of the common council, and incorporated by royal charter under the title of “the Society of the Governor and Assistants, London, of the new Plantation in Ulster within the realm of Ireland;” who were to have, and who still retain, “the *paramount* duty of management, control, and visitation, for the perpetual maintenance of those important public purposes, in consideration of which the crown parted with large possessions for the benefit of that part of the king’s dominions.”† The preceding charter having been surrendered, (*i. e.* Sir H. Docwra’s charter,) the new charter of incorporation was received on the 29th January.

By this charter it was granted, “that the city or town of Derry, and all the castles, lordships, manors, lands, and hereditaments, and all others lying within the precinct or circuit of the same, are hereby united, consolidated, and for ever made and created an entire county of itself, distinct and separate. It is granted that the City or Town of Derry should be called the City of Londonderry, and all lands within the circuit of three Irish miles, to be measured from the middle of the city, to be within the liberties and jurisdictions thereof. That the citizens be incorporated by the name of mayor, commonalty, and citizens, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, a chamberlain, and

* Bishop Montgomery’s Report.

† A report of the deputation of the Hon. the Irish Society for 1836, and also “judgment of a case before the house of lords, *Skinners versus the Irish Society*, August 8, 1845.”

twenty-four chief burgesses. The mayor and sheriffs to be elected on the second of January, and sworn in on the second of February before the preceding mayor; to appoint a sword-bearer, sergeants-at-mace, and other inferior officers during pleasure. The king, by this charter, grants to the said London Society and their successors, the entire island of Derry, and all the lands next adjacent to the City, on the west side of the river of Lough Foyle, containing by estimation 4000 acres, besides bog and barren mountain, to be used by them as waste acres belonging to the said City.

The Society within one year, to assign to the Bishop and Dean of Derry, and their successors, two acres of land apiece next adjoining to Columbkille's tower, to build houses for their residence. The Society for ever at their own charge to find and maintain a ward in Culmore castle, of so many men, well armed, and officers, as shall be necessary for the defence thereof, and to acquit and exonerate the crown from the same for ever. Provided that the City be enclosed and fortified with stone walls, except that part next the river of Lough Foyle, within ten years; to hold weekly markets on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and a fair on the feast of Saint Bartholomew, and for eight days next following. The City to exercise the office of packer and gauger, and to return two members to parliament.—(*Concise View.*)

According to the agreement concluded on the 28th January, 1609, between the lords of the privy council and the committee appointed by the corporation of London, it was determined, among other things, that 200 houses should be built at the Derry, and room left for 300 more, that 60 of those houses should be built in the Derry by the first of November then next following, and the rest on the first of November, 1611.—*Ib.*

1613—July 6.—“The Society sent over two assistants Mr. Alderman Smithes and Mr. Matthias Springham, to take an exact survey and account of the various operations and concerns of the plantation, and brought with them the new charter of Londonderry, and had the old charter surrendered to them. On their return to London, they reported to the common council, that, ‘with respect to the City of Londonderry and the town of Coleraine, with the territories, ferries, and fishings belonging to the same, they

were of opinion that a division could not be fully made of them, but that the rents and profits of them might be divided amongst the several companies.' Agreeably to this recommendation, they were retained by the Society, who received the rents and profits, and accounted for them to the twelve chief companies. At the same time they recommended that a division should also be made of the lands about to be planted, and the number of parts to be twelve."—*Ib.*

1615.—At this time information of a conspiracy was given by one Teig O'Lenan to Sir Thomas Phillips, of Limavady, the superintendent of the plantation appointed by the crown. The conspirators were Alexander M'Donnell, Bryan Crossagh O'Neill, and other chieftains of Tyrone and Tyrconnell. Their object was to seize Derry and all the English forts in Ulster, and to extirpate the British planters. Several of them were apprehended, and sent to the lord deputy in Dublin, and after examination, were brought back to receive their trial at the Derry assizes, when six of them were found guilty, and executed. In consequence of this conspiracy, directions were given by the Irish Society that, in order that Derry might not in future be peopled with Irish, "twelve Christ's hospital and other poor children should be sent there as apprentices and servants, and that the inhabitants were to be prohibited from taking Irish apprentices."

The north-west district of Ulster was first reduced into counties by Sir John Perrot, lord deputy of Ireland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but in his time the law was not executed in it by sheriffs or justices of the peace. The first sheriffs in it were made by Sir George Cary, and shortly afterwards, the first assizes were held in this circuit, by Sir Edward Pelham and the attorney-general Sir John Davis. These assizes were, as might be expected, as unwelcome to the native chieftains, whose authority, in consequence, became gradually diminished, as they were acceptable to the great body of the people, who, notwithstanding the difficulties and disadvantages under which they had hitherto laboured, possessed natural sagacity enough to discriminate between "feudal tyranny and the fair administration of rational law." In a parliamentary notice of 1613, Londonderry appeared as a City of the County of Donegal, Coleraine as a borough of the county of Antrim, and Limavady as a borough of the county of Coleraine.

By the councils of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. orders were given that the planters or colonists should, for convenience to their holdings and the general purposes of agriculture, be scattered throughout the north-west district : * such was the continual alarm " from threatened invasion and retribution," that the colonists of the counties of Tyrone, Tyrconnell, and Londonderry, were under the necessity of having each his musket appended to his plough for self-defence.

1616.—Mr. Alderman Proby and Mr. Matthias Springham were again sent over to Derry, to take a survey of the plantation. On their return to London they reported, that " the twelve children sent from Christ's hospital to be apprenticed, had arrived safe at Derry ; that they had caused ten to be apprenticed in Derry, and two in Coleraine : they considered it to be proper, that, in future, a market-house and a town-house should be erected in Derry : they continued Thomas Raven, Esq. as surveyor for two years, holding his service necessary for measuring and setting out the fortifications at Derry and Coleraine ; and stated the allowances thenceforth to be made to the burgesses of Derry and Coleraine by the City of London, for their attendance in parliament."

At this period allowances were made to the knights, citizens, and burgesses, for their attendance on the Irish parliament, under the name, first, of " wages," afterwards of " entertainment," the amount being regulated by sessional orders. In 1613-14, knights received 13s. 4d.—citizens 10s. and burgesses 6s. 8d. Irish each, (per diem, we presume.) In 1615 the rates were reduced to 6s. 8d.—5s.—and 3s. 4d. respectively. In 1634, the first rates were re-established. In 1640, the sums adopted were 10s.—7s. 6d.—and 5s. which were recognized in 1662 ; and in 1665, it was resolved by the house :—" That no warrants be issued for any wages due since 27th September, 1662, or that shall be due hereafter, during the sitting of parliament." They examined the fortifications at Derry, (so far as they were then completed,) and found that the ditch round the same was a dry ditch, 8 feet deep and 30 feet broad, and extended from the Prince's Bulwark, being at the west end of the City, along the south side of the

* Sir William Petty estimates the (thin) population of Ireland at 300,000 in the end of the twelfth century ; Morrison makes them more than double this amount at the accession of King James I.

fortification unto the side of the river, (rather to the side of the slob of the river,) being more than half the circuit of the wall, as would appear by the plan they had made.— They found that the quay at Derry was sufficient for the trade of the place ; and thought that when the fortifications were finished, the city (London) might either enlarge the same or make a new one. They granted leases of most of the houses at Derry for 31 years, and allotted to every house a portion of land (tenement adjacent to the town,) according to the rent of the house, and distributed the *Island* (except the *bog* or *slob*,) for gardens and orchards as belonging to every house, in ease of rent ; and the *bog* they leased out to sundry persons for small rent, in hope that the same might be made firm and good meadow, in time to come. They delivered swords as presents from the City to the mayors of Londonderry and Coleraine. The commissioners allotted 300 acres for a *free-school*, when it should be finished, which Mr. Springham promised to erect at his own expense, the next year.— They made estimates of the expense of repairing the churches (the Augustinian church,) and the fortifications. They represented that, out of the 4000 acres of land to be laid to Derry, 3217 acres had been granted to the mayor, or otherwise laid to houses.”*

The Walls or Fortifications.

1618–19.—By the original agreement between the crown and the corporation of London in 1609, it was stipulated, that the walls should be completed on the first of November in the following year ; but, though commenced, they were not entirely finished until 1618–19. They were laid out and built under the direction of Thomas Raven, Esq. of London, who had been sent hither for that purpose ; and the total cost of their erection, including ports or gates, with all materials and workmanship, was £8,357. Pynnar, who was authorised by government to take a survey of the City and fortifications at this date, describes them as follows—“ The City of Londonderry is now compassed about with a very strong wall, excellently made, and neatly wrought, being all of good stone and lime ; the circuit whereof is 284½ perches, at 18 feet to the perch, besides the four gates, which

* Concise View and Ordnance Survey.



contain 84 feet, and in every place of the wall (the outward stonework) it is 24 feet high, and 6 feet thick. The gates are all battlemented, but to two of them there is no going up, so that they serve to no great use; neither have they made any leaves for their gates, but make two *draw-bridges* serve for two of them, and two *portcullices* (falling gates or doors, like harrows,) for the other two. The bulwarks are very large and good, being in number, nine, besides two half bulwarks; and for four of them, there may be four cannons, or other great pieces, the rest are not all out so large, but wanteth very little. The rampart within the City, is twelve feet thick of earth; all things are very well and substantially done, saving there wanteth a house for the soldiers to stand in during the night, to defend them from the weather, which is most extreme in these parts." *

Of the bulwarks mentioned here, four were originally named as follows:—"1st, the King's bulwark, on the west of the ferry-port (gate)—2d, Master Wabion's bulwark also on the west of the ferry-port—3d, Chichester's bulwark, on the south of the ship-quay-gate—4th, the Prince's bulwark, on the south side of the bishop's gate." The original names of the five remaining bulwarks have not been ascertained. The deficiencies alluded to by Pynnar, were supplied soon after when the corporation of London, by the command of his majesty, gave orders "to build and erect guard-houses, sentinel-houses, stairs, and passages, to the bulwarks and ramparts, where they are deficient or defective, and to have in redinesse at all times two lasts of corn powder and 500 culverine shott of iron and 500 demi-culverine shott of iron, and 1000 for sakers, with match and linstocks, and other provision for the gunners to feight with; all the powder to bee into double casks, and the king's soulders shall be supplied out of his majesties stores;" in consequence of which, they commenced to build three guard-houses and eight platforms.† Two of the guard or sentinel-houses then erected, still remain, and may be seen, one on each side of the south (or church) bastion.

In the plan of the City and fortifications, as drawn by Captain Neville, at the close of the memorable siege in 1689, the bulwarks or bastions were popularly known as follows :

* Ordnance Survey,

† Ordnance Survey.

A—Double bastion, so called from its having been divided by a wall which reached from the *face* to the middle of the *gorge*. On this bastion the governor erected a gallows (in sight of the besiegers) for the express purpose of executing the prisoners taken in war by the besieged, as retribution for "the inhuman treatment" which their friends and adherents had received when driven under the walls to perish, by the army of James II.

B—Royal bastion, from the hoisting of a red flag upon it, in defiance to the enemy.

C—A platform.

D—Hangman's bastion (rather a demi-bastion,) so named from a person who had been making his escape from the town with the assistance of a rope cast over the wall, which, it appears, got round his neck and strangled him.

E—Gunner's bastion (demi-bastion,) the master-gunner's house having stood near it.

F—Coward's bastion, as it was most retired and out of danger.

G—Water bastion, the tide flowed to it.

H—New-gate bastion.

I—Ferry bastion.

K—Church or south bastion.

There is now (1846) no part of the *dry ditch* to be seen. The coward's bastion was, a few years ago, entirely removed to make room for the butter market,* and also part of the hangman's bastion. The gunner's bastion was removed about the same time to widen the street from the cow-bog (or old cow-market) to Butcher's-gate. Six of the bastions have been lately enclosed with substantial metal railing by the Irish Society, and three are tastefully planted with shrubs and flowers by some of the citizens. In the royal bastion the testimonial is erected.† A most convenient passage has been lately made through the Water-bastion to Foyle-street.

The Ordnance or Cannon.—In surveying our bulwarks, the attention of strangers is, at once, struck with those huge masses of metal which still remain as terrific witnesses of "the valorous actions and great achievements of days long past:"—occupying the same ground, and in the same posi-

* In removing it, a human skeleton entire and apparently erect, was found imbedded in the rampart.

† Neville's plan and the testimonial shall be noticed farther on.

tion, they silently point out, as it were, that ground which was in the occupation of their 20,000 assailants, against whom they "thundered defiance with compliments irresistible." Of these guns a few are yet preserved, but the greater number of them which were then in use, has been converted to the quiet purposes of peace, serving as posts for fastening cables, protecting the corners of streets, &c.—There are at present seven in the south-west or double bastion, two of which are inscribed:—

" Vintners, London, 1642 ;

" Mercers, London, 1642."

Of the others one bears the arms of Elizabeth " a rose, surmounted by a crown " with the letters " E R " at each side, and below, the date " 1590 ;" another bears the arms of the Irish Society ; and a third with a device not legible. Of these three, that which bears " the rose and crown," was possessed by the citizens in the rebellion of 1641.

In the same bastion lies *roaring meg*, so called from the loudness of her report during the siege of 1688–9. The length, is 11 feet, and the girth at the thickest part, 4 feet, 6 inches, and is inscribed:—

" Fishmongers, London, 1642."

In the royal bastion there are five guns, two of which are inscribed:—

" Merchant Taylors, London, 1642 ;

" Grocers, London, 1642."

Three of the remaining guns are of less caliber. The guns are all well and strongly mounted on carriages.

CHAPTER VIII.

Gates, &c.—Area, length, breadth, &c. of the Fortifications—Original Names of Streets—Borough Boundary lately adopted—Former Municipality, in detail—Disbursements in Derry—Commission, &c.—Bishop BRAMHALL obtained Grants—The " fifteen hundred acres " and seven hundred acres—Extracts relating thereto.

IN the plan of the City, as originally drawn by Raven, there were only four gates:—Bishop's-gate, New-gate (now Butcher's-gate,) Ferry-port or Ferry-gate (now Ferry-

quay-gate,) and Water-gate (now Ship-quay-gate) :—two others, Castle-gate, and another commonly called New-gate or Wapping-gate, were subsequently added. In 1789, Bishop's-gate was rebuilt by the late corporation with the concurrence of the Irish Society; it is a triumphal arch, erected to the memory of King William III. Shipquay-gate was rebuilt at the commencement of the present century; Butcher's-gate and Ferry-quay-gate were also rebuilt and ornamented. The compiler of these Statistics (in his boyish days,) saw four of the gates completely furnished with massy doors and frames, which were bound with huge bolts of iron; but they were not the same that stood during the siege. In 1790, when the late Alderman William Lecky was elected to represent the City in the Irish house of commons, the chair which was used on that occasion, was made of the oak of part of one of the gates that withstood the siege. On the raising of the siege, the City was reduced to "a deplorable condition;" and by the representations of its heroic defender, Walker, to the Irish Society, the twelve chief companies of London advanced £100 each, to repair the walls and the public buildings :—wood was supplied by the Society, abatements were made in the rents, and the terms of leases increased.* The fortifications, however, after a lapse of 227 years, retain, nearly unchanged, their original form and character. The rampart is much frequented, and affords a most convenient and comfortable promenade to the inhabitants at any season, but more so in winter, and is not only an ornament to the City, but excites the admiration of every stranger.

As may be seen, the fortifications of Derry are not regular, they are, however, of an elliptical form: the precipitous nature of the ground could not afford the ornamental parts of a regular fortification, such as *glacis*, *horn-works*, &c.—The entire space enclosed by the exterior wall, contains an area of about 25 acres, 3 roods, $2\frac{1}{2}$ perches, English; that within the rampart, 24 acres, 1 rood, $14\frac{1}{2}$ perches; and that occupied by the rampart alone, 1 acre, 2 roods, 13 perches. The circumference of the City or walls, is about 1708 yards. The extreme length within the rampart, extending nearly north-east and south-west, is 540 yards, and the greatest

* Concise View and Ordnance Survey.

breadth 300 yards, both of which are marked out by two principal streets which radiate at right angles, from a central square, called the Diamond. Two other streets run parallel to the extreme breadth, and one runs for some distance parallel to the length. According to Raven's plan, the four principal streets were then called Silver-street, Queen-street, Gracious-street, and Shambles-street; now Ship-quay-street, Bishop-street, Ferry-quay-street, and Butcher's-street: it does not appear that the other streets had, at that time, got names. At different periods, the names of the principal streets were changed, but have been restored by order of the Irish Society.

Until the passing of the Municipal Bill, in 1841, the City was divided into four wards, which took the names of the four principal streets; but since that, it has been divided into three wards—north, south, and east; and for the purpose of electing the corporation, regulating the City taxes, the parliamentary representation, &c. the *borough-boundary* extends round the City, on both sides of the river, about three-fourths of a mile from the centre.

Municipality of the City.—As this section is supposed to comprise the jurisdiction, the offices, privileges, immunities, public property, &c. of the late corporation, it presents to us rather an intricate task. The changes to which the municipality of the City has, from time to time since the year 1613, been subject, and the complicated nature of the various circumstances connected with them, having been such as to involve, at intervals, long and expensive litigation to the proprietors of the soil, it would be in vain for a person of ordinary information on those subjects, to attempt to give a satisfactory detail. The motives of public bodies are always liable to be questioned, and their transactions scrutinized by others, perhaps less interested. From the commencement of the colony planted here, under the auspices of the Irish Society, various were the representations (or perhaps misrepresentations,) made to the crown relative to the (alleged) non-performance of their engagement, according to that which was stipulated in 1609, between the lords of the privy council and the committee appointed by the corporation of London.* In consequence of such representa-

* The substance of this agreement has been, so far as relates to Derry, already given.

tions, commissioners were sent hither by the crown, when occasion was found necessary, to make inquiry and to forward their reports.

1617.—“ During this year, the crown appointed commissioners to enquire into the affairs of the plantation, to whom the mayor and corporation presented a petition, complaining of many grievances.”

1621.—The City received a charter of incorporation of a mayor, two constables, and merchants of the *staple*,* with the like immunities and privileges as are expressed in the charter of the staple of Youghal.—(19 *Jac. I. 4 pars. d. 34.*)

1624.—A second commission was issued.—(Sir Thomas Phillips.)

1625.—A second commission re-issued.—*Ib.*

1626.—“ A commission for a court of justice to be held in the City, directed to, and authorizing the mayor, vice-mayor, recorder or his deputy, and all such aldermen as, according to the tenor of the commission of King James I. under the great Seal of England, dated 2d July, 1613, are, or shall be made justices of the peace within the City, to hold the said court of justice, according to such instructions as in certain schedules were annexed to the said commission, and were thereby limited and appointed, and according to the tenor of his now majesty's letters, dated in March, 1625, for the granting of new letters patent of all officers of public justice, whose commissions were determined by the decease of James I.”—(2 *Car. I. 3 pars. d. 39.*)

1627.—The sequestration by order of the privy council in 1625, was dissolved by the lords in England, and soon after a new commission was issued to inquire “ concerning the plantations made, or intended to have been made, in the County and City of Londonderry.”—(Phillips.)

1628.—Another sequestration, and the rents levied for the king's use (Charles I.) This sequestration, however, was soon after revoked, and taken off by the lords in England.—*Ib.*

1629.—The corporation of London sent forward a return of the disbursements in the City of Londonderry, which amounted to £27,197. Among the items mentioned, besides

* From *Stapel*, (Teutonic and Danish,) a city or town in which merchants lay up their merchandize—a public storehouse.

the walls and fortifications, there were 110 houses (77 large, £140 each, and 33 small, £80 each,) the bishop's house, town-house, repairing the old church (Augustinian,) guard-house, erecting platforms for bulwarks, digging the ditch, mounting the ordnance, arms, erecting the faggot-quay (£100,) lime kilns with quays to the same, sinking cellars, work done at the turnpike, &c.*

1632.—“ The whole County of Londonderry was sequestered, and the rents levied for the king's use ; and Bishop Bramhall (a Yorkshire gentleman,) was appointed chief receiver.”

1613.—The erection of the cathedral was completed, (“ a fair church,”) at the expense of the Irish Society, and under the superintendence of Sir John Vaughan, Knight, alderman and governor of Derry. It cost £4000. Its site had not been previously occupied by any other building or buildings.†

1634.—“ By sentence of the court of star chamber, it was adjudged, that the letters patent of King James I. should be surrendered, and brought into court to be cancelled.”

1635.—The City of London was again sued for non-performance of articles in the plantation of Londonderry and Coleraine.—(*Carte's Life of James, Duke of Ormonde.*)

1637.—Bishop Bramhall procured a letter of King Charles I. dated 24th February, 1635, for passing of letters patent of several large quantities of the Society's lands, and others, (as *termon* and *erenagh* lands,) which letters he kept dormant till a fit opportunity offered for procuring them (the lands,) which happened on the 4th August, this year, when the king's letters patent were passed for the quarterlands, (the ancient *termon* lands of the monastery of Derry,) subsequently called “ *the fifteen hundred acres*,”‡ amongst other

* Concise View and Ordnance Survey.

† See the public buildings.

‡ The 1500 acres, or Abbey-lands, are comprised in the townlands of Ballyougry, Ballymagowan, Creevagh, Killea, Mullennan, Termon-derry (the island of Derry,) and Termonbacco. Ballynagalliagh belonged to the nunnery. The lands of Creggan, and Drumniurny, and Edenballymore, comprised the *mensales*, (“ *rescriptis apostolicis*,”) or those formerly appropriated to the support of the Bishop's table;—now the Bishop's Demesne. The 1500 acres were, it appears, at one time, in possession of the widow and family of Sir George Paulet.—(*Ordnance Survey and Bishop Montgomery's Report.*)

things, reserving out of part, a rent of £90 10s. to the mayor and commonalty of Londonderry. These were the premises which had been left as commonage, by the Society, to the corporation of Derry, for the support of the magistracy,* &c.

As much has been stated of late in some public prints, and other publications on "the rightful claim" of the fifteen hundred acres," and also of 700 acres, alleged to have been, at a former period, appropriated to the support of the Free-school, it may be necessary here to take some notice of them. It would doubtless be presumption of the compiler to attempt to offer any opinion of his own, the subject having been, from time to time, litigated and re-litigated at enormous expense before some of the most eminent lawyers in England and Ireland: we shall, however, bring forward such authorities as are in our reach.

Extracts from "the humble answere of the comon councill of the Cittie of London to the proposicons of the right honourable lords of his majesties most hon^{ble} privie councill, touching a supplie to bee made of defects alleaged to bee in the Cittie of London's plantacon in Ulster, within the realme of Ireland."—(22d James I. 2d June, 1624.)

— "Touching the granting of the 4000 acres of land, besides bogge and mountaine adjoining to London Derry, and the houses within that Cittie to the cittizens thereof, and their heirs, in free burgage, they (the common council) conceyve (under favour) that they are not, either by the articles or their charter bounde to pass those 4000 acres and houses to the cittizens of London Derry, in ppetuite, neither was it ever so intended by the Cittie of London; but in favour they have already allotted 1500 acres thereof, for the use of maior and officers of that Cittie, which they doe enjoy and shall bee further confirmed upon their obteyning a license of *mortmaine*;* and have also allotted to every house a reasonable proportion thereof, which houses and land they have let by lease to the said cittizens at reasonable rentes for a great number of years, and for the residue of the said 4000 acres they reserve to allott to such houses as shall here-

* Ordnance Survey (as quoted.)

† *Mortmaine* (*dead hand*)—An estate, which being made by the king's licence to an incorporate body, cannot be "signed away," nor alienated.

after be erected, which they shall in due time dispose of, according to his majesty's graunt."—

— "For the 700 acres of land intended for the Free-school, they know not in whose possession the same is, but desire it may be examined and found out, whereby they may be freed from the twenty marks per annum (the schoolmaster's salary,) they have of their own benevolence allowed, and doe as yet voluntarily allowe to that use, which being a free gift, they humbly pray may bee at their own pleasure."—
(*Appendix to the case of the Irish Society.*)

The Bishop of Derry (King,) in 1687, laid claim to the quarterlands—the 1500 acres, which became the subject of a long and very expensive litigation, that terminated in the rejection of his claim :—a *quo warranto* was brought against the corporation of Derry by the council of James II. and they were shortly after deprived of their charter by the judgment of the court of exchequer. In 1692, the corporation endeavoured to negotiate with Bishop King for the renewal of the lease of the quarterlands, which lease was then about to expire; but their terms were refused. The corporation knowing that the bishop's claim to these lands was unsubstantial, and deeming it their interest to make a discovery of the fact to the Irish Society, accordingly did so, and entered into an agreement with the Society to establish their right in consideration of receiving £90 10s. yearly, which sum was still paid to the late corporation.— In 1695, an ejectment was brought by the Society against the bishop for the remainder of the 1500 acres, comprised in the Society's letters patent, and towards the end of the same year, the Society resumed the possession of them.— The bishop again, in 1697, appealed to the house of Lords in Ireland against the order of the chancellor, and obtained an order for re-establishing him in his possession of the lands in question, which having been opposed by the sheriffs and other inhabitants of Derry, they were in consequence taken into custody, and carried to Dublin. The Irish Society immediately appealed to the English house of lords against the decision of the Irish house of lords, and in 1703, an act of parliament was passed establishing the Society in full right of the 1500 acres.*

To proceed with the municipality of the City—It appears that, when King Charles I. returned from Scotland he made a public declaration “that he was troubled at the judgment that had been given for taking away his father's grant to the Society,” and accordingly his majesty promised to the City that it would be restored. In the same year the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, on behalf of themselves, and the companies, and others, having lands and tenements in Londonderry, exhibited their petition to parliament:—in due consideration of the same, it was voted and resolved “that the sentence in the star chamber was unlawful and unjust; that the citizens of London, and all those against whom the judgment was given, in the *scire facias*, should be discharged of that judgment; and that both the citizens of London, and those of the new plantation, and all undertenants, and all those put out of possession, should be restored to the same estate which they were in before the said sentence in the star chamber, which was afterwards carried into effect.”*

Upon the restoration of King Charles II. 1662, the City of London petitioned the crown for a reversal of the judgment given against their first letters patent, but as the proceedings necessary to be adopted in that respect would have been tedious, the king proposed to grant a new charter which would embrace all the possessions and rights that the City originally possessed. And accordingly, letters patent were made out, which contained, with very little alteration, all the clauses of the first charter of King James I. under which charter the Irish Society and the late corporation of Derry have acted.† As the old corporation has ceased to act, it is now unnecessary to recapitulate the duties of its officers. Four charters were given to the City of Derry: First, to Sir Henry Docwra, 1603—Second, to the Irish Society, 1613—(the articles of agreement between the crown and the common council in 1609, was not a charter, as the Society was not then incorporated)—Third, by Cromwell—Fourth, by King Charles II.

* Ordnance Survey.

† Ordnance Survey and Concise View.

CHAPTER IX.

Population and Improvements of the City given, 1618-19, by NICHOLAS PYNAR, Esq.—Ditto in 1622, by Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS and RICHARD HADSOR, Esq.—Of houses then built, few now remain—Muster of the “well-armed men,” with their names, in 1622—Character of the colonists or settlers as to origin—Rents of houses and lands, with rates of produce, encouragement for artificers, &c.—State of the plantation; “tapp-houses”—Few descendants now of the original settlers—Proportion and characteristic—Names common, in the population of 1846, with terminations, &c.—Physical and physiognomical characters of the several races; with an encomium on their moral character, generally.

A representation having been made to the government that the contract on the part of the corporation of London, had not been performed, so far as the City of Derry was concerned, an inquiry was thenceforth instituted. Accordingly, in 1618-19, Nicholas Pynnar, Esq. in his survey of Ulster, writes thus:—“The whole number of houses within the City (Derry) are 92, and in them are 102 families.” And, for the like reason, in the survey of Sir Thomas Phillips and Richard Hadsor, Esq. in 1622, under a royal commission, it is stated that, “the number of families now inhabiting in the Cittie of Londonderry, souldiers and others, doe make 109 families, dwelling in stone houses slated:—families of poore souldiers, and poore labouring men dwelling within the walls in cabbons—12. Soe the whole number of families dwelling within the walls of the Cittie are—121. The number of men present well armed within the Cittie of Londonderry is—110. Also, presented by the maior in a scroule of dwellers neere the town—63.”

Of the original houses none are now to be seen entire; they have all been rebuilt or remodelled. At the commencement of the present century, many of them were in good repair: they, for the greater part, consisted of houses, two stories in height, some with high steps and stone staircases outside. The Cathedral alone (erected in 1633,) remains nearly entire, and a house of one story in Rosemary-lane, immediately below the linen-hall, remains of those that stood during the siege of 1688-9; it has, however, got another

roof. In a kind of cellar or cave near this house was the magazine during that event. The Town-house was demolished at the close of the siege, and the Exchange of William and Mary raised in its stead, which has again been transformed into Corporation-hall. The old Free Grammar School, built by Mr. Springham, in 1617, was demolished in 1815. The "Diamond-house," which braved the siege, may be seen in its modern or remodelled appearance, and is occupied by Mr. Walker, seedsman, and Mr. M'Vicker, merchant-tailor.

"A muster of the *well-armed-men* taken in 1622, by Sir Thomas Phillips and Richard Hadsor, Esq. his majesty's commissioners, of all the inhabitants, with their servants, residing in the City, with their several arms," is as follows :

<i>Corselets.</i>			<i>Muskets.</i>		
Mr. Mayor	...	2	Mr. Simon Pitt	...	1
Mr. Wraye	...	1	Mr. Robert Bives	...	1
Mr. Winslow	...	1	John Seach	...	1
Mr. Hugh Thompson	1		Richard Wilson	...	1
Mr. Russell	...	1	John Knealand	...	1
Christopher Gifford	1		Leonard Davis	...	1
William Cottismore	1		Francis Dolloway		1
Mr. Goodwin's man	1		A Servant	...	1
Mr. Steele	...	1	Richard Bingley	...	1
Nicholas Baily	...	1	James Stewart	...	1
Walter Tuckey	...	1	Thomas Blany	...	1
Edmond Glover	...	1	John Eawke	...	1
John Freewen	...	1	Stephen Godfrey	...	1
Mr. Brute Hamond	1		Richard Sadler	...	1
George Newton	...	1	William Cooke	...	1
George Downing	1		Timothy Poolie	...	1
William Haile	...	1	Nicholas Blany	...	1
Thomas Sherrington	1		Richard Percy	...	1
Robert Shawe	...	1	Henry Addison	...	1
<i>Muskets.</i>			Donnell M'Cacles		1
Mr. Wraye's Servant	1		Ermine M'Swine	...	1
Mr. Goodwin's man	1		Richard Stock	...	1
Richard Jones	...	1	John Enickson	...	1
One Servant	...	1	George Clave	...	1
Richard Mutterwell	1		Robert Thompson		1
Thomas Hamond	1		John Cooke	...	1
His two Servants	1		Roger Kirke	...	1
Isaak Smith	...	1	Donnell M'Keroge		1

<i>Muskets.</i>		<i>Halberts.</i>	
John Wallace	... 1	Mr. Alderman Ball	1
William Simple	... 1	Mr. Dawson	... 1
John Palmer	... 1	Thomas Yarborrowe	1
Henry Dunkin	... 1	Henry Scollech	... 1
Mr. Carridge, 3 servants,	1	Christopher Studdall	1
Adam Moderwell	... 1	Edward Blundell	... 1
John Bradin	... 1	Ninian English	... 1
John Wolridge, younger,	1	Mr. Castell	... 1
Thomas Span	... 1	Mr. Brute Hamond's man	1
Anthony Bowen	... 1	Richard Apleton	... 1
John Wolridge the elder	1	Mr. Long, a souldier,	1
T. Sherrington, souldier,	1	Michael Gravell	... 1
William Briders	... 1	John Palmer's servant	1
James O'Dogherty	1	Serjent Richardson	1
Thomas Wooldney	1	William Wells	... 1
Robert M'Conoghie	1	Thomas Brooke	... 1
Mr. Russell's man	1	Thomas Baker	... 1
Robert Bartlet	... 1	Thomas Vale	... 1
John Patt	... 1	Edward Chambers	1
<i>Caliver.</i>		<i>Brownbills.</i>	
One of Mr. Sherif's men	1	George Sandech	... 1
John M'Mish	... 1	Peter Shenington	... 1
John Smith	... 1	<i>Swords.</i>	
<i>Peece.</i>		George Mnophey	1
Mr. Sheriffe Smith	1	Thomas Sherington	} 2
<i>Halberts.</i>		and Haile (2 men)	
His Servant	... 1	John Cottismore	... 1 "
Mr. Godwin	... 1		

The colony planted here by Sir Henry Docwra was, it may be said, wholly English and military; and the only difference from that under King James I. consisted in the civil character of the settlers, among whom were many Scotch, as well as English, who had, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, skirted along the northern coast of the counties of Antrim and Derry (Coleraine,) and were at length located in the neighbourhood of Rathmelton and Raphoe, and who crowded into the new City for the purpose of seeking their fortunes by traffic. It may here be observed, that few, if any, of the ancient race or those of Irish blood, were permitted to settle within the walls of the City, as conformity in religion, so far as it was practicable, was doubtless a necessary prelude to their reception into it; and the princi-

pal object in carrying the plantation into effect, was avowedly for removing the turbulent, reconciling the disaffected, and protecting the peaceable. That the project was, in a great measure, carried, there is sufficient evidence from the few Irish names that appear in the muster roll of Sir Thomas Phillips and Richard Hadsor, Esq. And, although directions had been given by the Irish Society, in 1615, that "Derry might not again be peopled with Irish," in consequence of the conspiracy already mentioned, yet it does not appear that this exclusion was rigidly enforced. Still they did not, to any great extent, settle within the City till after the restoration of Charles II. at which time the population consisted of a mixed race, chiefly of English and Scotch. The native Irish were, however, once more removed by the events of the revolution of 1688-9; but on the return of peace, they were again permitted to settle; and their descendants have since continued with the other inhabitants, to stimulate each other to active industry, and to swell the population of the City.*

Notwithstanding the low prices of provisions and commodities generally, throughout Ulster, the progress of the City was but slow. During the first four years after the colony was planted, the lands attached to Derry were let at 6d. per acre; in the next three years at 1s. 6d. per acre; and thenceforth to 1628, at 2s. 6d. per acre. The rents of the better class of houses with six acres of land attached to each, were, at that date, only £3. In 1613, a cow or bullock cost 15s.—a sheep from 1s. 4d. to 2s.—a hog 2s.—barley 11d. per bushel—oats 4d. per bushel—strong beer 16s. per barrel, which was considered dear. In the same year, a large salmon was procured in Derry market for 4d.—6d.—or 8d. It appears, however, from the address of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to his majesty's high commissioners, in 1624, that the inhabitants located by Sir Henry Docwra had left the place rather than pay rents so high; and that, of the 113 families then inhabiting the City, the greater number "were very poore, and utterlie unable, and especially by reason of their great rents, to subsist und^r y^e burthen of y^e incorporacon." The want of artificers was much felt "to worke the country commoditys," and of money

* Ordnance Survey.

"to lie banke, when tradsmen for a resonable consideracon, upon good securitie, might gett money and keep themselves in employmt. Trafique there is little, and tradsmen, artificers, very few, y^e Cittie (London) having sent hither but two since y^e beginning of theire plantacon. Most of our principal ald^rmen and cheife inhabit^{rs} having alre^dy wthdrawn themslues from amongst vs betaking themslues to theire owne holdings and estates in y^e country, leaving y^e bourthen of y^e governm^t of *this poore place* to such of y^e inhabit^{rs} thereof as have noe oth^r meanes of livelihood but theire shops, and such poore tradsmen they have, and force stay by it, who can noe longer end^{re} it." *

According to the report of the commissioners appointed by Charles I. in 1628, to inquire into the state of the plantation, the following appears:—"As touching y^e corporacon, wee find y^t y^e Cittie of London Derry and towne of Coleraine are verie slenderly inhabited as appeareth by a view of y^e inhabitants taken. And therefore wee thinke meete that more houses be built in both places, and more Brittish famelies be forthwith sent out of England to inhabite them, and they wth y^e now inhabitants to sit at easier rents then y^e inhabitants now doe for y^e reasons before alleaged in our answer to y^e first article. Secondlie, by want of stocke, w^{ch} if y^e Londoners would settle in both corporacons, to be lent out to tradsmen that need upⁿ sufficient securitie it weare a glorious worke well beseeming y^e famous Cittie of London, w^{ch} is both y^e mother† (and wee hope) the nurse of this corporacon. Thirdlie, y^e trade of tapping being least painfull, and men of small means most gainfull, And as one saith of vsury '*quæstuosa segnitie*' ‡ hath overgrowne and almost worne out all other trades, w^{ch} may easilie be remedied by suff^ring noe more tapp-houses then are needful. Fourthlie, the hard vsage of mchants in respect of customs, hath of late yeares much impaired trafique in London Derry, and noe lesse impoverished y^e inhabitants thereof."||

* Concise View.

† Rather, y^e *Step-mother*.—In the "motives and reasons" set forth in 1609, by King James I. for inducing the corporation of London to undertake the plantation, among the profits held out were—"the relieving the city of London from their superabundant population of mechanics, the introduction of British manufactures into that settlement, and the honour that would arise from the civilization of it."

‡ Profitable laziness.

|| Concise View.

That the vicious practice of frequenting "*tapp-houses*" had then, as well as since, prevailed to great extent throughout the country, appears from an *item* in Baron Finglass's Breviate of Ireland. So far back as the reign of Henry VIII. an order was given, that "ther be noe more *tapp-houses* than needful, for it appeareth right that ther be but one maker of *aquavitæ* in every borough towne upon paine of six shillings and eight pence, *toties quoties*, as many as doe the contrary."

As the community of Derry is now constituted, (1846,) no certain criterion for tracing the race or descent of families or individuals from their surnames, can be expected. Of the original settlers, or those located by Sir Henry Docwra, and who were also the first inhabitants of the present City, very few, it is presumed, of their descendants, are to be found among us, if we can judge from the surnames in the muster roll of Sir Thomas Phillips and Richard Hadsor, Esq. and even of those who bled on the ramparts in 1688-9. In the year after that memorable struggle, the entire population of the City and the parish of Templemore, was computed to be about 1400 "comfortable souls."—From that time, the influx of many of the descendants of those who had been gradually settled in the surrounding districts from an early period of the plantation, as well as of others from the parent countries (England and Scotland,) has successively replaced the prior colonists.

The proportion and character of the different classes in the City are thus given by the surveyor-general of customs, in 1637, in his report of an official visit to Derry in that year :—"I find that the English are but weak and few in number, there being but forty houses in Londonderry of English of any note, who, for the most part, only live; the Scots being many in number and twenty to one for the English, having prime trade in the town and country, thrive and grow rich; but the Irish, for the most part beg, being the reward of their idleness."*

The names of Irish descent most frequently to be met with amongst us, and such as belong particularly to the north-west of Ireland only, are those of the *Os* and *Macs* :—O'Neill, O'Cahan, (or O'Kane,) O'Loughlin (or Loughlin,)

* Ordnance Survey.

O'Dougherty (or Dougherty,) O'Donnell, O'Kelly (or Kelly,) O'Deery (or Deery,) O'Brollaghan or O'Brallaghan (Bradley or Brolley,) O'Gollagher (or Gallagher,) O'Gormly (or Gormly,) O'Firghil (or Freel,) O'Caireallain (or Carolan or Carlan,) O'Cawell (or Cawfield and Campbell,*) O'Moore (or Moore or More, big,) O'Du-Yearma (or M'Dermot,) O'Flanagan (or Flanagan,) O'Branain (or Branan,) O'Dunne (or Dunn,) &c.

The *Macs* † are both of Irish and Scotch origin, in consequence of the close connection between the Gaelic and Irish languages, being from the same Celtic root :—Mac Dermot, Mac Daid (or Mac Devit,) Mac Cartin (or Cartin,) M'Cartney (or Mac Carthey) Mac Rory (or M'Rory,) Mac Arthur (or M'Arthur,) Mac Neill (or M'Neill,) MacIachlan (or M'Laughlin,) Mac Crea (or M'Crea,) Mac Clelland (or M'Clelland, &c.) :—M'Clintock is English, O'Kennedy (or Kennedy,) is Irish, &c. &c.

The termination, *son*, shows, in general, Saxon descent :—

Gibson,	or Gilbert-son.	
Nelson,	Nelly, or Nel-son.	
Nicholson, }		
Nickson, or }	.....	Nicholas-son.
Nixon, }		
Williamson,	William-son.	
Wilson,	Willy-son.	
Richardson,	Richard-son.	
Jamieson,	Jamie-son.	
Anderson,	Andrew-son.	
Ferguson,	Fergus-son.	
Thomson,	Thomas-son.	
Thompson,	Thomas-ap-son,	{ <i>ap</i> (of) after the manner of the Welsh.
Simpson,	Simon-ap-son,	
Sampson,	Samuel-ap-son.	
Robertson, }		
Robinson, }	.....	Robert-son.
Bateson,	Betty-son, or Bet-son.	
Johnson,	John-son, (Mac Shane, Irish.)	

* Sampson's Statistical Survey, and Ordnance Survey.

† *O* (*Hy*) and *Mac* are common adjectives in the Irish, which, in their primary signification, denote the heads or founders of families, or the branches descending from such heads.—(WARE.)

Paterson,	}	.....	Patrick-son.
Patison,			
Watson,		.....	Walter, or Wat-son.
&c.			&c. &c.

The termination, *ton*, seems to discover a Saxon or Anglo-Norman origin :—As Hamilton, Fulton, Templeton, Hufington, Hempton, Skipton, Ashton, &c.—The name of Babington is to be found in the plan or map of the City of Sir Henry Docwra.

Stewart, Stuart, or Steward, Butler, Carpenter, Taylor, Barber, Carter, Porter, Miller, Hunter, Burnside, Whiteside, &c. are Saxon. Names of one syllable are also Saxon ;* Black, Brown, White, Green, Smith, Steel, Steen (Stephen,) Reed, Boyd, Boyle, &c.

Fitz (son) discovers Anglo-Norman—Fitz-Gerald, &c. and Ford, Saxon or Anglo-Norman—Crawford, Beresford, &c. Alexander is from *Greek*.

“ In the physical and physiognomical characters of the several races, (in Derry,) and of the population generally, there is but little variety ; all are nearly alike impressed with the stamp of the mixed race, in which the Teutonic, or light-haired characteristic, predominates.”† To conclude this section, as it is considered not seemly for people to laud themselves, we shall bring forward higher authority to corroborate our own opinion :—“ That gravity of character is, indeed, the most striking feature of the inhabitants of Derry, is evident to the most careless observer. It is manifested by the appearance of the City at night, when the streets, at a comparatively early hour, are nearly deserted, and the repose of the inhabitants rarely disturbed by the noise of the drunken brawler. It is exhibited still more remarkably on Sundays, when every thing indicates strict order, decorum, and a scrupulous observance of the Sabbath.”‡

* In the reign of Edward IV. 1465, it was enacted, in order to assimilate the Irish to English surnames, “ That every Irishman within the *pale*, should take upon him an English surname of one town, as Sutton, Chester, &c.—or colour, as white, roe, (red,) black, &c.—or art, as smith, carpenter, &c.—or office, as butler, steward, cook, &c.”—in obedience to this law, the Sheanachs (or foxes) took the name of Fox; Geals, of white; Brannachs, of Walsh, (a Welshman or Britton;) and Gabha, a smith, Macangabha, or M'Gowan, the son of a smith, — (WAKE.) † Ordnance Survey. ‡ Ordnance Survey.

CHAPTER X.

Digression into the History of Ireland—Sanguinary Broils of England—Religious Creeds, first proclaimed the war-whoop of Parties in Ireland—Desperate state of Ireland from 1641 to the restoration of Charles II.—Settlers or colonists divided into parties—"Catholic army," how constituted—"Acts agreed upon, ordained, &c." by the council of Kilkenny, 1642—The ever-memorable conspiracy of 1641—By whom conducted—How discovered—Deposition or oath of OWEN O'CONOLLY—Result—Alarm, and provision made for the safety of Derry—Arrangements made by the corporation and citizens for defence—Derry besieged by contending parties (in turn)—Death of the celebrated Colonel OWEN ROE O'NEILL.

1641.—This era brings us to another link in the chain of Irish massacres, which will again lead to that which has been called the *first Siege of Derry*. At no period in the scope of Irish history which we have had hitherto in review, have life and property been perfectly secure : and harsh as it may seem, Irishmen—men, born of Irish blood, have, since the days of Dermot Mac Murrrough,* been found amongst the greatest enemies to the agricultural and commercial prosperity, and to the general welfare of their country. In the reign of Elizabeth, when Ireland had been but recently brought into partial subjection, and the authority of the crown was but imperfectly defined, rebellion was looked upon with (apparent) indulgence. The will of the sovereign stood in place of the irrelative execution of law, and the award of policy or vindictive feeling, was lenient or severe, according to the circumstances of the case. Chiefs who had not laid aside the pretensions of kings or princes, and who had still the power of maintaining those pretensions to a troublesome extent, were often treated with more than ordinary lenity ;—their turbulence overlooked, and their out-

* This licentious tyrant, after having, on one occasion, slaughtered 100 of his countrymen, with the assistance of his Norman allies, glutted his brutal revenge by turning over their dead bodies with his sword, for the purpose of recognizing their faces ; and on discovering amongst them the head of a chieftain whom he had mortally hated, is said to have seized it by the ears, and ferociously bit off the nose and lips with his teeth.

breakings controlled, and pardoned.* Rebellion had not, with all its bloodshed and wide-spread devastation, materially altered the condition of men, who, for their own private ends, had caused the death of thousands, and overwhelmed the country with waste and famine. Notwithstanding which, from the last great rebellion of Tyrone and Tyrconnell down to the period now in consideration, the minds of the Irish aristocracy had rapidly expanded, and Ireland had made a considerable step in civil advancement.† The condition of the peasantry was, however, still poor; their manners were barbarous, and their minds superstitious; so that the preparations for the strife and tragical scenes about to be put into execution then, and during the short transit of James II. were without much restraint, and but little concealed.

In reviewing the disastrous state of our unhappy country, we are apt to forget that England was, both before and after this, completely overwhelmed by her own calamitous and sanguinary broils. She had "100,000 men of the same country engaged in fierce warfare against each other, and all to satisfy the empty ambition of the weakest or the worst of mankind:"—that her people "were become so turbulent and factious, by a long course of civil wars, that no governor could rule them, nor any king please; so that one rebellion seemed extinguished only to give rise to another."—She had her "bloody commissions," gun-powder plot, her intrigues and cabals, chevaliers and round-heads, Pride's purge and romp parliament, Barebone's parliament, "with dregs of fanatics," and no parliament; with a host of *regicides*, who brought the head of their king, the amiable but ill-judging and unfortunate Prince, Charles I. to the block. With the history of the untoward events in the turbulent reign of Charles I. and also with that of the interregnum or commonwealth, (or rather the republican government of the Protector,) our readers are, it is presumed, well acquainted.

It was not till the end of the sixteenth century that religious creeds were proclaimed, in Ireland, the *war-whoop* of parties. Previous to that, invasion and the extention of territories on the one hand, and expulsion and the regaining

* Lives of illustrious and distinguished Irishmen,

† *Ib.*

of them on the other, were the continual causes (with some exceptions) of their desolating broils :—conquest has always two objects in view—to win and to hold. It may be recollected that Shane O'Neill was then the champion of Ulster.—Shane having received, as a token of paternal affection and extraordinary reverence of the pontiff, a hallowed plume which was gravely pronounced to be the feather of a Phoenix, became more elated with this propitious signal, and at once resolved to “deliver this poor kingdom from the infection of heresy,” and declared himself the “champion of the Holy Faith.”* His pious zeal in the execution of his mission, did not surpass that of his kinsman, Sir Phelim, and his associate during the reign of terror that soon followed in Ulster, for we find that, “the insane brutality of O'Neill (Sir Phelim,) and the fiend-like atrocity of Mac Mahon (colonel,) are no more to be attributed to a religion in which they had no faith, than the monstrous and profligate crimes of Nero and Caligula are to be imputed to the religion of Brutus and Seneca:—they would have done the same in the name of Jupiter as for the pope; their atrocities having been limited only by the number of victims exposed to the mercy of popular fanaticism”†

From 1641 to the restoration of Charles II. 1660, there was literally neither king nor government in England :—all was anarchy : *politico*-licentiousness, fanaticism, and desperation reigned uncontrolled : there was no efficient or master-hand at the helm, and Ireland was left to the mercy of the waves. The Irish parliament became “a den of uproar,” and rebellion inevitable. The people generally having been left to govern themselves, were, at length, divided into parties, each party chose its leader, and enlisted under its favourite banner ; and all actuated by powerful motives, and equally powerful influences—plunder, revenge, and murder, ambition or self-defence.

The settlers or colonists were, at this time, divided into royalists and “republicans or puritans ;” the former adhered to regal authority, and complied with the counsels of the “faithful” Earl of Ormond, (afterwards Duke,) a nobleman who, in the Irish parliament, strenuously advocated the

* Lives of illustrious Irishmen.

† *Ib.*

cause of Ireland and the regal power in all the vicissitudes of that eventful period: he was, however, at length compelled to withdraw from the scenes of carnage and spoliation which surrounded him. Many of the colonists joined the royal army, headed by experienced officers, such as the Earl of Ormond, Sir Robert Stewart, &c. the latter we shall, by and by, trace to Derry. The settlers that espoused the cause of republicanism, joined the standard of Protector Cromwell, a man who, according to his own declaration, "sought the Lord night and day;"*—they entered the army in Ireland under Cromwell himself, Ireton, Ludlow, Sir Charles Coote, &c.—we shall hereafter notice Sir Charles also.

Next came the "Catholic army" organised under the immediate supervision of the titular archbishops of Armagh, Cashel, and Tuam, and other dignitaries of the church of Rome; with proctors, supervisors of regulars, divers pastors, many learned men, as well in divine as in common law, &c. assisted by Cardinal Renuncini,† the pope's vice-gerent in Ireland. This martial conclave or synod commenced operations at Kilkenny, 10th May, 1642, when the war begun, was declared "just and lawful."‡

Acts agreed upon, ordained, and concluded.

"Whereas, the war which now in Ireland the Catholics do maintain, against sectaries, and chiefly against Puritans, for the defence of the Catholic religion, for the maintenance of the prerogative and royal rights of our gracious King Charles, for our gracious queen, so unworthily abused by the Puritans; for the honour, safety, and health, of their royal issue; for to avert and refrain the injuries done unto them; for the conversion of the just, and lawful safeguard, liberties, and rights of Ireland; and lastly, for the defence of their own lives, fortunes, lands, and possessions.

"Whereas, it is therefore necessary that all Irish peers, magistrates, noblemen, cities, and provinces, may be tied

* This is the man, who at the decapitation of his king, had the audacity to step forward on the scaffold, and having lifted the gory head as if to examine whether it was completely severed from the body, said, "This was a well-constituted frame, and which promised a long life." (*History of the English Revolution of 1640, by M. Guizot.*)

† This functionary afterwards commanded the "Nuncio's army," in conjunction with Owen O'Neill, whom we shall soon find at Derry.

‡ CARTE.

together with the holy bond of union and concord, and that they frame an *oath* of union and agreement, which they shall devoutly and christianly take, and faithfully observe— That, in the next national congregation, some be appointed out of the nobility and clergy, as ambassadors to be sent in the behalf of the whole kingdom, unto the kings of France and Spain, to the emperor, and his holiness, and those (delegates) to be of the church prelates, or one of the nobility and a lawyer. That all primates, archbishops, bishops, ordinaries, deans and chapters, archdeacons, chancellors, treasurers, chaunters, provosts, wardens of collegiate churches, prebendaries, and other dignitaries, parsons, vicars, and other pastors, of the Roman Catholic secular clergy, and their respective successors, shall have, hold, and enjoy all the churches and church livings, in as large and ample manner, as the late Protestant clergy respectively enjoyed the same on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord 1641; together with all the profits, emoluments, perquisites, liberties, and the rights to their respective sees and churches, belonging as well in all places, now in the possession of the confederate catholics, as also in all other places that shall be recovered by the said confederate catholics from the adverse party, within this kingdom, saving to the Roman Catholic laity their rights, according to the law of the land," &c.*

The *ever memorable* conspiracy of 1641, opened the ensuing campaign of Irish slaughter, during the interval between that date and 1660. The projectors, or rather the principal actors of it, were, Roger Moore or O'More, the representative of the ancient family of that name, of Leix, in the province of Leinster; his ancestors having been expelled from their possessions in the reign of Queen Mary, Roger inherited all the enmity of his race in its fullest violence against English control, as well as against all those of Norman or Saxon blood; the others were Connor Maguire (Baron Iniskillen,) Richard Plunket, son of Sir Christopher Plunket, Colonel Hugh Oge† Mac Mahon, Phillip Reilly, Tirlogh O'Neill, and Sir Phelim O'Neill. As the last-mentioned person bore a conspicuous part in the atroci-

* Carte, and "Lives of Illustrious Irishmen."

† A relative of Rory Mac Art Mac Cross Mac Mahon, a sub-chief of Uriel, now part of Monaghan.

ties perpetrated in Ulster down to the termination of his career, we shall pursue him, and then proceed to the affairs of Derry. Sir Phelim O'Neill, of Kinard, in Tyrone, inheriting the desperation and ferocity of his predecessor and kinsman, Shane O'Neill, was, at this time, the principal person of his name in Ireland. He was grandson of Sir Henry O'Neill, who was slain in the action against Sir Cahir O'Dougherty, near Raphoe, in 1608. Having come to the bar, he *professed* the Protestant religion, whilst a student at Lincoln's Inn, in England, but *recanted*, it appears, on his return to Ireland; and having entered on a considerable property, he soon launched into a career of waste and dissipation, and did not cease until he had nearly wasted all his ample estate, which he was compelled to encumber to its full value. At the house of Sir Phelim the conspirators assembled to mature their deliberations, and to organize the general plans of attack. It was allotted to Sir Phelim to secure the forts and garrisons of Ulster, as well as to assist in securing the castle of Dublin. By the assistance of his co-conspirators, O'Neill soon found himself in possession of ten counties, and at the head of 30,000, ready, with all the blood-thirsty excitement of an uncontrolled rabble, to commence the work of extermination. Henceforth he was ranked "champion for the rights of Ireland," and generalissimo of that which was soon after styled "the catholic army." The first act of O'Neill stamped his character. Having invited to partake of the hospitality of his table, Sir Tobias Calfield, Lord Charlemont, governor of Charlemont fort, an old man, with his family, with whom he kept up a friendly correspondence, he embraced the opportunity of seizing the old nobleman as his prisoner, removed him to a distance, kept him with his family confined for four months, and plundered his castle; the guard of the castle, and the officers, were also secured and slaughtered. This was only a prelude to that which was about to follow. Having removed the old man to another residence to partake of "better cheer," a band of ruffians rushed out, shot Lord Charlemont dead on the spot, who exclaimed, "Lord have mercy on me," and fell lifeless across the threshold of his betrayer. For the innumerable and licentious butcheries perpetrated in 1641, as well as for the slaughter of Lord Charlemont and his officers, O'Neill was brought

to his trial in 1652, by a commission issued in Dublin by the republican government, and expiated his guilt on the gallows.

How long the conspiracy was being organised has not been fully ascertained. Some years before it broke out, Lord Strafford, who was at that time at the head of the Irish government, received information from Mac Mahon, an Irish priest, that a general insurrection in Ireland, was designed, and that great exertions were making to obtain assistance from foreign powers: like information was received from other quarters; and this was verified by the fact, that all the native blacksmiths throughout the country, were exerting themselves in the manufacture of rude implements of warfare—such as large knives or skeins, pikes, pitchforks, &c. The 23d of October, 1641, was the day appointed for a simultaneous movement. On that day Londonderry, Carrickfergus, and Newry, were to be surprised; and directions were given that all the Irish gentry* should every where rise and seize upon the nearest forts. On the eve of the rebellion's breaking out, a warning was received not to be trifled with, by the slumbering governors of the castle, who were inclined to enjoy the placid ease of office, and leave watchfulness to others. Owen Conolly, a servant of Sir John Clotworthy, of Moneymore, in the county of Londonderry, having been in Dublin on the evening of the 22d of October, was seized by the watch, and taken before the Lord Justice Parsons, to whom he disclosed the whole particulars of the conspiracy. The following is his deposition upon oath:—

“ Examination of Owen O’Conolly, who being duly sworn and examined, saith—That he being at Monimore, in the county of Londonderry, on Tuesday last, he received a letter from Colonel Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, desiring him to come to Connaught, in the county of Monaghan, and to be with him on Wednesday or Thursday last. Whereupon he, this examinant, came to Connaught on Wednesday night last, and finding the said Hugh come to Dublin, followed him thither; he came hither about six of the clock this evening, and forthwith went to the lodging of the said Hugh,

* To their credit be it recorded, there were many of the Irish aristocracy who did not join either the conspiracy, the “Catholic army,” or the council of Kilkenny—styled “the supreme council of the confederate Catholics of Ireland.”

to the house near the boat in Oxmantown, and there he found the said Hugh, and came with the said Hugh into the town, near the pillory, to the lodging of the Lord Maguire, when they found not the Lord Maguire within, and there they drank a cup of beer and went back to the said Hugh's lodging. He saith, that at the Lord Maguire's lodging, the said Hugh told him, that there were, and would be this night, great numbers of noblemen and gentlemen of the Irish Roman catholics, from all parts of the kingdom, in this town; who, with himself, had determined to take the castle of Dublin, and to possess themselves of all his majesty's ammunition there to-morrow morning, being Saturday. And that they intended first to batter the chimnies of said town, and if the citizens would not yield, then to batter down the houses, and so to cut off all the Protestants that would not join with them. He further saith, that he, the said Hugh, told him that the Irish had prepared men in all parts of the kingdom, to destroy all the English inhabiting there to-morrow morning by ten of the clock; and that in all the seaports and other towns in the kingdom, all the Protestants should be killed that night, and that all the posts that could be, could not prevent it. And further saith, that he [O'Conolly] moved the said Hugh to forbear executing of that business, and to discover it to the state, for saving of his own estate, who said, that he could not help it: but said, that they did owe their allegiance to the king, and would pay him all his rights; but that they did this for the tyrannical government that was over them, and to imitate Scotland, who had got a privilege by that course. And he further saith, that when he was with the said Hugh in his lodging, the said Hugh swore that he should not go out of his lodging that night, but told him that he should go with him next morning to the castle; and said, if this matter were discovered, some body should die for it. Whereupon the examinant feigned some necessity for his leasement, went down out of the chamber, and left his sword in pawn, and the said Hugh sent his man down with him: and when this examinant came down into the yard, and finding an opportunity, he, this examinant, leaped over a wall and two pales, and so came to the Lord Justice Parsons.

(Signed) "WILLIAM PARSONS, }
 "THOMAS ROTHERAM, } OWEN O'CONOLLY.
 "ROBERT MEREDITH, }

"Oct. 22, 1641."

Whilst this examination was going on, Mac Mahon and others were secured; many, however, escaped seizure, and of those who were taken, some contrived to get away.—Mac Mahon, when brought before the lords justices, spoke plainly; he seemed to rely on the assumption that the insurrection was successful in every other part of the kingdom. At five the next morning, he told the council that, “on that very day, all the forts and strong place in Ireland would be taken: that he, with Lord Maguire, &c. &c. had come up expressly to seize the castle of Dublin, and that twenty men out of each county were to be there to join them: * that all the lords and gentlemen in Ireland that were catholics, were engaged in the plot; that what was that day to be done in other parts of the country, was, by that time, so far advanced, it was impossible for the wit of man to prevent it. And withal told them, that it was here they had him in their power, and might use him how they pleased, but he was sure he would be revenged.” On the result of these disclosures, the lords justices became alarmed and completely paralysed, so much so, that all they could do was, to send out a proclamation to every part of the kingdom, to put the peaceful and loyal on their guard. The conspirators who were in custody escaped. “Thus,” observes Carte, “by the hand of providence rather than by the care of the government, was defeated a design, easy in the execution, and which, if it had taken effect, would have endangered Ireland.”†

The nobility and gentry among the planters, having been left to their own courage and means of resistance, quickly cast off their fears and false security, and took up arms in their own defence, began forthwith to fortify their castles, and defend their towns; in consequence of which “the catholic army” received, in their progress, numerous checks and disappointments.

This not being a connected history of Ireland, it is not our intention to ransack the dismal records of 19 years, for the purpose of laying before our readers a catalogue of the butcheries or massacres committed by the “catholic army”—

* At this time the guard of the castle consisted of eight infirm soldiers and forty halberdiers, who had under their care 1500 barrels of gunpowder, with ball and other arms in proportion, and 35 caunons,

† Carte, Leland, Lodge, *Lives of Illustrious Irishmen.*

nor of the indiscriminate and equally "horrifying" cruelties perpetrated by the republican or puritan army" under Cromwell, Ireton, and Ludlow, after the decapitation of the king, on all who "withstood the work of the gospel;"* nor yet of the wanton slaughter committed by plundering adventurers, unconnected with Ireland. They who are desirous of acquiring more extensive information on those subjects, may have recourse to the authors lately quoted.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Derry became the chief place of refuge in the north of Ireland for the despoiled or alarmed English and Scottish colonists, many of whom took shipping there for Scotland. "During this year (1641) the City of London sent four ships to Londonderry with all kinds of provisions, clothing and accoutrements, for several companies of foot, and abundance of ammunition. The twelve chief companies sent each two pieces of ordnance.— There were at that time twenty pieces of artillery in Londonderry, which the Society had many years before provided for the safety of the place; and it was considered that the assistance, which was then so given by the City of London, was the principal means of preserving the City of Londonderry from the fury of the rebels."† That the assistance rendered on this occasion to Derry, by the City of London, was timely and serviceable cannot be doubted, but the amount of that aid, and the importance of its results, have been, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated. From the following details collected from cotemporaneous authorities by the Rev. Dr. Reid,‡ it would rather appear that the assistance so afforded was not so great as above stated, and that, at all events, it should only be considered as a secondary cause of the preservation of the City, which was mainly attributable to the spirit of intrepidity and union which characterized its defenders, (both then and afterwards,) in despite of difficulties and privations.¶ "The City of Derry," continues Dr. Reid, "was securely placed under the command of Sir John Vaughan, Knight.§ So early as the fourth of November, the

* Goldsmith's England. Cromwell landed at Dublin, August, 1649, with 8,000 foot and 4,000 horse, and a formidable train of artillery. Concise View.

† History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. || Ordnance Surv.

§ Sir John Vaughan came to Ireland in 1599, and commanded a company of 100 men, under Sir Henry Docwra, at Lough Foyle.— He was knighted 1616; died 1643.

lords justices issued a commission to Alderman Henry Finch, to raise a company of foot for the defence of the City.— Not long afterwards, captain Lawson, having received intelligence that one of his vessels, freighted with butter for France, had been detained at Derry, obtained permission from Sir Arthur Tyringham to place his newly-raised regiment at Lisburn, under the charge of his two lieutenants, Clugston and Hanna, and of his quartermaster, Stewart; and having considerable property embarked in trade at this critical period, he proceeded to Derry to attend to his mercantile concerns. He found the cargo of his ship had been laid up for the use of the inhabitants, then apprehensive of being besieged by the rebels; and that the vessel itself was 'employed to carry away into Scotland about five hundred poor souls which would have perished, if that occasion had not offered; no other shipping being there resident for the space of six months before.' Having obtained another commission to raise a company for the defence of the town, Mr Lawson remained at Derry, where the principal part of his property lay. His brother-in-law, Alderman Henry Osborne, and several other gentlemen, were also commissioned to raise soldiers, so that the City was soon fully garrisoned with seven companies of foot, commanded by the following captains:—Robert Thornton, who was also mayor, Simon Pitt, Henry Finch, Henry Osborne, John Kilmer, Robert Lawson and Hewit Finch, whose company was subsequently placed under the command of the governor's son, Captain Henry Vaughan. These commanders took prompt and efficient measures for the defence of this important post. They entered into a mutual '*League*' or agreement for 'the keeping thereof, and the country adjoining.' They repaired the gates and ramparts, and erected temporary houses of wood within the walls for the accommodation of the soldiery, who were principally land-holders from the surrounding districts. They sent intelligence of their situation to the king (Charles I.) in Scotland; to their landlords, the corporation of the City of London, who sent them several pieces of ordnance; and also to the lords justices at Dublin, who despatched thirty barrels of powder and a supply of arms, which reached the City in the beginning of December.— Assisted by these seasonable supplies, they held possession of Derry; but though unmolested by the enemy, the inhabitants

and soldiers, during the winter season, suffered many severe privations." The following is a copy of the *League* alluded to :—

" 1. It is concluded by us, whose names are subscribed, that we will, from this time forward, stand together for the safe keeping of this City of Londonderry and country adjoining, and be helpful in all things concerning the same. 2. It is agreed, that on the morrow morning, we will all join together, with a competent number of our men, to expel all such Irish out of the City, as we shall conceive to be needful for the safety of this City. 3. That after this is done, that a proclamation be made, that no man or woman so expelled the City shall, upon pain of death, return into this City, or make their abode within two miles of the same. 4. That the morrow morning we take the advice of Sir John Vaughan, and Captain Henry Vaughan; that we survey the suburbs of this City, and conclude what houses are to be pulled down, and what gardens and orchards to be cut for annoying the enemy's approach, and that the same be speedily put in execution. 5. That forty men be spared every watch-night to guard the ordnance and the gates the next day, that twenty men of the main guard, and twenty men of the bye guard, out of the two hundred watches every night. 6. It is thought fit all our companies be drawn forth into the fields, and that the captains and officers shall each take a voluntary oath to be true to the king and state, and to keep the City to the expense of his life, and to leave it to the rest of the companies to do the like if they pleased.

" The division of the walls for each captain's quarter to make good :—

" 7. Captain Pitt to make good the King's Bulwark to the Ferrigate. 8. Captain Thornton from the Ferrigate to Master Wabion's Bulwark; and they too to make good the Ferrigate. 9. Captain Kilmer from Master Wabion's Bulwark to Chichester's Bulwark, and make good the Shipkeygate. 10. Captain Finch from the end of Chichester Bulwark to the Butcher's gate. 11. Captain Osborne from the end of Chichester Bulwark to the Butcher's gate. 12. Captain Lawson to make good the Prince's Bulwark, and the Bishop's gate to the King's Bulwark. 13. Whoever hath the town-guard, Captain Lawson is to make good his quarter, and the captain of the town's guard to make good Captain

Lawson's quarter. 14. Sir John Vaughan and Sir Robert Stewart to make good the main-guard, and all the inhabitants or residents within the said City, not under the captain's commands, to repair to the main-guard, for the better strengthening thereof, and issuing of supplies, as occasion shall require. 15. All women and children to keep within doors, and hang out lights in their several houses. 16. Every captain to allow so many men to the cannoneers as shall be requisite, and to give them their names the morrow morning. 17. Every captain to take the oversight of his own quarter, for the repairing of the defects of their several quarters, or other fortifications, with the gabions for the cannoneers, which is to be done at the general charge.

"The names of the captains,—Robert Thornton, Simon Pitt, Henry Finch, Henry Osborne, John Kilmer, Robert Lawson, Hew Finch.

"Since, the honourable city of London hath sent us fifteen pieces of ordnance, and four we had before, in all, nineteen pieces, for which, amongst other their goodness towards us, we pray the Lord reward them, and preserve them, and continue his mercy with them, and direct his judgments in these evil times from them, that it may still continue a city flowing with plenty for ever."

1642.—The state of Derry during this period will more fully appear from the following letter addressed to the Scottish general, Monro, at Carrickfergus, and which was sent to acquaint him with the distressed situation of the city, and to entreat supplies of arms and ammunition. It is dated "Londonderry, the 27th April, 1642;" and is signed Robert Thornton, Mayor, Henry Osborne, John Vaughan.

"We, of this city of Londonderry and other parts, have either been forgotten, or given over for lost as we conceive; for all other parts of the kingdom are plentifully supplied, and yet though we have made our wants and miseries known divers times to Dublin, and to England, and to Scotland, yet no relief ever came to us, but only thirty barrels of powder, brought by Captain Boulton, from Dublin, long before Christmas, which was partly upon the arrival thereof, disposed to all needful parts; and want of powder and arms here hath been our ruin. It is the great providence and goodness of God, that we are hitherto preserved, having been so ill armed and provided for; all the arms

within his majesty's store here were shipped to Dublin last summer, and nothing left here but old decayed calivers which we have hitherto made a shift with, and trimmed them up to our great charges.

" We have raised seven hundred men for the defence of this City, and keep them hitherto at our own charges, in expectation of money and other supplies, but there is not one hundred good swords amongst them, and their arms but mean. Sir William Stewart, Sir Robert Stewart, and Sir Ralph Gore, had commissions from his majesty out of Scotland in November, for raising three regiments, and two horse troops. They lie in the county of Tyrone and thereabout, and so have done all this winter, to oppose the enemy; but being unprovided for, and not one penny to pay them, they could never attempt any great service.— It is much that they keep the enemies from our walls to this hour; now our powder is gone, our victuals beginning to fail, and these three regiments had been starved long since if we of this City had not relieved them with beef, butter, herrings, and other necessaries, to a great value. But this will hold out no longer, for we have not now victuals enough for our own men in the City. And if a ship of Bristol had not arrived here with some peas, meal, and wheat, we could not have shifted longer; and all that will not last the regiments fourteen days. For the provisions of the country is destroyed by the enemy, or devoured by our own men; and we are enforced to feed multitudes of unserviceable people that are fled hither for relief; so if the enemy's sword spare us, famine will despatch us, except God in mercy provide for us. But this is not all; for now at this very hour, Sir Phelim O'Neill having gathered from all parts what forces he can make, is with a very great army of horse and foot at Strabane, within ten or twelve miles of this City, intending (by all the intelligence we can get,) to set up his rest, and desperately to break in upon us, where all the forces we can make are ready to bid him welcome.

" Sir Phelim on the one side of the river, and ours on the other, in sight one of the other, so as we of this City were enforced not only to send a great part of our men out of the City to join with them, but also unfurnished and parted with what little powder was left us, which with a little we got out of the Bristol ship, we have sent to en-

counter the Irish rebels. And now to relieve our fainting spirits, God hath provided for our relief, and sent this bearer Captain Strange into Lough Foyle, who being in his majesty's service, and sent for the comfort of his majesty's distressed subjects, into those parts, we have made a true relation to him of our desperate estate, and the great danger we are in for the want of powder and other provision, that we have not only prevailed with him to lend us, for the present, six barrels of powder, but also to set sail for us to Carrickfergus, to present our wants and dangers we are in to your honourable consideration, most earnestly praying that for the love of God, and honour of our king, and the safety of this place and people, ye will despatch him back again to us with a good and large proportion of powder, match and lead, muskets, swords, pikes, some spades and shovels, whereof we have not any; and of these or what else may may be had, as much as ye can possibly spare us: for we want all things fit to defend a distressed country, and offend a desperate enemy.

"We also pray that you will restore the captain the six barrels of powder we have borrowed of him; and if there be any biscuit, cheese, or any other victuals to be spared, to send us some good proportion thereof. So being at present in great haste and perplexity, with our service presented to your honour, we remain your humble servants," &c.

— *Sept.*—During the illness of the Marquis of Ormond, the lords-justices made an alteration in the command of the troops in Derry, which, as already stated, consisted of seven companies, under the command of the mayor and Sir John Vaughan. Sir William Stewart was appointed commander in chief of the Lagan forces; but the command was superseded on the fifteenth of December, and the original officers were restored.—(Carte.)

1643.—In April this year, the City of Londonderry and the town of Coleraine sent letters to the lords-justices, expressing their lamentable condition, and praying for relief. *Id.*

— On the death of Sir John Vaughan in this year, Sir Robert Stewart* was made governor of Derry by the

* *Sir Robert and Sir William Stewart.*—These distinguished gentlemen were brothers. Connected with the Royal line of Scotland, they came into Ireland in the reign of King James I. Sir William, who was the elder brother, was an undertaker to a very large extent, at

king. Five companies of the garrison had the honour of contributing to Sir Robert Stewart's great defeat of Owen Roe O'Neill, at Clones, on the thirteenth of June, which was the most disastrous the rebels had hitherto suffered in the province of Ulster. Towards the close of the year, the parliament (English) having taken the *covenant*,* the London adventurers sent over an agent with letters, desiring it to be taken within their plantation.—(*Ib.*)

1644.—*April 15th*—The mayor of Derry was ordered by the lord lieutenant and council, to publish a proclamation against the covenant: but this order was not complied with. Colonel Audley Mervyn, who was appointed governor of Derry by the Marquis of Ormond, in the expectation that he would have been able to carry into effect the resolutions of the two houses (of the Irish parliament) against the covenant, was, nevertheless, obliged for expedience or safety to take the covenant, which was generally received by the people.—(*Ib.*)

1645.—Colonel Mervyn became obnoxious to the parliament through the representations of Sir Frederick Hamilton, who desired the governorship of Derry for himself, was displaced, and Lord Folliott was appointed in his stead.—(*Ib.*)

Sir R. King and Mr. Annesley as a committee of parliament and Colonel Beale, from the committee of adventurers, came into Ulster in the end of October, with considerable supplies of money and provisions; turned Colonel Mervyn out of the

Newtown-Stewart, in the County of Tyrone, at the plantation. For his efficient conduct in the rebellion of O'Dougherty, he was knighted; in 1613 he represented the County of Donegal in the Irish parliament, and was created Baronet in 1623—ancestor of the Londonderry family. On the breaking out of the rebellion (1641,) he received a commission to raise 1000 foot, and a troop of horse for the security of the country; with this body of men he gave Sir Phelim O'Neill three remarkable defeats. He died in 1662. Sir Robert Stewart received large grants of land in the counties of Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh; was gentleman of the privy chamber to James I.—made colonel by Charles I. and appointed to the command of Culmore castle in 1638. In 1639 he was returned member for Londonderry; and in 1641 obtained a commission to raise 1000 foot and a troop of horse for the king's service; was made Governor of Derry on the death of Sir John Vaughan in 1643, and in the same year, obtained a memorable victory over the celebrated Colonel Owen O'Neill. He was created knight by Charles II. 1660.

* "A solemn league or compact, made by the republican parliament in England, for the subversion of Monarchy."

government of Derry, and lowered every thing before their power.*—(*Ib.*)

1648.—Sir Charles Coote † (a *parliamentarian* General,) treacherously seized Sir Robert Stewart, forced him to give orders for the surrender of his castle of Culmore, and then sent him prisoner to London. By this means the independents were not only masters of Great Britain, but of all the north of Ireland, and of all the forts of Ulster except Charlemont.—(*Ib.*)

1649.—The Marquis of Ormond endeavoured, by every means, to draw over Sir Charles Coote to his Majesty's interest (Charles I.) but in vain; and the royalist troops were necessitated, in the last week of March, to block Sir Charles up in Derry.—(*Ib.*)

— In the same year, Derry and Culmore were both besieged by Sir Robert Stewart. The garrison consisted of 800 foot and 180 horse, under the command of Sir Charles Coote. Neither of them could have held out any time, if any ships had been sent to guard the coast, and lie in the mouth of the river to intercept the supplies of men, money, ammunition, and victuals, which Sir Charles had expected soon from England, but this was neglected; Sir G. Monroe advanced at the end of May with a good party to strengthen the royalists before Derry, and Lord Montgomery joined his forces to them soon after. These two officers were devoted to the service of Charles II. (Charles I. having been shortly before decapitated,) and held commissions under him; and that monarch was, with great solemnity, proclaimed in the camp before Derry. The execution of the late king had, at this time, caused such a general feeling of disgust among the Presbyterians, as well as among the Protestants, in Ulster, that they rose in arms, declared

* During these proceedings there was considerable contention in Derry between the Episcopalians and Independents, for the *right* of occupying the Cathedral.

† Son to Sir Charles Coote, a distinguished officer under Lord Mountjoy in the warfare against Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone.—Coote, the elder, was an Englishman, obtained rapid promotion with a baronetcy, and extensive property, under Queen Elizabeth and King James I. His linen works at Mountrath, and his property in Cavan, Queen's County, Leitrim, and Sligo, having been mostly destroyed by the "troops" of Sir Phelim O'Neill, he joined his forces to those of the Royalists under the Marquis of Ormond. He was killed in 1642.

against the English rebels ; and made themselves masters of all the towns and places of strength in the north, except the forts of Derry and Culmore. After a siege of four months, and when it was reduced to the greatest extremities, Derry was relieved by Colonel Owen Roe O'Neill * on

* Colonel Owen O'Neill, though not, it appears, equal in descent (from Matthew, Earl of Dungannon,) to Sir Phelim, was superior as a man and a soldier, and the only one of his sept and predecessors who could have any pretensions as a military tactician. At an early age he entered the Spanish army, gradually rose in promotion ; "well versed in the ways of men, brave, cautious, skilful in war, and possessing the manners and habits of a gentleman."

Having passed through all the subordinate ranks, he was made a Colonel, and obtained very distinguished reputation by his successful defence of Arras against the French in 1640. The state of their affairs in Ulster was at the point of desperation, when a fresh impulse was given to their hopes by the arrival of Colonel Owen O'Neill, in July, 1641, who landed in Donegal with arms and ammunition, and 100 officers ; other formidable armaments and supplies began to crowd in rapid succession from foreign ports : two ships arrived in the harbour of Wexford with military stores, followed by a ship of the line and two frigates, with a train of artillery, a company of engineers, and 500 officers. Soon after, 12 other vessels arrived with further stores, officers, and men, sent from France by Richelieu, and well disciplined in continental war.—Towards the end of the year a fresh supply came from abroad : 2,000 muskets arrived at Wexford from the Pope, of which 500 were sent by the council of Kilkenny to Colonel O'Neill. Backed by the Clergy of every grade, he joined his banners with those of Abbe Renuncini, and both commanded the "Nuncio's army:" the Nuncio desired nothing short of the complete subjection, temporal and spiritual, of the "Island of Saints" to his master ; and Owen nothing less than the re-acquisition of the princely territories of the O'Neills of Tyrone.—He condemned and disowned any participation with the atrocities of his kinsman, Sir Phelim, and Colonel Mac Mahon.

After experiencing various reverses in this desultory and desolating warfare, he became, at length, only desirous to preserve the armed posture on which all his prospects were dependent, and ready to join with any party whose views tended to war, that his military importance might be sustained : he formed an alliance with Jones, the General of the Independents ; and by this step, contrived to preserve his affairs for some time, and to maintain a large body of men at the expense of that party. In this position O'Neill was courted by two parties, and, in turn, listened and consented to each. Although he performed considerable services in the north, yet he soon discovered that he was held in contempt by his new allies, who had purchased his assistance from necessity alone. In consideration of "2,000 cows,"* he raised the Siege of Londonderry, where Coote, who held the City for the parlia-

* Bribe.

the promise of receiving from Sir C. Coote the "sum of £5,000 for this service;" and, in the year following, Coote, by the defeat of Ever Mac Mahon, a General in the "Catholic army," in Donegal, reduced all Ulster under the power of the "parliamentarian or republican army."—(*Ib.*)

1656.—The services of the citizens of Derry, in the cause of the parliament, were not forgotten by "the usurper."—The original charter of James I. having been condemned and cancelled by two warrants of Charles I. was regranted by Cromwell, with additional liberties and privileges.—(*Ordnance Survey.*) In this year marriages were solemnized in Derry, before John Hansford, Mayor. On the termination of the rebellion, the Londoners sent over commissioners to settle affairs at Londonderry and other places; the companies demised their proportions when leases were expired, and received their rents where leases were still subsisting: and the Society's commissioners received all the leases in Derry and Coleraine, and at both places left the commons and wastes as before, for general accommodation and advantage.—(*Concise View.*)

1660.—Upon the restoration of Charles II. the City of London petitioned the crown for a reversal of the judgment given against their first letters patent (Cromwell's grant being deemed insufficient;) the king proposed a new charter, (1662,) and letters patent were made out, which contained, with little alteration, all the clauses of the first charter of James I. under which the Irish Society, and the (late) corporation of Londonderry, have acted.—(*Ib.*)

ment, was besieged. It appears, however, that O'Neill having entered into articles with Coote for assistance against Lord Montgomery, in consideration of receiving "a large sum of money, 30 barrels of gunpowder, and 300 beeves," marched from Clones, in Monaghan, with 2,000 men to Ballykelly, within ten miles of the City. Lord Montgomery being informed of his approach, considered it prudent to withdraw his troops. On the arrival of O'Neill on the opposite bank of the river, he was visited and complimented by Sir C. Coote, who, in a short time, entertained him and his officers sumptuously. He was, at length, compelled to retire, and soon after received proposals from the Marquis of Ormond to declare for the cause of royalty; he signed the articles, by which he engaged to bring an army to the field. He did not, however, live to fulfil his engagement, but died at Cloghater castle, in the county of Cavan, in December, 1649. Thus ended the "military glory of O'Neill," with the first Siege of Derry.—(*Carte Leland, Lives of Illustrious Irishmen.*)

1668.—The Irish Society required from the corporation of Londonderry a certificate, under seal, of their *by-laws* for confirmation of the Society, agreeably to the provisions of the charter, and expressed their unwillingness to receive any communications purporting to be the acts of the common council of Londonderry, unless they were under the seal of that (Derry) corporation.—(*Ib.*)

— In this year, a great part of the City of Londonderry was destroyed by fire.

1684.—The corporation of Londonderry, by letter to the Society, offered to hold a correspondence with them, and to render a faithful account of their concerns when desired.—*Ib.*

1685.—During this year, there was a great decay of trade in Londonderry. The corporation complained that the government of the place was too expensive for the magistrates to sustain, and supplicated the Society for abatement of rent, who promised them assistance.—(*Ib.*)

CHAPTER XI.

THE EVER-MEMORABLE SIEGE, 1688-9.

Preliminary observations on the policy of Charles II. James II. and William, Prince of Orange—National Conspiracy to subvert the established Institutions and the established Religion—Tyrconnell's determination to subdue the colonists—Preparation to defend the City of Derry—The Siege.

THE restoration of Charles II. (1660,) though it caused, for a time, a cessation of hostilities in Ireland, did not finally establish peace. The old, as well as the recent wounds, inflicted on the social body during the late calamitous struggles, were still liable to fester, as "a latent poison was rankling in the marrow," which, no remedy, then nor since, has been found, it appears, sufficiently able to eradicate.—All parties concerned were impatient to be restored to their ancient possessions, or confirmed in their new ones; and each regarded the other with suspicious jealousy. To relieve himself from perpetual embarrassment, and with an attempt, at least, to tranquillize his Irish subjects, the king passed an "act of settlement," in 1662, for this country, by which the *adventurers* were to be established in the estates

possessed by them in 1659; the *soldiers*, to have those lands confirmed to them which they had already acquired, except such as belonged to the Church: *Protestants* of every denomination, not concerned in the rebellion, and *innocent Roman Catholics*, were also to have their properties restored; but the requisitions towards being considered *innocent*, were so various and doubtful, that the Roman Catholics who had been so cruelly driven away from their lands by Cromwell and his adherents, were deeply and justly dissatisfied. The investigation did not allay resentment. Two parties became extremely provoked—they who lost what they had unjustly acquired and they who were disappointed in not getting their own. To these two parties of malecontents was added a third, in the old republicans, “who were but too ready to join in any conspiracy against royalty.” Several plots were again formed, but speedily discovered by the “faithful Ormond,” who had been lately created duke, and whom the king declared to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A temporary good followed:—trade, manufactures, and agriculture, began to be a little more attended to: unfortunately, however, the Duke was doomed once more to be involved in the turmoil of Irish affairs.

At this time (1677) the situation of Charles II. was gradually becoming involved in perplexity: he soon found himself entangled in such opposite motives and engagements, as he had not resolution to break, nor patience to unravel; he regarded his alliance with France as a sure resource in case of necessity at home; and whatever schemes he might retain for altering the established religion in England, it was from that quarter only, he could expect assistance. In fact, he secretly sold his neutrality (as arbiter,) to France, and received remittances of a million of livres a year, which sum was soon increased to two millions.

His continual dissensions with his parliament, combined with the promptings of his brother, James, induced Charles to endeavour to govern without a parliament. In 1681, he accordingly dissolved it, without attempting to call a new one: his authority for a time advanced. During the latter period of his reign, he is said to have been almost absolute; but, notwithstanding the continual and urgent promptings of James, to rivet the fetters of tyranny, he surely did not forget the lamentable circumstances attending his father's

unhappy fate: his own destitution whilst on the continent in exile, and his "hairbreadth 'scapes" after the battle of Worcester, unfortunately did not produce beneficial effects, so far as even a *bare morality*, and the *show*, at least, of respect to the established religion, required. Surrounded by a host of titled courtesans and their minions, who preyed upon the coffers of the state, his means were still embarrassed, and his good intentions estranged.

The king, at length, shewed himself unfit, both by nature and by the principles that he held, to combat the difficulties surrounding him. His religious persuasion placed him in a false position with respect to the Reformed Church in England. Secretly pledged to one line of action, and to the support of one interest, he was loudly called on by the voice of Europe, and by the expectation of England, to pursue an opposite course, and to act a different part. By the revolutions of European politics, rather than by his own power, he was called on as the arbiter of the continent in religious affairs, and his people at home had expected that he would support the interest of Protestantism. At length, the heart of England was with the Prince of Orange (nephew to Charles, by his mother,) who was then regarded as the champion of the Protestant interest throughout Europe; whilst on the other hand, Charles and his brother, the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) were, by every tie, bound to the King of France. At the close of the king's earthly career (1685,) clergymen of the church of England attended him; but he discovered a total indifference to their devotions and exhortations. Roman Catholic priests were next introduced, from whom he received the sacrament, accompanied with other rites of their church.

With respect to religious principles, both he and his brother were almost entirely cradled in the lap of the Romish Ritual. His mother, Henrietta Maria of France, a Roman Catholic, and his queen, Catharine of Braganza, Infanta of Portugal, also a Roman Catholic, had their retinues of their own creed, with their confessors, who publicly and faithfully exercised their functions uncontrolled in his sight and at his ear. In vain have some attempted to palliate the "licentious fooleries" of Charles and James, on account of the reign of terror, bloodshed, and fanaticism, that immediately preceded the Restoration. It is true—"With the Restora-

tion," says Bishop Burnet,* "a spirit of extravagant joy spread over the nation, that brought on with it the throwing off the very professions of virtue and piety. All ended in entertainments and drunkenness, which overran the three kingdoms to such a degree, that it very much corrupted all their morals under the colour of drinking the King's health, there were great disorders, and much riot every where: and the pretences of religion, both in those of the hypocritical sort, and of the more honest, but no less pernicious enthusiasts, gave great advantages, as well as they furnished much matter to the profane mockers of true piety." The court also enjoyed its jubilee. "I can never forget," remarks Evelyn, "the inexpressible luxury and profaneness, gaming, and all dissoluteness, and, as it were, total forgetfulness of God, (it being Sunday evening,) which this day se'nnight I was witness of, the king sitting and toying with his concubines, Portsmouth,† Cleveland, Mazarine, &c. with a French boy singing love songs in that glorious gallery, whilst about twenty of the great courtiers and other dissolute persons, were playing at *Basset* round a large table, a bank of at least £2,000 in gold before them; upon which two gentlemen who were with me, made reflections in astonishment. Six days after, all was in the dust!" The king died of Apoplexy, aged 55, only able to whisper to the duke, his brother, "to be kind to the Duchess of Cleveland, and, especially, to Portsmouth, and added, 'Let not poor Nelly starve,'"—(Nell. Gwynne.) This "kind-hearted and indulgent monarch" became, in the end, extremely perplexed and peevish, in consequence of not being able "*to satisfy the clamorous demands of his harem.*" By his queen, who was pretty far advanced when married, and with whom he received a dowry, upwards of £500,000, he had no offspring; but, by his concubines, he had a numerous progeny who were all well provided for.‡

* History of his own Times,

† So great was the propensity to, and practice of, gambling at the court, that this lady, who was raised to the rank of Duchess, thought nothing to stake and lose to the amount of £25,000 in one night.

‡ By Lucy Waters, he had a son and a daughter: by Lady Castlemain (afterwards Duchess of Cleveland,) he had six children—three sons and three daughters: by Nell. Gwynne (the actress,) two sons: by Louisa Querouaille (afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth,) one son: by Mary Davis, one daughter: by Catharine Peg, one son and a daughter: by Elizabeth Viscountess Shannon, one daughter.—*Memoirs of Granmont—Bohn's Edition.*

Two papers were found in his cabinet, written with his own hand, containing arguments in favour of the Roman Catholic communion. The Duke had the imprudence to publish those papers, which publication confirmed all the reproaches of those who had been the greatest enemies of his brother's measures, and which afforded to the people of England, and to the world, a specimen of his own bigotry.

James II. when Duke of York, was, like his father and brother, distinguished for the want of common prudence and discrimination. His religion was the subject of great concern to the English public; nor was it less the subject of apprehension to all those attached to the royal family; should he succeed to the throne, the worst consequences were anticipated; and that disaffection and revolutionary action would again sweep both England and Ireland into the same *vortex*. "The duke alone, infatuated, rash, bigoted, without judgment, unconscious of the dangers by which he was surrounded, endeavoured to avail himself of a favourable juncture to increase the power of the crown, and to prepare the way for the changes he contemplated. Availing himself of the increasing indolence of the king, whose chief concern was the lethargic luxury of the *sensual sty*e, into which the British court was then converted, the duke became alert and busy in the management of public affairs;" the consequence was a strong underworking of a most dangerous reaction—of plots and counter-plots: and, to the clear-sighted and sagacious, whose position enabled them to see what was working up in the councils, it was apparent that there must soon inevitably be a trial of strength, unfavourable to the court, and, perhaps, fatal to the crown. Those plots and counter-plots extended to the councils in Dublin, and thus a *game*, similar to that which was played in 1641–2, by Roger Moore, Sir Phelim O'Neill, Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, &c. against Deputy Parsons and "my lords justices," was about to be introduced, and to render Ireland, once more, "a field of blood." The City of Londonderry became, at length, the *arena* of a contest unparalleled in the annals of Britain, and which contest has not been surpassed, in its tendency and importance, throughout *Christendom*.

Whilst intrigues were abounding at the court, the "unflinching" Duke of Ormond was compelled to retire from the helm of affairs in Ireland, never to return.

The first act of James (1685,) on his accession, was to assemble the privy council, to whom he made professions of his resolution to maintain the established government both in church and state; but, in the first exercise of his authority, however, he showed, that either he was not sincere in his professions of attachment to the laws, or that he had entertained so lofty an idea of his own regal power, that even his utmost sincerity would have tended very little to secure the liberties and affections of the people. Among other things, he went openly, and with all the ensigns of his dignity, to mass, by which, he at once incurred displeasure, and displayed two great characteristics of his reign, and the *bane* of his short administration. He even sent Caryl as his agent to Rome, in order to make submissions to the Pope, and to pave the way for a solemn re-admission of England into the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope (Innocent XI.) prudently advised the king not to be too precipitate in his measures, nor rashly attempt that which repeated experience might convince him to be impracticable.*

When we shall have given the narrative of our Siege, we shall return to the religious principles of James, and to his physical inability, both as a statesman and a soldier.

William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, was a personage well known to the court of London. Though he had hitherto taken no part in their public affairs,† his character was respected; and his principles and adherence to the cause of Protestantism, being steady and undisguised, were venerated by the British people.‡ Allied to the royal family of England, and a favourite, generally, on the continent, he was es-

* Carte's Life of James, Duke of Ormond—Leland—Lives of Illustrious Irishmen—Hume and Smollet—Universal Biography, by A. Becket, jun.—Memoirs of Grammont—Queens of England, by Agnes Strickland, vol. 9.

† Afterwards, however, from the application of James himself, the prince openly took some part in English affairs, as he was, at this time, the centre of all the negotiations of Christendom.

‡ It has been stated, that his ruling passions were, love of war, and animosity against France. His natural inclination, no doubt, led him to employ himself with assiduous industry in the transactions on the continent, and to oppose the grandeur of the French Monarch. The great object of his ambition was to be placed at the head of a confederate army, and by his valour to avenge the injuries which he himself, his country, and his allies, had sustained from the "haughty Louis."

teemed successor to the British crown, should there be no legitimate male issue by James II. He was married to his cousin, Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James,* which marriage was promoted by Charles II. and agreeable to James, with whom and his family, both the Prince and Princess had hitherto held, as might naturally be expected, an affectionate correspondence: in the event of no legitimate male issue, James also looked upon William, his son-in-law, as his successor (but not *interceptor*,) to the crown. By the course of events in England, Prince William soon after appeared in the field, a hostile opponent of his father-in-law, not from personal enmity, but being anxiously desired, and unanimously elected king, and the champion of the Protestant interest of England. The prince was easily induced by the application of the English to embrace the defence of a nation, which, during its present fears and distresses, regarded him as its sole protector.

We shall now endeavour to pursue the affairs of Derry.

The great national conspiracy, having been put into operation by James and his party, to subvert the laws and institutions of both England and Ireland, all public officers were about to be superseded by those of the Roman Catholic persuasion,—mayors, sheriffs, magistrates, &c.—The office of lord lieutenant lately held by the Duke of Ormond, the long-trying, and uncompromising friend of Ireland, was filled by Richard Talbot,† who was immediately created Earl (afterwards Duke) of Tyrconnell. To this gentleman was also committed the power of regulating the army—of dismissing the officers, and replacing them with others of his own persuasion. The same partiality was shown in ecclesiastic affairs: Orders were issued that the Roman Catholic clergy should

* Mary and Anne were his daughters by Anne Hyde, his first wife, daughter of Lord Chancellor Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

† The estate and Castle of Malahide, near Dublin, are yet occupied by his descendants.

"Dick Talbot" was, at first, brought into Flanders by Daniel O'Neill, as one who was willing to assassinate Cromwell; and he made a journey into England with that resolution, not long before Cromwell's death: after that event, he returned into Flanders, ready to do all that he should be required to do. On the Restoration, the Duke introduced him at the Court as a gentleman of the bed-chamber. He was an Irishman, but of English descent, his ancestors having been long settled within the *Pale*.—*Clarendon's Memoirs*.

not be molested in the exercise of their functions; their prelates were directed to appear publicly in the habits of their order: the clergy of the Established Church were prohibited from touching on controversy in the pulpits, deprived of their tithes, which were applied to maintain the Roman Catholic clergy, in direct violation of the coronation oath, and in opposition to the constitution established. At length, James was contented to allow the Pope, once more, to nominate all bishoprics in England and Ireland. The public seminaries were given up, and encouragement held out to build monasteries; and the king, by letters patent, founded a Benedictine nunnery in Dublin, called "the convent of his *first* and *chief* royal monastery of *gratia Dei*." To the alarm, then widely spread in Ireland, was added that of a general massacre of all the planters or colonists.*

In the province of Ulster, where the colonists were most numerous, they collected the arms that were still left amongst them since the sudden and fierce surprisals of Sir Phelim and Owen O'Neill, Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, Cromwell, &c. and meditating the design of rising against the present government (James's,) numbers flocked for shelter to Londonderry which became the strong-hold to the fugitives, and was regarded by the adverse party, also the *acropolis* of the north.

1688.—In order to subdue the determined resistance and defiance manifested by the colonists congregated in Derry, the furious Talbot, or Tyrconnell, gave orders for raising a new regiment in each province, and each regiment to be commanded by officers of his own choosing: to that recruited in Ulster the Earl of Antrim † (a Roman Catholic,) was

* Those alarms were not communicated by newspapers, but by private correspondence. The "liberty of the press" did not even commence with the Revolution of 1688; it was not till 1694 that the restraints were taken off; to the great displeasure of the King (William III.) and his ministers, who, "seeing nowhere, in any government, during the present or past ages, any example of such unlimited freedom, doubted much of its salutary effects; and probably thought that no books or writings would ever do so much to improve the general understanding of men, as to render it safe to entrust them with an indulgence so easily abused."

† *Alexander Mac Donnell, third Earl of Antrim.*—At this time he was 77 years of age, and marched with his regiment to the gates of Derry. In 1642, he obtained the command of a regiment in the "Catholic Army," already noticed: was attainted of treason, which was

appointed colonel,—the whole corps were also Roman Catholics, comprised of Irish and Scotch Highlanders,—all to be equipped and ready for service about the 20th of November, ensuing. At this time Lord Mountjoy's regiment of foot, being well disciplined, was quartered in Derry,—the majority of the officers and men were Protestants of different denominations. Tyrconnell knowing this and with the design, it appears, of sending Mountjoy's men out of the way, ordered them to march towards Dublin, on the 23d of November, expecting that Lord Antrim's regiment would be ready to succeed them. Fortunately, however, Lord Antrim's corps was not completed until about a fortnight after the departure of that of Lord Mountjoy.* In the mean time the care of the City was, by order of Tyrconnell and his council, committed to John Buchanan, deputy mayor, a person of indifferent reputation, who directed the affairs of the City as he thought proper.

The alarm in Derry was, at this time, much increased from information received that the lower orders of the Irish, generally, were getting their skeins (large knives,) pikes, pitchforks, firearms, &c. in readiness, as in 1641, it being also understood that many in Lord Antrim's regiment were the descendants of those of that period.

A private letter, dated 3d December, received by the Earl of Mount-Alexander of the county of Down, confirmed the reports. This letter, though in the style of a person comparatively illiterate, was written with brevity and sincerity, acquainting him of the intended massacre, which was to take place on the 9th of December. The letter was forwarded with great despatch to Alderman Tomkins.

December 6th—Lord Antrim's regiment, consisting of 1200 men, had advanced as far as Newtown-Limavady.—Notice was again received, apprising the citizens, and describing the appearance and intention of the Irish.

—*7th* (old style.) On this morning an express was received by Alderman Norman, from Colonel George Phillips

soon after reversed, and his estates restored. Of James's privy council in Dublin, he was attainted by King William, but again reversed, being within the Articles of Limerick.

* This Lord Mountjoy was Stewart, of the Fort-Stewart family.





of Limavady, admonishing the citizens to take the most effectual means to provide for their own safety. The general opinion was, that the massacre would be effected; and that the slaughter of the citizens would be accomplished by Lord Antrim's men. Great consternation—some were for admitting Antrim's men, and others for shutting the gates.—Meanwhile two companies of that regiment with two officers, a lieutenant and ensign, arrived at the Waterside: the officers having been ferried over, brought with them a special warrant, addressed to the Deputy-Mayor and Sheriffs, and demanded quarters for the men. Whilst one of the Sheriffs (Kennedy,) was recommending to the officers to lodge for the night on the other side, the men, suspecting the intentions of the citizens, arrived on this side at the ferry, about 300 yards from the Ferry-gate. At this crisis, many of the citizens being roused to that valiant spirit which nerved them soon after for greater trials, *thirteen* young men stepped forward with determined resolution to maintain the City to the last extremity, or to perish in its ruins. The names of those young men have been transmitted to posterity by the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, in his Narrative of the Siege:—Robert Morrison, Henry Campsie, James Stewart, William Crookshanks, Robert Sherrard, Daniel Sherrard, Alexander Irwin, Alexander Cuninghame, John Cuninghame, William Cairns, Samuel Harvey, Samuel Hunt, and James Spike. These young men, renowned as the *thirteen Apprentice Boys*, being joined with others of equal ardour, drew their swords, ran to the main guard, seized the keys of the City, hastened to the Ferry-gate; and having drawn the *portcullis*, locked the gate, and bade defiance to their assailants, who were then within 60 yards of them. In the mean time, the Irish soldiers, who stood without, enraged, were ordered by James Morrison to withdraw, if not, to abide the consequence, pointing to a cannon. They unwillingly retired, and re-crossed the ferry to their companions. In like manner, the young men secured each of the other gates, placing sufficient guards and sentinels.

— 8th—The Apprentice Boys and their companions entered the magazine,* and took out about 150 muskets,

* During the Siege, there were two magazines within the walls—one in Rosemary Lane (already noticed,)—the other was the old Fort repaired by Sir Henry Docwra on his arrival.

with balls, &c. and one barrel of gunpowder, leaving therein only six barrels for future service. These proceedings were highly applauded by several persons of influence in the City, particularly by Alderman Tomkins, Counsellor David Cairns, and the Rev. James Gordon, Presbyterian Clergyman of Glendermot,* who afforded them every assistance in all their subsequent difficulties ; many persons from the neighbouring parishes by this time joined them, all making, within the walls, about 300 capable of bearing arms. At night, Messrs. Norman, Cairns, Jemmet, Moncrieff, and Lenox, with others, assembled in the guard-house, which was part of the town-house, situated in the centre of the Diamond : they wrote to several gentlemen throughout Ulster, informing them of their situation and proceedings, and requesting their co-operation in the defence of the City, and in the preservation of the lives and property of all. A convent of Dominican Friars, being in the City, was forthwith broken up, and the inmates, with all of that persuasion, were forced to withdraw.

“ The DECLARATION of the CITIZENS of LONDONDERRY.

“ *To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of the City of Londonderry, send greeting :*

“ Having received intimation from several creditable persons, that an insurrection of the Irish Roman Catholics was intended, and by them a general massacre of the Protestants in this kingdom, and the same to be acted and perpetrated on or about the ninth of this instant (December ;) and being confirmed in our fear and jealousy of so horrible a design by many palpable insinuations, dubious expressions, monitory letters, and positive informations—all conducing and concurring to beget in us a trembling expectation of a sudden and inevitable ruin and destruction, we disposed ourselves to a patient and quiet resignation to the Divine Providence ; hoping for some deliverance and diversion of this impending misery, or to receive from the hands of God such a measure of constancy and courage, as might enable us to

* Bishop Hopkins, who was willing to admit Antrim's men, had just left the City, and retired to Raphoe : shortly after, he fled to England.

possess our souls in patience, and submissively to wait the issue of so severe a trial. Accordingly, when on the fifth instant, part of the Earl of Antrim's forces advanced to take possession of this place, though we looked on ourselves as sheep appointed for the slaughter, and on them as the executioners of vengeance on us, yet we contrived no other means of escape than by flight, and with all precipitation to hurry away our families into other places and countries.— But it pleased God, who watches over us, so to order things, that when they were ready to enter the City, a great number of the younger, and some of the meaner of the inhabitants, ran hastily to the gates and shut them, loudly denying entrance to such guests, and obstinately refusing obedience to us. At first we were amazed at the enterprise, and apprehensive of the many ill circumstances and consequences that might result from so rash an undertaking; but since that, having received repeated advertisements of the general design and particular informations, which may rationally induce us to believe it; and being credibly assured that, under the pretence of six companies to quarter amongst us, a vast swarm of Highland and Irish Roman Catholics were on the ways and roads approaching us; that some of the Roman Catholic Clergy in our neighbourhood had bought up arms, and provided an unusual furniture of iron chains for bridles (whereof sixty were bespoke in one place,) and some of them seized and now in our custody; we began to consider it as an especial instance of God's mercy towards us, that we were not delivered over as a prey unto them, and that it pleased him to stir up the spirits of the people so unexpectedly, to provide for their and our common safety and preservation: Wherefore, we do declare and remonstrate to the world, that, as we have resolved to stand upon our guards, and defend our walls, and not to admit of any Roman Catholics whatsoever to quarter amongst us, so we have firmly and sincerely determined to persevere in our duty and loyalty to our Sovereign Lord the King, without the least breach of mutiny, or seditious opposition to his Royal commands. And since no other motives have prompted us to this resolution, but the preservation of our lives, and to prevent the plots and machinations of the enemies of the Protestant religion, we are encouraged to hope that the Government will vouchsafe a candid and favourable inter-

pretation of our proceedings ; and that all his Majesty's Protestant subjects will interpose with their prayers to God, their solicitations to the King, and their advice and assistance to us, on this so extraordinary and emergent an occasion, which may not only have an influence on the rest of the kingdom, but may have a probable aspect towards the interest of the Protestant religion, and may deserve a favourable regard from all the professors thereof in his Majesty's dominions.

" God save the King."

— 9th—This was the day of the intended massacre. Lord Antrim having arrived from Limavady at the Waterside, accompanied by Colonel Phillips (a very old man;) the latter was sent to Derry to know if Antrim's men would be admitted. The Colonel himself found difficulty in gaining admission, being sent by an avowed enemy : they however permitted him to acquaint his Lordship by letter—" at his peril not to approach the walls." At this time a party of horse arrived in view, on the hill above the Waterside, under the command of Captain Tomkins and Mr. Gordon ; their appearance struck Antrim and his men with surprize, who thought proper to retreat to Limavady and Coleraine. It having appeared that Colonel Phillips had no bad design in accompanying Lord Antrim, he was appointed Governor of the City (*pro tem.*) and the keys of the gates and magazine were committed to his care. On this morning the news of the Duke of Ormond and the Prince of Denmark having joined the Prince of Orange, arrived, the announcement of which gave great encouragement to the citizens, who fired a *feu de joie* accordingly.

— 10th—Captain Forward and Mr. William Stewart arrived with 200 horse, and Mr. John Cowan of St. Johnstown, with a company of foot—all for the defence of the City.

It having been resolved by the citizens to send a delegate to London, with an address signed by four of the most influential gentlemen, praying the Hon. the Irish Society to succour them in their present emergencies, Counsellor Cairns * set off accordingly, with a letter of credit to any amount.

* This gentleman took a prominent part in all their proceedings during the Siege. He arrived at the shutting of the gates from Knockmany, in the County Tyrone ; was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in Murray's regiment of horse ; and represented the City for many years in the Irish Parliament.

The address was as follows :—

*"LETTER from Derry to the Society of London, sent by
" Mr. CAIRNS.*

" RIGHT WORSHIPFUL,

" In our sad calamities, and under the greatest apprehensions of our total excision by the Irish, in these parts of the kingdom which border upon us, we thought it necessary for us immediately to dispatch DAVID CAIRNS, Esq. (a very worthy citizen of this City, and lately a member of this corporation) into England, to report our case to you, and to use his endeavours by all just means for our speedy relief. And we have eternal obligations laid on us to bless God, whose mercy and providence rescued us from the designs of wicked men that conspired our ruin, without any provocation on our parts, whose inclination as well as interest it was to live peaceably with all men.

" On Friday, the 7th instant, several intimations came to several hands hereabout, that, on the Sunday following a massacre was designed by the Irish in Ulster; and although it caused great thoughts of heart to the most assured amongst us, yet none of the more aged and grave came to any other resolution than to submit to the Divine Providence, whatever the event might be : And just in that juncture, whilst the younger and more inconsiderate were consulting their own safety, (and it seems had resolved on the means) a part of the Earl of Antrim's regiment (newly levied, and all composed of Scotch Highlanders and Ulster Roman Catholics) came to the river side, and their officers came over into the City to the sheriffs, for quarters and lodgings for them. We confess, our fears on the occasion became more pungent, but we still remained silent, except our prayers and devotions. But just as the soldiers were approaching the gates, the youthhood, by a strange impulse, ran in one body and shut the gates, and put themselves in the best posture of defence they could. We blamed, but could not guide or persuade them to any less resolution that night ; and so the soldiers retired, and were quartered in the neighbourhood, where, although they did not murder or destroy any, yet many threats they uttered, and outrages committed. The next day we hoped to prevail with those that assumed the

power of the City, to open the gates and receive the garrison; but the news and intimation of the general design came so fast—so full from all quarters, that we then blessed God for our present escape, effected by means unforeseen, and against our wills. In the general hurry and consternation of not us only, but all the neighbouring counties, when we have but scarce time to hear the repeated informations of our danger, it is not possible for us to furnish the bearer with all requisite testimonials to evince this sad truth; nor will it consist with our safety to protract his stay till it can be done, the vessel that carries him being just ready for sail. We must refer you to this report, and copies of papers carried over by him (signed by us) for your further satisfaction in particulars; but do most humbly and heartily beseech you, as you are men of bowels and charity, to assist this gentleman how best you can to secure us from the common danger, and that we may peaceably live obeying his Majesty and the Laws, doing injury to no man, nor wishing it to any. Your interest here is now no argument worthy to engage you, the lives of thousands of innocent men, women, and children, are at stake. If you can, and will not now afford your help to the utmost, we shall never be able to use a motive to induce you, or to prevail upon you. May the Lord send deliverance to us, and preserve you in all peace and tranquillity, is the hearty prayer of, gentlemen, your most obedient Servants,

“GEO. PHILLIPS. | SAMUEL NORMAN.
JOHN CAMPSIE. | ALEX. TOMKINS, &c.

“*Londonderry.* }
Dec. 10, 1688.” }

On the same day, the whole body of the citizens, with those who had arrived, were formed into six companies, under the command of the following officers:—

1st, Capt. Sam. Norman.
Lieut. W. Crookshanks.
Ensign Alex. Irwine.
2d, Capt. Alex. Lecky.
Lieut. James Lenox.
Ensign John Harvey.
3d, Capt. Mat. Cocken.
Lieut. Henry Long.
Ensign Francis Hunt.

4th, Capt. W. Jemmet.
Lieut. R. Morrison.
Ensign D. Sherrard.
5th, Capt. Tomkins.
Lieut. J. Spright.
Ensign A. Coningham.
6th, Capt. T. Moncrieff.
Lieut. James Morrison.
Ensign W. Macky.

— 11th—Counsellor Cairns having taken his departure for London, and Colonel Phillips for Limavady, the latter, in a few days returned with 300 horse. William Hamilton, Esq. of Moyagh, Tyrone, brought 200 more.

Letters were now received from Dublin, stating, that, in consequence of the *revolt* at Londonderry, Tyrconnell, the Lord Lieutenant, ordered Lord Mountjoy* and Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy† with six companies of foot, to march to the north, that the citizens of Derry might be reduced to obedience. On their arrival in the north, a conference with some of the citizens was appointed at Raphoe. The preliminaries turned out to be such, that the citizens obstinately refused to admit any but Protestant soldiers into the garrison.

— 12th—On this morning, Lord Mountjoy and Lundy arrived with their men at Bishop's Gate. Another conference took place, and the terms proposed by Lord Mountjoy were so far favourable, that he and Lundy with two companies only, were admitted: the others being of the "adverse persuasion," were ordered to Strabane, Raphoe, and Newton-Stewart. This having been effected, Colonel Lundy was appointed Governor *vice* Colonel Phillips; and the citizens committed their case to the friendly directions of Lord Mountjoy.

His Lordship accordingly advised them to repair all the old arms without delay; to have all the guns mounted on carriages that required them, and to get every other thing necessary in readiness.

Being still apprehensive of an immediate attack, money was advanced by the more wealthy for the purpose of sending to Scotland for a greater supply of gunpowder: 42 barrels with arms and ammunition were purchased; 10 barrels were left in the County Down, the remainder were safely brought and lodged in the magazine: 30 barrels, sent from Dublin

* His Lordship was of the Fort-Stewart family. It would appear that, for the friendly interest he took at this time, in the affairs of Derry, he incurred the displeasure of Tyrconnell, who, at length, summoned Mountjoy to Dublin. On his arrival, Tyrconnell proposed to him to accompany Chief Baron Rice to France, for the (alleged) purpose of requesting James II. who was then at Paris, to come to an amicable accommodation with England. When there, Lord Mountjoy, unsuspecting, was seized, and thrown into the *Bastille*.

† Lundy, who was a Scotchman, had been quartered in Derry about two years before this.

to the Earl of Antrim, were seized by the trusty men of Down, who kept 10, and transmitted the remaining 20 to Derry, so that the number now in possession, amounted to 68 barrels. Letters were despatched to Counsellor Cairns, the agent in London, directing him to solicit succour from their Majesties, William and Mary.

A communication was received from the Inniskillen men, who had refused, in like manner, to admit two companies of foot, sent by Tyrconnell : being alarmed of the massacre, they implored co-operation and succour from the citizens of Derry.

“ TO THE OFFICERS COMMANDING IN CHIEF IN
LONDONDERRY.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ The frequent intelligence we have from all parts of this kingdom of a general massacre of the Protestants, two companies of foot, of Sir Thomas Newcomen's regiment, viz.—Captain Nugent's and Captain Shurloe's, being upon their march to garrison here, and now within ten miles, hath put us upon a resolution of refusing them entrance, our desire being only to preserve our own lives and the lives of our neighbours, this place being the most considerable pass between Connaught and Ulster ; and hearing of your resolutions, we thought it convenient to impart this to you, as likewise to beg your assistance both in your advice and relief, especially in helping us with some powder, and in carrying on a correspondence with us hereafter, as we shall, with God's assistance, do with you ; which is all at present from,

“ Gentlemen,

“ Your faithful Friends and Fellow-Christians,

“ THE INHABITANTS OF INNISKILLEN.

*“ From Inniskillen,
December 15, 1688.” }*

The Inniskillen men, however, followed the example of Derry men throughout ; they raised a regiment of twelve

companies, appointed Gustavus Hamilton, Esq. Governor, secured their barriers, and proclaimed King William and Queen Mary. Having, at first, bid defiance to Sir Thomas Newcomen's forces, they next opposed those of Lord Gilmore (Butler;) and, in a hard-fought battle under Colonel Lloyd, defeated an army of 6,000 Irish, and took General Mac Carthy prisoner. This action happened on the day on which Derry was relieved.

In the county Down and the neighbouring counties, an association was formed of the nobility and gentry, who declared that they would defend to the last, their lives and liberties, the laws and religion, &c. established, "against the incroachments of any who would dare to subvert them."—This declaration roused the ire of Tyrconnell, who, in return, issued forthwith his proclamations to them, "to lay down their arms." Lieutenant-General Hamilton was accordingly ordered by Tyrconnell to march against them, to Newry, Dromore, and Hillsborough.*

* Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton.—His family came from Scotland to the Court of England at the accession of James I. His father, Sir George Hamilton, was the fourth son of the first Earl of Abercorn. At the death of the unfortunate Charles I. this family of the Hamiltons went into exile with that of Charles, having been compelled by the "Roundheads," on account of their creed (Roman Catholic.) Previous to that, Sir George, being nearly related to the House of Ormond, held a high official situation at the Castle of Dublin. On his arrival in France, he was appointed by Louis XIV. to be "Captain-Lieutenant" over a corps of British and Irish refugees, Louis himself being Captain. The same corps, or its representative, accompanied King James II. to Kinsale. On the Restoration of Charles II. some of the family returned to the English Court:—Miss Hamilton, "one of the two chief ornaments of that court," was appointed a Maid of Honour to Queen Catharine; and was afterwards married to the celebrated *Chevalier*, Count Grammont, so well known in the annals of gallantry. Richard, with his three brothers, entered the army of France. On the arrival of King James's expedition in Ireland, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and his brother, Anthony, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards, a Privy-Counsellor. With respect to Lieutenant-General Hamilton's humanity, or inhumanity, as a soldier, it will be stated in the course of our narrative. It has been stated that he "behaved with great gallantry with a troop of horse at the Boyne," though a man "abounding in duplicity." It was he to whom King William, after the battle, applied, personally, in the battle-field, his short but "*contemptuous and sarcastic rebuke.*"—*Carte, Clarendon, Leland.*

1689, *March 15th*—Lords Mount-Alexander and Rawdon took their station at Coleraine, with 4,000 men, to intercept the enemy's passage over the Bann : this force consisted chiefly of people who had to flee before the enemy.

— *16th*—Several English officers who had arrived at Coleraine, set out to Londonderry, to confer with Colonel Lundy concerning the measures to be taken. Colonel Lundy and Col. G. Hamilton met them near Limavady ; the party returned to Coleraine : Lundy refused to spare them ammunition, and his counsel was so much disapproved, that the inhabitants threatened to fire on him.

— *18th*—Lundy leaving Coleraine, Colonel Whitney, with a guard, conducted him safe over the bridge. At this time, the Irish army in pursuit, were so much engaged in plunder, that the troops in Coleraine had scarcely opportunity to secure the fortifications.

— *20th*—A considerable sum was advanced in Derry for the garrison of Coleraine : a like sum, for erecting a *ravelin* before Bishop's gate.* Captain James Hamilton arrived from England, having in his charge 480 barrels of gunpowder, with arms and ammunition for 2,000 men, besides a sum of money ;† and a commission from William and Mary to Col. Lundy, appointing him as governor, with instructions how to act. Captain Hamilton was also commissioned to have the oaths of fidelity to his Majesty, King William, administered in his presence, to Governor Lundy, to the mayor, and all the other officers, both civil and military. The mayor and all the officers (the next day) took the oaths prescribed, but it appears that Lundy evaded, he and Captain Hamilton having had some private arrangement on board.

“INSTRUCTIONS to our trusty and well-beloved Lieutenant Colonel LUNDY, Commander-in-Chief of the Town and Garrison of Londonderry, or, in his absence, to the Commander-in-Chief there.

“ Having taken into our consideration, the danger that at present threatens the Protestant interest in that kingdom,

* A work raised on the hither side of the ditch, which serves to cover a gate or a bridge : it consists of two faces, forming a salient angle ; and is again defended by the faces of the neighbouring bastions.

† It appears that this money was not accounted for.

and how much it concerns the good of our subjects, that all our garrisons there be in as good a posture of defence as may be; we therefore reposing trust and confidence in your good affection and courage, have thought fit hereby to direct you:—

1. That you do, upon receipt hereof, buy and furnish that garrison with such necessary provisions and ammunition, as may enable it to subsist and make defence for some time in case of any attack.

2. That for its better defence, you do break down such bridges, and cut up such dikes and sluices, as in your judgment shall be thought necessary.

3. That you take special care, in preserving the gates of the town, the guns, with their carriages, as well as the fortifications of the place in good order and repair, and that you add such works as you shall find necessary.

4. That on prospect of any more imminent danger, you do pull down such houses, and fell and cut down such trees, as may prove in the least a prejudice to its defence.

5. That you put and set up palisadoes in such places as shall be thought necessary; and that you do, and provide for the defence of that place, what else you shall upon due consideration judge requisite.

6. And to that end, you are to receive and dispose of the thousand pounds which shall be remitted to you, to the best advantage of our service, and the safety of that garrison, and to transmit an account thereof hither.

7. That you also send hither from time to time, as opportunities offer, a true and particular account of the condition of that place to one of our principal Secretaries of State.

8. That you also cause the oath herewith sent you to be taken by all the officers both civil and military, in that town and garrison.

Given, &c. 21st February, 1688.

" Whitehall, 8th March, 1688-9.

" TO COLONEL LUNDY, GOVERNOR OF DERRY.

" SIR,—I am commanded by the king to acquaint you that his Majesty's greatest concern hath been for Ireland, and particularly for the province of Ulster, which he looks upon as most capable to defend itself against the common enemy. And that they might be the better enabled to do it, there are two regiments already at the sea side ready to embark, in order to their transportation into that province, with which will be sent a good quantity of arms and ammunition. And they will be speedily followed by so considerable a body, as (by the blessing of God) may be able to rescue the whole kingdom, and re-settle the protestant interest there. His Majesty does very much rely upon your fidelity and resolution, not only that you shall acquit yourself according to the character he has received of you, but that you should encourage and influence others in this difficult conjuncture to discharge their duty to their country, their religion, and posterity, all which call upon them for a more than ordinary vigour, to keep out that deluge of Romish superstition and slavery which so nearly threatens them. And you may assure them, besides his Majesty's care for their preservation, who hath a due tenderness and regard for them, (as well in consideration that they are his subjects, as that they are now exposed for the sake of that religion which he himself Professes,) the whole bent of this nation inclines them to employ their utmost endeavours for their deliverance; and it was but this very morning that his Majesty hath most effectually recommended the case of Ireland to the two houses of parliament. And I do not doubt but they will thereupon immediately come to such resolutions, as will shew to all the world that they espouse their interest as their own.

" As to your own particular, you will always find the king graciously disposed to own and reward the services you shall do him in such a time of trial.

" And for my part, whatever I can contribute either to the general service of that kingdom, or to your own particular satisfaction, I shall never be wanting in.

" Sir, your very humble Servant,

" SHREWSBURY.

" To Colonel Lundy, Governor of Derry."

The king's letter having been read, had the desired effect: the council came immediately to the following resolution, which was proposed by Colonel James Hamilton:—

“ We, the officers hereunto subscribing, pursuant to a resolution taken and agreed upon, at a council of war, at Londonderry, held this day, do hereby mutually promise and engage to stand by each other, with our forces, against the common enemy, and will not leave the kingdom, nor desert the public service, until our affairs are in a settled and secure posture; and if any of us shall do the contrary, the person so leaving the kingdom, or deserting the service, without the consent of a council of war, is to be deemed a coward, and disaffected to their Majesties' service and the Protestant interest.

“ Paulet Phillips.
Hugh M'Gill.
Richard Crofton.
Jo. Hill.
George Hamilton.
Arthur Upton.
James Hamilton.
Nicholas Atcheson.
H. Montgomery.
Thomas Whitney.
William Ponsonby.
Richard Johnston.

Robert Lundy.
Blaney.
Arthur Rawdon.
Richard Whaley.
Daniel M'Neal.
William Shaw.
W. Shaw.
J. Forward.
Ger. Squire.
J. Blaney.
J. Tubman.

“ Dated the 10th of April, 1689.

Articles at a Council of War, at Derry, 10th of April, 1689.

PRESENT.

“ COLONELS—Robert Lundy,.....Lord Blaney,
James Hamilton,...Sir Nicholas Atcheson,
Hugh Montgomery;

“ LIEUT.-COLS.—Whitney,.....White,.....Johnston,
Shaw, Ponsonby;

“ MAJORS—Barry,...Crofton,...Hill,...Phillips,...Tubman;

“ CAPTAIN—Hugh M'Gill.

“ 1. RESOLVED—That a mutual engagement be made between all the officers of this garrison and the forces ad-

joining, to be signed by every man. That none shall desert or forsake the service, or depart the kingdom without leave of a council of war; if any do, he or they shall be looked upon as cowards, and disaffected to the service.

" 2. That a thousand men shall be chosen to be part of this garrison, and joined with the soldiers already herein, to defend the City; the officers of which thousand, and the garrison officers, are to enter into the engagement aforesaid.

" 3. That all officers and soldiers of any of our forces, in the neighbourhood not of this garrison, shall forthwith repair to their respective quarters and commands.

" 4. That all colonels and commanders of every regiment or independent troop or company, be now armed and fitted, that so we may take up resolutions for field-service accordingly: the lists to be sent hither by Saturday next.

" 5. That the several officers in their respective quarters, shall take care to send in provisions to the Magazines of this garrison, for supply thereof; and take care that they leave with the owners thereof, some of their victuals and provisions for their own support, and to send in spades, shovels, and pick-axes.

" 6. The thousand men to be taken into this garrison, shall have the old houses about the walls and ditches without the gates divided among them, to be levelled with all possible speed.

" 7. That the several battalions and companies in the City shall have their several stations and posts assigned them, to which they shall repair upon any sudden alarm.

" 8. That all persons of this garrison, upon beating of the retreat every night, shall repair to their several quarters and lodgings.

" 9. That a pair of gallows shall be erected in one of the bastions upon the south-west of the City, whereupon all mutinous or treacherous persons of this garrison shall be executed, who shall be condemned thereunto by a court-martial.

" 10. That the Articles of War shall be read at the head of every regiment, battalion, troop, or company: and that all soldiers shall be punished for transgressing them, according to the said Articles.

" 11. That every soldier of the garrison, and non-commissioned officer, shall be weekly allowed out of the ma-

gazines eight quarts of meal, four pounds of fish, and three pounds of flesh for his weekly subsistence.

"12. That every soldier and non-commissioned officer, shall be allowed a quart of small beer per day, as soon as the same can be provided, until some money shall come to allow them pay.

"Agreed upon at the said Council of War, and ordered to be copied."

The foregoing Resolution, having been pasted up on the town-house, for the citizens, was read during the next day to every battalion: all became elated with hope, and expressed the greatest satisfaction.

— 21st— During this day, their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, were solemnly proclaimed by the officers and the garrison, the committee, and all the inhabitants, as King and Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. At the same time, all the officers, civil and military, &c. took the oaths: but suspecting Lundy's fidelity, in this case, they requested him also to take the oaths in their presence, for the satisfaction of all: he refused, asserting that he had taken them in the evening before, on board of Captain Hamilton's vessel.

[We must here, for a short time, interrupt the order of our narrative.]

(On the 18th of December, 1688, James II. left London, and, on the 23d, took his departure for France. On the 18th also, the Prince of Orange, with a numerous retinue of the nobility, arrived at the palace of St. James. The Prince, being now called upon by the unanimous voice of the lords, commons, and people of England, took upon himself the administration of their affairs. In his answer to the address of the lords and commons, he assured them, "That, he came to England for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these kingdoms alone; and that he would be ready, at all times, to expose himself to any hazard for the defence of the same."

And, on the 22d of January, 1689, both houses of parliament having met at Westminster, declared,— "That King James the Second having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original contract between the king and the people; and, by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the

fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, hath abdicated the government, and that the throne is thereby become vacant,"—And, therefore, resolved, "That the Prince and Princess of Orange should be declared King and Queen of England."

James II. thus disappointed and mortified, resolved to try the fortunes of war in Ireland, thinking, no doubt, as his grandfather had done, that, "Ireland was the back-door to England." Having made his appeal to his friend, Louis XIV. that monarch, on certain stipulations, advanced him 400,000 crowns, with a complete outfit for the enterprise. Several British and Irish noblemen and officers, with 100 French officers, and 2500 soldiers, accompanied him. The fleet sailed from Brest, and arrived at Kinsale on the 12th of March, at which place he received a cordial reception; and, on the 24th, he made his triumphant entrance into Dublin. The whole of his army there, by this time, amounted to 40,000 men, under the command of Field Marshal Conrad de Rosen, with many experienced officers. Resolving to visit "the rebels of Londonderry and Inniskillen," he, in a short time, directed his steps to the north.)

"DECLARATION of UNION, made by the Nobility and Gentry of the neighbouring Counties, and of the Citizens and Garrison of Londonderry.

"Whereas, either by folly or weakness of friends, or craft and stratagem of enemies, some rumours and reflections are spread abroad among the vulgar, that the Right Honorable the Lord Blaney, Sir Arthur Rawdon, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and other gentlemen and officers of quality, are resolved to take protections from the Irish, and desert the general service for defence of the Protestant party in this kingdom, to the great discouragement of such who are so weak as to give credit to so false, scandalous, and malicious a report—For wiping off which aspersion, and clearing the minds of all Protestant friends wheresoever, from all suspicions and jealousies of that kind, or otherwise, it is hereby unanimously declared, protested, and published to all men, by Colonel Robert Lundy, Governor of Derry, the said Lord Blaney, Sir Arthur Rawdon, and other officers and gentlemen subscribing hereunto, that they, and their forces and soldiers, are entirely united among themselves,

and fully and absolutely resolved to oppose the Irish enemy with their utmost force, and to continue the war against them to the last, for their own and all Protestants' preservation in this kingdom. And the Committee of Londonderry, for themselves, and for all the Citizens of the said City, do hereby declare and protest, and publish to all men, that they are heartily and sincerely united with the said Colonel Robert Lundy, Lord Blaney, Sir Arthur Rawdon, and all others that join in this common cause, and with all their force and utmost power will labour to carry on the said war. And if it should happen that our party should be so oppressed by the Irish enemy, that they should be forced to retire into the City, for shelter against them (which God forbid,) the said Lord Blaney, Sir Arthur Rawdon, and their forces, and all other Protestant friends, shall be readily received into this City, and, as much as in us lies, be cherished and supported by us.—Dated at Londonderry, the 21st of March, 1688.

“ Robert Lundy.
Blaney.
William Stewart.
Arthur Rawdon.
George Maxwell.
James Curry.
John Forward.
Hugh M'Gill.
William Ponsonby.
H. Baker.
Chich. Fortescue.
James Brabazon.
John Hill.
H. Kennedy, }
E. Brookes, } *Sheriffs.*
Sam. Norman.
Alex. Tomkins.
Matt. Cocken.

“ Alexander Lecky.
Masareene.
Francis Nevill.
James Lenox.
Fred. Conyngham.
John Leslie.
Henry Long.
William Crookshanks.
Clot. Skeffington.
Arthur Upton.
Sam. Morrison.
Thomas Cole.
Francis Forster.
Edward Cary.
John Cowan.
Kilner Brasier.
James Hamilton.
John Sinclair.”

— 23d—At this time, Colonel George Phillips was sent to England, to solicit more supplies from his Majesty King William.

— 24th—Coleraine was invested: a number of Irish ca-

valry* appearing near the town, the garrison manned the ramparts: Colonel G. Hamilton having represented to his officers their scarcity of ammunition, and the danger they might soon be subjected to, advised them to retire to Derry.

— 25th—A fire broke out, during the night, near the magazine of Coleraine: it was ascribed to treachery.

— 27th—The great section of King James's army, under General Hamilton, advanced to the distance of fifty yards from the ramparts of Coleraine, erected two batteries, which played chiefly upon the bridge to prevent the escape of the garrison. In the evening the enemy retired in confusion, the garrison, during the day, having returned a brisk fire. On the next day, the latter sent out foraging parties: not many casualties. Of the garrison, three men were killed: the enemy carried off their dead.

— 29th—The following detachments of King William's army, in all, about 3,000 men, were sent out from Coleraine, as guards:—Sir Arthur Rawdon's regiment, to Moneymore, to oppose Col. Gordon O'Neill, who was approaching with 2,000 men; Skeffington's regiment, to Bellaghy and Dawson's bridge; a battalion, under Colonel Houston, to Toome; another detachment, under Major Mitchelburne, (afterwards Colonel,) to the New Ferry; Sir John M'Gill's regiment to Kilrea; Colonel Canning's regiment to Moneymore and Magherafelt; Sir Tristram Beresford's and Colonel Francis Hamilton's detachments were also out on service.

— 30th—A few colonists assembled at Agivey, under Captain Blair, beat back a number of Irish who had crossed the river Bann.

April 2d—The Irish troops, under Colonel O'Neill, left Moneymore on the approach of King William's forces, leaving behind them a good store of provisions.

— 6th—Sir Arthur Rawdon's men skirmished with O'Neill's; the latter lost twenty men.

* It may now be necessary, for brevity, to characterise the two armies: that section on whose strength King James chiefly relied, and who were composed mostly of "*Irish by blood*," we shall call the Irish or King James's army; and as the colonists generally joined the standard of the Prince of Orange, (or rather, he adopted their standard, for he had no other claim on them,) we shall denominate these King William's army: recollecting that the citizens of Derry, with the latter, have made common cause.

— **7th**—Information was received by Sir Arthur Rawdon and Major Baker, that King James's troops, amounting to 3,000 foot, and 1,000 horse, under Colonel Gordon O'Neill and Colonel Mac Mahon, had arrived at Dungannon, and were about to cut off the garrison of Moneymore. During the ensuing night, many of the Irish, or King James's troops, passed the guards of Skeffington's regiment, unnoticed, in boats, over to the county Derry side of the river, and were near to the trenches of Colonel Edmonston, opposite to Portglenone. The numbers of the enemy here increased so rapidly, and their forces so persevering and determined, that the troops under Colonels Edmonston, Shaw, and Whitney, and Major Mitchelburne, when assembled, could not vanquish them, although a brisk fire had been vigorously kept up. Colonel Whitney shamefully, it appears, retreated; Captain James M'Gill being shot off his horse, an officer of the grenadiers of the enemy ran his sword several times through the body, and brutally beat out his brains. From the scarcity of ammunition, as well as from every prospect of being at length overpowered, the enemy's forces still increasing from every quarter, it was concluded by Sir A. Rawdon, Colonels Edmonston, Shaw, Whitney, Canning, W. Cunningham, and Skeffington, Majors Baker and Mitchelburne, and Captains Hugh M'Gill and Dunbar, that it would be more prudent then for their forces to march immediately to Londonderry. The casualties hitherto near Portglenone were, two officers—Captains James M'Gill and Henly, with a great number of soldiers, killed. The loss of the enemy was supposed to be very great.

— **8th**—The enemy's forces still continuing to cross the Bann, in different places, the bridge of Coleraine having been demolished by the garrison when leaving it, the English troops (or William's) who were out on detachments through the County of Derry, with a vast number of unprotected colonists, hastened to the City of Derry.

— **9th**—These troops having arrived at the Waterside, some of the cavalry were ordered by Governor Lundy to proceed to Strabane and Lifford; and the others to Letterkenny; soon after, these men returned, and brought with them to the City, a considerable store of meal and other provisions.

— **10th**—To-day a letter with instructions from King William to Governor Lundy, arrived by Counsellor Cairns.

It appears that Lundy had been lately speaking rather discouragingly to the citizens and the garrison, concerning the defenceless state of the place ; in consequence of which his fidelity became more suspected and his treachery anticipated : many thought it more advisable to leave the City. The king's letter, with the instructions, having been delivered by Mr. Cairns to Lundy, stated the forces then at sea, and coming from England to aid the City, and advised the governor to take effectual means to encourage the people, (dissuading them from leaving it,) and the garrison to defend it.

— 13th—By order of Colonel Lundy, the houses on the opposite side of the river were burned : soon after a considerable body of King James's troops arrived at the Waterside, and procured a number of boats : in the evening, however, they withdrew, and encamped at Ballyowen, two miles from the City, on the road to Limavady. At this time, matters in the City assumed a serious aspect, with most determined resolution. Suspicion of Lundy's intention became more manifest : the soldiers expressed their willingness to meet the enemy, at any time, when properly commanded. And again, another council of war was considered indispensable.

COUNCIL OF WAR,

" L: Derry, April 13, 1682.

" RESOLVED—That, on Monday next, by 10 o'clock, all officers and soldiers, horse and foot, and all other armed men whatsoever, of our forces and friends, enlisted or not enlisted, that can or will fight for their country and religion, against a common enemy, shall appear on the fittest ground, near Claudy-ford, Lifford, and Long-Causeway, as shall be nearest to their several and respective quarters ; there to draw up, in battalions, to be ready to fight the enemy, and to preserve our lives and all that is dear to us, from the enemy. And all officers and soldiers, of horse, foot, dragoons, and others, that are armed, are requested to be then there, in order to the purpose aforesaid ; and to bring a week's provisions, at least, with them for men, and as much as they can for horses.

" Robert Lundy.
Nich. Atcheson.
John Tubman.
Jo. Hill.

Matthew Dawson,
William Stewart.
H. Montgomery.
J. Barry.

“ Paulet Phillips.
J. Hamilton.
H. Hamilton.
Geo. Hamilton.
C. Fronde.

J. Forward.
Francis Hamilton.
F. White.
Hugh M’Gill.
Kilner Brasier.”

At this council, notwithstanding the most unfavourable feeling that manifestly opposed him, Lundy was appointed by them Commander-in-Chief, in the field: by his directions all the houses surrounding the fortifications and the ditch, were thrown down or burned.

—14th—During this day, a vast number of King James’s men passed up on the other side of the river, towards Strabane, in view of the citizens. Lundy was repeatedly requested to secure the passes of the Finn river, replying with apparent indifference, that “ he had already given orders for that purpose.” Major Crofton and Captain Hamilton, with a party at Lifford, were engaged all night, and repulsed the enemy in every attempt they made to cross the ford.

—15th—The troops ordered to oppose the enemy’s approach at Lifford, proceeded from Derry under Col. Lundy; and on their march, were joined by re-enforcements that increased their number to 10,000 effective men. Colonel Skeffington’s regiment repulsed a party of the enemy that attempted to ford the river near Castlefin, whilst about 30 dragoons of Colonel Stewart’s men, commanded by Captain Murray, valiantly opposed their passage at Claudy-ford, until all their ammunition was spent; and the requisite supply having been omitted to be forwarded from Derry in due time, the soldiers were, at length, compelled, by the bad management of Lundy, to retreat. Major Stroud in vain endeavoured to rally a party of horse, that he might be enabled to protect the foot. On observing the enemy crossing the last ford, Lundy disgracefully ordered the troops at that place to flee to Derry, himself leading the way, whilst the troops, posted at Lifford, firing at the enemy on the other side, were forced to retreat to Raphoe, pursued by the Irish horse, who did great execution on Colonel Montgomery’s regiment of infantry: in the mean time Lundy returned to Derry at the head of his troops, and represented, with seeming earnestness, the weakness of the City—in military stores, in defences, and provisions. Colonel Francis Hamilton

having distinguished himself at Long-Causeway, returned to Derry during the night, whilst the most of the enemy's forces in that direction, pursued Lundy almost to the City. On the Governor's *safe* arrival, he ordered the gates to be well secured, so as to prevent the admission of every person, friend or foe ; and thus, shut out till the next morning, Mr. Walker and his regiment who had marched from the neighbourhood of Lifford, and several officers, soldiers, and many other persons, who followed the army for safety—these were all excluded and left exposed to the attacks of the enemy. The motive urged by Lundy for acting thus, was, to save the provisions, which, he stated, were insufficient for 3,000 men for three months, allowing four pounds of fish, three pounds of flesh, and eight pounds of meal per week, for each man. The accuracy of his statement was, however, shortly after contradicted.

During the morning of this day, a vessel, from England, with two regiments on board, and military supplies for the garrison, under the command of Colonels Cuninghame and Richards, arrived in Lough Foyle. Having instructions from his Majesty King William, to make particular inquiry at the Governor, respecting the strength and state of affairs generally of the garrison, these officers sent three different messengers at three different times of the day—Major Tiffin, Captain Lyndon, and Captain Cornwall, to acquaint the Governor of their arrival, requesting, at the same time, directions for landing the troops, &c. but understanding that the Governor was absent, the following letter was despatched from the ship to Derry, and received by him (Lundy) at nine in the evening :—

“ From on board the Swallow, near Red-Castle, at two in the afternoon of the 15th of April, 1689.

SIR,

“ Hearing you have taken the field, in order to fight the enemy, I have thought it fit for their Majesties' service, to let you know, there are two well disciplined regiments here on board, that may join you at two days at farthest. I am sure they will be of great use, on any occasion, but especially for the encouragement of raw men, as I judge most of your's are ; therefore, it is my opinion, that you only stop the passes at the fords of the Finn until I can join you, and

afterwards, if giving battle be necessary, you will be in a much better posture for it than before. I must ask your pardon if I am too free in my advice: according to the remote prospect I have of things, this seems most reasonable to me; but, as their Majesties have left the whole direction of matters to you, so you shall find that no man living will more cheerfully obey you than your most humble servant,

“JOHN CUNINGHAM.”

Governor LUNDY's reply to Colonel CUNINGHAM.

“SIR,

“I am come back much sooner than I expected when I went; for, having numbers placed on Finn water, as I went to a pass where a few might oppose a greater number than came to the place, I found them on the run before the enemy, who pursued them with great vigour, and, I fear, will march on with their forces, so that I wish your men would march all night in good order, lest they should be surprised; here they shall have all the accommodation the place will afford. In this hurry, pardon me for this brevity; the rest the bearer will inform you.—I rest, Sir, your faithful Servant,

“ROBERT LUNDY.

“ Londonderry, April 15, 1689

“If the men be not landed, let 'em land and march immediately.

“SIR—Since writing this, Major Tiffin is come here, and I have given him my opinion fully, which, I believe, when you hear, and see the place, you will both join me, that without an immediate supply of money and provisions, this place must fall very soon into the enemy's hands. If you do not send your men here some time to-morrow, it will not be in your power to bring 'em at all.—Till we discourse the matter, I remain, dear Sir, your most faithful Servant,

“R. L.”

Major Tiffin was directed by Lundy to communicate, verbally, to Colonel Cunningham—“That there were not ten days' provisions in town for 3,000 men, although all unnecessary mouths were put out of it, and that what was in the City for private use, had been taken to the public stores:

Colonels Cuningham and Richards were also requested—
 “To leave their men still on board, and for themselves to proceed with some of their officers, to town, that they might resolve on what was best to be done.”

— 16th—Colonels Cuningham and Richards, with several of their officers, having arrived, were informed of the near approach of King James with 2500 men—it was again resolved upon to hold a Council of war—the following persons sat in consultation :—

“ Lundy.	Tiffin.	Fraunter.
Blaney.	C. Coot.	Lyndon.
Cuningham.	J. Hamilton.	Pearson.
Richards.	Cornwall.	Peache.
Hussey.	Echlin.	Taylor.”

DECLARATION.

“ Upon inquiry, it appears, that there is not provision in the garrison of Londonderry for the present garrison and the two regiments on board, for a week or ten days, at most ; and it appearing that the place is not tenable against a well appointed army, therefore, it is concluded upon and resolved, that it is not convenient for his Majesty's service, but the contrary, to land the two regiments under Colonel Cuningham and Colonel Richards, their command, now on board in the river of Lough Foyle ; that considering the present circumstances of affairs, and the likelihood the enemy will soon possess themselves of this place, it is thought most convenient that the *principal officers shall privately withdraw themselves*, as well for their own preservation, as in hopes that the inhabitants, by a timely capitulation, may make terms the better with the enemy ; and this we judge most convenient for his Majesty's service, as the present state of affairs now is.”

Here it must be observed, that the citizens and the officers who were well acquainted with the real state and affairs of the City, were entirely excluded from this Council ; and that they who sat in consultation, being total strangers, with the exception of Lundy himself, were influenced and deceived by his representations : this renders the conduct and character of Lundy not only more reprehensible, but execrable.—Colonels Cuningham and Richards,* with their officers,

* Cuningham and Richards were, on the raising of the siege, dismissed from their Majesties' service.

returned to the ship, and in two days after set sail, with the intended provisions, for England, leaving the citizens to sink or swim.

At this council it was resolved to send messengers privately to King James, with an offer to surrender the City the next day. Sir Arthur Rawdon and other distinguished officers, having been made acquainted with the decision of the council, disapproved of the proceedings, affirming, that, "deserting Derry would, in their opinion, be deserting the kingdom and the Protestant interest." And the decisions of the council being made known to the citizens generally, they inveighed most desperately against, not only Lundy and the council, but every officer suspected; and whilst some of the multitude recommended "yielding to necessity," many others called out to "fire on the persons who would have the baseness to betray them." Still, however, in order to cloke the deception, and to deceive both citizens and soldiers, Lundy gave directions to the sheriffs to provide quarters for the troops who were about to disembark from the Swallow. At this time he appointed Captain Jemmett, Governor of Culmore castle, who deserted it by Lundy's directions, so that it came, for a short time, into the possession of the enemy, who again lost it by stratagem. Little forage being in the City, the cavalry went out in different directions to procure it: and on account of Lundy's deceitful conduct and the proceedings of the council, many persons left the garrison.

— 17th—On this day, King James, at the head of his army, arrived at St. Johnstown, six miles from Derry: he despatched a messenger (Whitlaw, a Clergyman,) to Governor Lundy, believing that the citizens and garrison would, on his approach, immediately surrender "on honourable terms," and, as he stated, "to prevent the effusion of christian blood." By the same messenger, the following document was also received:—

"JAMES REX:

"Whereas, we have given leave to such as are assembled in our City of Derry, to send such of their number as they shall think fit, not exceeding twenty, to whom we are pleased to give our royal pass and safe conduct, to come to our quarters, and to return again in safety, providing

that they come in twelve hours from the date of these presents, in company with my Lord Abercorn, who is hereby ordered to conduct them to us with all civility and safety, and in the same manner to re-conduct them in safety again. We do, therefore, expressly command all our general officers, and all others, our officers and soldiers, and subjects whatsoever, to take notice of this our royal pass and safe conduct, as they shall answer the contrary at their utmost peril.—We will explain this our royal will and pleasure in a most extensive and honourable manner for the same persons, we being resolved on our part to observe the same most punctually.—Given at our quarters at St. Johnstown, 14th day* of April, 1689, at four o'clock, afternoon, in the fifth year of our reign,

“ By his Majesty’s command,

“ MEITORF.”

The foregoing document being received, another consultation of the citizens and garrison became indispensably necessary:—Captains Neville, White, Kinaston, and Archdeacon Hamilton, were deputed to wait on the King, who received the deputation in person. It does not appear that any stipulations were confirmed at this interview, farther than “ it was agreed on by Lieut. General Hamilton, in behalf of his Majesty, that his forces should not approach nearer to Derry than four miles. Ensign Twinyo and Mr. William Blacker arrived in town for the alleged purpose, it would seem, of amusing the citizens with the great clemency of the king on the one hand, and of the formidable strength of his army on the other.” Twinyo and Blacker were arrested and confined on suspicion. A letter written by Blacker to the camp of King James, was intercepted; it ran thus:—“ That he doubted not they knew he was detained in town, but he served their interest as much there as if he were in camp. They had many friends in town, especially Captain Darcy, Mr. White, (collector of Strabane,) &c.” A council was held on them, but after a short consultation they were liberated. At this juncture of affairs

* This document, though dated the 14th, was not received till the 17th.

the soldiers became most desperate against the officers supposed to be co-operating with Lundy for the overthrow of the City: they shot Captain Bell who was considered a principal: several others escaped to the Swallow, which had not as yet sailed from Greencastle. Captain Cole was despatched by the citizens to Colonel Cunningham, requesting him to take upon him the government of the garrison: he refused; his answer being—"That as he himself was ordered to apply for directions in all things relating to their Majesties' service, to Colonel Lundy, he could not accept any application opposed to Colonel Lundy's authority." During this night, it was necessary to change the pass words, as Major Crofton found the gates open, and two of the keys wanting:—the guards were, in consequence, doubled.

— 18th—The transactions of this day are among the most important in the Annals of Derry. The hostile investment of a City by 20,000 men, is no ordinary affair.—Although it was believed that the stipulation concluded yesterday by General Hamilton at the Camp of King James, would have been duly observed, yet information was received this morning that James and his army were approaching the City:—a council was hastily called; Governor Lundy attended: Mr. Mogredge, the City Clerk, who was the only citizen present at the council on the 16th, confronted Lundy, disclosed the deceitful proceedings of that council, and demanded of him to produce a copy of the order agreed on for the return of the two regiments with the military supplies, to England; the greatest consternation in consequence prevailed; some coincided with Lundy, whilst many reprobated their motives: all the suspicions hitherto entertained of the governor, were now confirmed, citizens and soldiers having become equally infuriated against their betrayers, "fled to their posts, manned the guns on the ramparts, and resolved to defend the City to the last extremity, against the invaders of their liberties and their religion."

In a short time James and the first division of his 20,000 were seen from the ramparts, advancing slowly with the prospect of getting peaceable possession of the City. As the council were still sitting, Lundy gave general orders not to commence hostilities until the decision of the council were fully known. It appears that, about the same time, Captain Adam Murray, an officer, who nobly distinguished

himself throughout the siege, was advancing from Culmore (four miles off) with a party of cavalry, and 1500 infantry, the latter he left at Brookhall. Lundy, observing Captain Murray and the horse coming at Pennyburn, (one mile off,) despatched a messenger to him with orders that he and the horse might retire behind the ridge or hill to Cloughglass : but being told by the messenger that Lundy and his council were about to make terms with the enemy for the surrender of the City, he hastened with his party to the town, and was instantly attacked on his approach, with a brisk fire, by a body of the enemy's dragoons. Having arrived at Ship quay-gate, it was immediately opened without orders from the governor, by Captain James Morrison, officer of the guard, when both Captain Murray and his party were admitted. At the sight of Captain Murray, an officer active, and conspicuous in person, the citizens and garrison were encouraged, and became enthusiastic : he assured them of his sincerity and determination to stand or fall by them. and directed all who valued their lives and liberties, to stand by him also. At this stage of the proceedings, King James leading the van of the first division of his army, had advanced within a few hundred yards of Bishop's-gate : in an instant a discharge of musketry and cannon from the troops stationed in the church bastion, was directed against the enemy, proclaiming defiance and hostilities, with the triumphant shout of "NO SURRENDER." Seeing one of his *Aides-de-camp*, (Captain Troy,) killed by his side, his Majesty became alarmed at this unexpected reception ; his troops were thrown into confusion, and he and they thought proper to retire to their camp at St. Johnstown.

Lundy and his council, still secluded at their deliberations, became agitated on the sudden entrance of Captain Murray, who expostulated with them, accusing them, at the same time, of the base intention of surrendering the City ; and, addressing Lundy, of his treacherous conduct in neglecting, when it was in his power, to secure the passes at Lifford, Claudy, Long-Causeway, &c.—notwithstanding which, Lundy, either from determined insensibility to every principle of honour, or from a vicious determination to gratify some base revenge, adhered to his former opinions. Captain Murray leaving the council, returned to the soldiers and citizens, acquainting them of the conversation that had just

passed; and resolved to stay in town until the decision of the council would be known. The council, at length, drew up terms for capitulation:—"That there was no doubt, but, upon the surrender of the town, King James would grant a general pardon, and restitution of all that had been plundered from them." On the result, it had been previously and secretly agreed on by the council and James, that twenty persons with the resolutions of the council, should be sent out of the City, privately, to the enemy, for the final arrangement of the terms of surrender. The determination of the council, though kept comparatively secret by them, was now pretty well known; the soldiers and citizens immediately thronged around Captain Murray, renewed their phrensied threats against their betrayers, who for their own personal safety, were compelled to flee and hide from the multitude: most of them privately leaving the City, fled to the Swallow in Lough Foyle, which sailed on the 19th.—Lundy betook himself to his private apartments, shut himself up in his chamber, in which he remained till the evening of the 20th, and having bribed a sentinel, made his escape towards Culmore, in disguise, with a bundle of fagots or old sticks on his back.* Thus ended the tragical scene of Lundy and his co-patriots. At night, Captain Murray examined the main guard, took the keys from Captain Wigston, who commanded it, and placed sufficient guards and sentinels on the gates and around the ramparts.

— 19th.—As Lundy's clandestine attempt to surrender his trust, and his exit were known, another general arrangement in the affairs of the garrison was indispensable. The governorship of the City was proposed to Captain Murray, but he declined it, preferring active service. On the shameful retreat of Lundy from Lifford, Claudy-ford, &c. on the 15th, the Rev. George Walker, who had been stationed at Lifford, with a regiment of foot, was left in the rear with others to provide for their own security; on the morning of the 16th, however, he and his men were admitted, and during the intervening time Mr. Walker was deliberate and active in giving council, in the general disposition of affairs.

* It has been supposed that Lundy fled to Scotland: his end is uncertain—at all events, it does not appear, that, in his self-aggravated degradation, he adopted *French feeling—felo-de-se.*

Mr. Walker,* though far advanced in life, (ætat. 71,) and Major Henry Baker were unanimously elected governors, conjointly; it appears, however, that precedence was assigned to Mr. Walker. This important object having been effected, the organization of the soldiers and citizens into regiments, with the appointment of the superior officers, was speedily accomplished. The names of the nobility and gentlemen, throughout Ulster, who were most active in contributing, and bringing in troops for the defence of the City, were as follows :—

Lord Mount Alexander ;
 ——— Blaney ;
 ——— Mountjoy ;
 Skeffington, Viscount Massareene ;
 Lord Rawdon, (title now extinct) ;
 Sir Arthur Rawdon, brother to the last ;
 Caulfield, Viscount Charlemont ;
 Sir John M'Gill, County Down ;
 Sir George Maxwell, Killyleagh ;
 Colonel Canning, Garvagh ;
 ——— Hamill, Strabane ;
 ——— Chichester, Dungannon ;
 David Cairns, Esq. Knockmany, Tyrone ;
 ——— Hill, Esq. Hillsborough ;
 Audley Mervyn, Esq. Omagh ;
 Francis Hamilton, Esq. do.
 ——— Richardson, Esq. Legacurry ;
 James Hamilton, Esq. Lagan ;
 Captain Johnston, Monaghan ;
 ——— Moore, Aughnacloy.

The appointment of the superior officers and the formation of the regiments at this time were as under :—

Col. Walker (Rev. George) to Sir A. Rawdon's regt.	15	<i>Companies.</i>
Major Baker to be Colonel of Lord Charlemont's	25	
Major Crofton to be Colonel of Canning's ...	12	

* The Rev. George Walker, Rector of Donaghmore, in the County of Tyrone, in the 71st year of his age, raised, at this most important period, a regiment at his own expense for the defence of Dungannon; but that town being about to be overrun by the troops of Lord Gilmoy, Colonel Gordon O'Neill, and Colonel M'Mahon, Mr. Walker was compelled to march to Lifford, and thence to Derry, as has been stated,

	<i>Companies.</i>
Major Mitchelburne to be Colonel of Skeffington's	17
Lieut.-Colonel Whitney to be Colonel of Hamilton's	13
Major Parker to Command the Coleraine regiment	13
Captain Hamill to be Colonel of a regiment	14
Captain A. Murray to be Colonel of horse	8

There were in all 117 companies, of 60 men each, making 7020, with 341 officers—total 7361 effective men.

The soldiers of each company were permitted to choose their own Captain, &c. and each Captain, the Colonel under whom he would serve. The entire population of the City, including the garrison, has not been fully ascertained, but estimated at 30,000, including men, women, and children : about 7,000 died of disease during the Siege ; and about 1,000 left the town, and put themselves under the protection of the enemy. Of this population, there were 17 Clergymen of the established church ; and of the church of Scotland, or Presbyterian persuasion, there were 8 : all of whom encountered the dangers of the Siege, and each in his turn, performed Divine Service daily in the Cathedral. It must be acknowledged, however, that the "raw" multitude, on some trying occasions, exhibited feelings of extreme dissatisfaction which would have been of serious consequence, had not the Clergy of both parties prudently quieted them, by preaching forbearance and obedience on account of the common cause which they had all unanimously agreed to defend. The names of the Clergy :—

ESTABLISHED CHURCH :

- Rev. George Walker, *Donaghmore, Dungannon ;*
- Chris. Jenney, *Mullaghbrack ;*
- Moses Davis, *Donagheady ;*
- John Knox, *Glasslough ;*
- Barth. Black, *Aghanloo ;*
- T. Semple, *Donaghmore, near Castlefin ;*
- Robert Morgan, *Cappagh ;*
- John Campbell, *Sego ;*
- Andrew Robertson, *Derryloran ;*
- Michael M'Clenaghan, *Derry ;*
- Michael Christy, *Monaghan ;*
- Seth Whittle, *Bellaghy ;*
- William Cunningham, *Killishandra ;*

- Rev. Richard Crother, *Cumber* ;
 — James Watmough, *Errigal* ;
 — John Rowen, *Balteagh* ;
 — John Ellingsworth, *near Newry* ;

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH :

- Rev. Thomas Boyd, *Aghadoey* ;
 — William Brookes, *Ballykelly* ;
 — John Bowat, *Lifford* ;
 — John Hamilton, *Donagheady* ;
 — Robert Wilson, *Strabane* ;
 — David Brown, *Urney* ;
 — William Gilcrist, *Kilrea* ;
 — John M'Kenzie, *Derryloran*.

During this day, every exertion was made to enable all parties and ranks to contend with the trials and difficulties about to be encountered : the want of experienced engineers, and the scarcity of forage for the cavalry, were most sincerely regretted. In the evening a trumpeter from the enemy approached the walls, to know if it were the intention of the governors to send out commissioners to his Majesty's camp, to treat on terms according to Governor Lundy's determination. As a decisive answer, Colonel Whitney was desired to return a peremptory reply to King James, acquainting his Majesty "that no such terms and determination as those proposed by Governor Lundy and his council, would be acceded to ; and that the garrison and citizens were determined to abide the consequence."

— 20th—The enemy's forces were placed in different positions : they occupied principally the high land or ridge from the west to the north of the City : a detachment of both horse and foot pitched their tents at Pennyburn, in order to intercept supplies from Culmore to the town.—guards were also placed on the opposite side of the river, and plundering parties were despatched towards Innishowen. Mr. Bennett was sent off to England to his Majesty King William, to acquaint him and his council, with the latest proceedings and the determination of the inhabitants : that his departure and errand might not be suspected by the enemy, soldiers were ordered to fire after him, to make it appear he was a deserter. Lord Strabane advanced to the walls, and proposed, on the part of King James, "honourable terms to the garrison, if they would surrender the City."—

Colonel Murray waited on his Lordship, without the gates, who offered the former a colonelcy in the army, and a gratuity of £1000; Colonel Murray of course rejected the bribe. As the enemy were, at that moment, seen placing their cannon at proper distances, his Lordship was ordered to retire immediately, or abide the consequence, and the colonel conducted him in safety through the lines.

— 21st—On this day, active operations commenced on both sides. A demi-culverin was placed directly opposite on the other side of the river, on the ground then known as Strong's Orchard, but now included in that occupied by the new barracks; and about 500 yards from the City.— From this piece they fired about forty shots which did great injury to the houses, and particularly to the town-house in the centre of the diamond: one man was killed. At noon, 300 horse under the command of Colonel Murray, and a large detachment of infantry commanded by Captains Archd. Sanderson, Beatty, Thomas Blair, and Lieut. David Blair, sallied forth from the City, and advanced towards Pennyburn, to attack the enemy's camp there, Lieut.-Colonel John Cairns and Captain Dunbar having been posted with a reserve on the rising ground near that place. Colonel Murray having divided the cavalry into two squadrons, led the way at the head of the first division, and charged the enemy with intrepid bravery: in the first onset, his horse was shot. The second division was led on by Major Bell, (from the county Meath;) and the rear was brought up by Captain Cochran, who, whilst some of his men were thrown into disorder, with a few spirited companions, bravely encountered the enemy; but being hardly pressed, was badly wounded in one leg, and had his horse shot under him. It is but justice to state, that the detachment of the garrison was, for so far, met with both spirit and bravery. The enemy's cavalry were also divided into two squadrons, the first division of which was led on by an officer of equal intrepidity, so much so, that Colonel Murray, with difficulty, succeeded in cutting his way through them; and had three personal encounters with their commander, a Frenchman, Lieut.-General Mammou or Mammount,* who was slain in the last

* By the order of King James, the corpse of Mammou was taken to Dublin. It was reported, that a brother of Mammou's was also slain in this action.

encounter by Colonel Murray, and from whom, as a trophy, the Colonel took the sword.* A large re-enforcement of the enemy's horse having pressed on the rear of Colonel Murray's troops, the latter were obliged to retreat to the walls, still pursued by the enemy. In the mean time, Colonel Murray's reserve of infantry, advanced down on the strand, and lining the ditches by which the enemy's troops had to return, cut off a great number of them.

Among the casualties of this affair:—killed, of the garrison, Lieutenant M'Phedris, Cornet Brown, Mr. Macky, Mr. Harkness, and a number of soldiers: among the wounded was a courageous young man of the name of M'Clelland: three stands of colours, a considerable number of horses, cavalry accoutrements, arms, cloaks, &c. were left on the field by the enemy.

Officers killed on the side of the enemy—Lieut-General Mammou, Major-General Pusignan, Majors Taaf and Wogan, Captain Fitzgerald, and Quarter-Master Cassore:—great slaughter was committed on the soldiers.

— 22d—As there were no active operations on either side, the stores of the garrison were inspected by the governors, who gave the necessary directions for the management of them.

— 23d—Four additional cannons were planted by the enemy over the river, in Strong's orchard, directly opposite to Ship-quay gate. These played with little intermission on the houses on the north eastern side of the City, and did great injury: several persons were killed, and many severely wounded. The besieged returned the fire with spirit, and killed Lieut.-Colonel O'Neill, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, two sergeants, some private soldiers, and two friars dressed in their canonicals.

* Mammou's sword was carried by a descendant of Col. Murray, at the centenary commemoration of the Siege, in 1788; and, if we mistake not, is yet in preservation. Colonel Murray was of Scotch descent: his father, who had been a captain of horse, came over and settled in the County of Derry, some years before the Siege. Some of his descendants are still amongst us:—James Murray, Esq. of Bond's Hill, son of the late Major Thomas Murray, is the lineal representative of the family: the other descendants are (by the female side,) the family of John Alexander, Esq. of Caw, and that of the late William Bond, Esq.

— 24th—The enemy placed mortars in Strong's orchard by which they threw some shells during the day, and many during the succeeding night; one of which fell on the house of a Mr. Long, and killed an old lady, (Mrs. Holding;) and several persons were, at the same time, injured. Larger shells were also resorted to, one of which penetrated the roof of a house in which some officers were dining, and killed the landlord. Balls of ten pounds weight were thrown in by the demi-culverins, by which three persons were killed.

While the cannons and bombs were thus in requisition, Colonel Murray sallied out from the garrison with a party of cavalry and a considerable body of foot, in the direction of Elagh, (north of the town,) in order to drive a strong party of the enemy out of their trenches, which his infantry succeeded in doing; but having advanced too far in the pursuit, they were suddenly attacked by a large detachment of horse, and obliged to retreat towards the town; in passing the enemy's trenches near the Pennyburn, where their scattered parties rallied, forming a large force, a smart action took place, which continued till near the evening, and in which Colonel Murray, Major Nathaniel Bull, Captains Sanderson, Beatty, Obery, John Kennedy, Michael Cunningham, and Moore, nobly distinguished themselves. The loss on the part of the garrison was, two men killed and ten wounded. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained.

At night, Major Parker left the City, and deserted their Majesties' service. He had been negligent in bringing off a rear-guard of foot, who were suffering severely by the enemy; for which omission, he was to answer before a court-martial—he joined the enemy.

— 26th—The ammunition of the garrison was placed for safety in the Church, dry-wells, cellars, &c. and Mr. John Harvey and his brother Samuel were appointed guardians of it. All the provisions were, at the same time, collected into one storehouse, and frugally distributed, when required.

— 27th—Colonel Thomas Whitney was charged with having sold flour and horses, belonging to the garrison, to a Captain Darcy, who was considered an enemy: Whitney was tried by a court-martial, found guilty of the charge, and imprisoned during the rest of the Siege.

King James left the camp before Derry, for Dublin, by

Omagh and Armagh, much *chagrined* at the unsuccessful issue of *his own* expedition against the City of Londonderry.

— 28th—Captain. Monro was appointed Colonel to Whitney's regiment, and Captain Lance to the command of the Coleraine regiment, *vice* Parker, who had deserted to the enemy. According to M'Kenzie's narrative, the Colonels and the regiments then, stood thus :—

COLONELS :—Mitchelburne's *Regiment* ... 17 *Companies* ;

Monro's	—	... 12	—
Lance's	—	... 13	—
Hamill's.....	—	... 15	—
Crofton's ...	—	... 12	—
Murray's ...	—	... 8	—

— 29th) The proceedings of these two days, were not

— 30th) considered very important. Whilst a company of infantry were marching up Shipquay-street, a cannon ball wounded two men : one of colonel Mitchelburne's regiment was killed while on parade, outside the walls, in the old cow-market. The town-house being much in danger, the upper part of Shipquay-street was barricadoed to protect it from the enemy's cannon, stationed in Strong's Orchard. A shot, however, demolished the town clock : and a gun of the enemy's was dismounted by a shot from the rampart, which also killed the gunner.

May 1st) Some misunderstanding having arisen between

— 2d) Governor Baker and Colonel Mitchelburne, they both drew their swords upon each other. The latter submitting to the rules of confinement, retired to his chamber : the cause, however, was so trivial that Colonel Mitchelburne, soon after, acted as Deputy-Governor during Colonel Baker's indisposition.

— 3d—The enemy discharged eleven pieces of artillery against the City, by which two men were wounded, one lost an arm, and the other a leg. The night being dark, a party of the enemy advanced close to the walls, near Butcher's gate, and opened a brisk fire on the picquets, which was promptly returned by a company who hastened thither under Major Fitzsimons. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained.

— 4th—Lest any mines were treacherously sunk under

the rampart, within the City, strict search was made in cellars, &c. near the walls, by Governor Baker and Mr. William Macky, pretending that they were looking for provisions.

— 5th—About this time, many letters were found in the pockets of the slain, which conveyed much information.

— 6th—During this night a considerable force of the enemy, under the command of Brigadier-General Ramsay, an experienced officer, advanced to the old Wind-mill *—about 350 yards from the ramparts, and beat in the out-guards of the besieged, who retired behind the *half-moon* battery, near Bishop's-gate. By the next morning, the enemy had drawn an entrenchment across the hill, near the situation of the Cassino, from the slob or bog in the west, to the river in the east, raised a battery at the Wind-mill, and planted guns against the City, which proved to be too small to do any great mischief.

— 7th—At four in the morning, Governor Walker called out ten men from each company, with many volunteers, formed two detachments headed by himself, one of which sallied out from Ferryquay-gate, and the other from Bishop's-gate; and forming a junction below the ground now occupied by the new jail, with his left wing to the river, attacked the enemy's dragoons, drove them from the hedges, and finally from their trenches, and repulsed the entire line of their cavalry. General Ramsay endeavoured to rally in the rear of his lines which he had just deserted; but in vain: he was mortally wounded, and died soon after. This was a desperate action on both sides, although it lasted only for half an hour: 200 of the enemy lay dead on the field, 500 were wounded, of whom 300 died shortly after of their wounds; a number of prisoners was taken, with fire arms, ammunition, drums, pickaxes, spades, &c. Five stands of colours were captured, of which two fell into the hands of Colonel Mitchelburne.

* Although the *old Wind mill* is marked in Captain Neville's plan of the City at the time of the Siege, yet there has been no proof in the antiquities of Derry, so far as the writer of this has been able to discover, that it was ever used as a wind-mill: it was evidently for some other purpose connected with the Temple More, and erected before the plantation, and perhaps, anterior to the introduction of wind-mills into Ireland,

Besides Brigadier-General Ramsay, the superior officers slain on the side of the enemy, were Captains Fox, Barnwell, and Fleming; Lieutenants Kelly and Walsh, Ensigns Kadell and Barnwell: wounded—Lord Netterville* and Lieut-Col. Talbot, (natural son of Tyrconnell, the Lord Lieutenant;) prisoners, including Lord Netterville and Colonel Talbot, Sir Gerrard Aylmer, the Honourable Major Butler, (son of Lord Mountgarret,) and Lieutenant Newcomen. The loss on the part of the garrison was supposed to be considerable, but was not fully ascertained: the only officer stated to have been killed, was Lieutenant Douglas. In the evening a communication from Governor Walker to Lieut-General Hamilton was forwarded, requesting that an officer, with soldiers, would be sent to bury their dead: with this he complied; it was done early the next morning, but in a very careless manner, scarcely covering some of the bodies with earth, others were cast into the ditches. In the evening a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, dressed in buff, returned to the strand, but observing the hedges lined with infantry from the garrison, they thought it prudent to withdraw.

In this important affair, as well as on every other occasion, few days passed without the following officers of the garrison having distinguished themselves:—Colonel Murray; Majors Alexander Stewart and J. Dobbins; Captains Dunbar, Adams, Noble, Wilson, Beatty, A. Hamilton, Shaw, Sanderson, Wright, M'Cormick, Bashford, and Cuningham; Lieutenants Dunlap and Maghlin.

— 8th—Gen. Ramsay was interred at the Temple More, in the Roman Catholic burying ground, with military honours, having been much respected and lamented by his men, as one of the most distinguished officers in King James's army. In the course of the day, Quartermaster Mardock was shot through the head in the church bastion. Three of the garrison were killed, and eight wounded, in a skirmish near the Pennyburn. For several days, the besieged were employed in constructing a line of defence with redoubts across the wind-mill-hill, from the bog to the river, partly for the

* Lord Netterville and Colonel Talbot, (wounded prisoners,) were conveyed to the house of Mr. Thomas Moore, in whose family they received every attention due to their rank. Mr. Moore was an ancestor of our respected fellow-citizens, William, and the late Andrew Moore, Esqrs.

purpose of protecting their men from cannon stationed by the enemy on the opposite side of the river, and for making *sorties* when occasion required them. Orders were given by the governors that each regiment should take the defence of this line in turn ; but suspicion having fallen on an officer in command of one of the regiments, the duty was thenceforth taken, by detachments, from each corps in the garrison.

— 10th—Colonel Blair, who was posted with a party in the ditches in the low ground to the west, adjoining the slob, was nearly surprised by a large body of the enemy's troops. Colonel Murray having observed from the rampart, their movement, mounted his horse immediately, rushed through Butcher's-gate, down Bog-street, and gave timely notice to Colonel Blair, who was enabled by this to withdraw his men without any other injury, than that Captain Ricaby was shot through one of his arms: Colonel Murray, at great personal risk, returned unhurt, and passed the enemy's infantry, who had lined the hedges. Captains Closs and Brisben, (the latter a Curate,) deserted the garrison, and went over to the army of King James. Some of the soldiers being ill off for shoes, had leather served out to them.

— 11th—With the view of attacking the enemy's encampment at the Pennyburn, a large force marched out early from the town ; on their approach, the cannon played so heavily upon them, that they were compelled to return to the City, not having sustained much loss.

— 12th—Several *sorties* were made against strolling parties of the enemy, some of whose officers and soldiers were shot. At night, some *videttes* of the garrison were attacked on the verge of the slob immediately opposite to the royal bastion ; the fire was spiritedly returned, when one of the Adjutants of the other side was killed.

— 13th } Cannonading on both sides was kept up with

— 14th } great determination : a boy's leg was taken

— 15th } off by a cannon ball, near the centre of the

City: the ball rebounded and struck the Cathedral. King James's army removed their head quarters from St. Johnstown to the hill of Ballyougry, on the south-west side of the river, about two miles from the City ; a second grand division encamped at the Pennyburn, and a third at Strong's orchard, with entrenchments along the whole extent of the western ridge. The town thenceforth became closely invested, the

enemy having taken possession of several strong positions, so as to intercept all communication between the town and the country. From that time the besieged were under the necessity of fighting their way to the wells without the walls, so that water became a precious commodity: the pump water within the town being very bad.

— 16th to 19th—A Sergeant belonging to the garrison, and four soldiers of the enemy, were killed. Forage becoming very scarce, a party commanded by Captains Cuninghame, Noble, and Archibald Sanderson, went out in search of some in the direction of Creggan. On their way, they drove the enemy from a small fort; but returning, they were attacked by a detachment of cavalry under Lord Gilmoy: after a smart action, Captain Cuninghame and sixteen others were taken prisoners; and although quarters were proposed, the Captain and his companions were treacherously and barbarously butchered. The Captain's corpse was brought to the town, and buried with military honours.

— 21st to 26th—Nothing considered very important in the way of warfare: five of the enemy were killed.—A solemn fast was kept by the Presbyterians, and sermons were preached accordingly: the members of the Established Church held a fast also, with appropriate sermons.

— 27th—Near the Wind-mill, about midnight, a detachment of about 300 men from the garrison, commanded by Lieutenant Green and Ensign Dunbar, had some sharp skirmishes with the enemy: they returned, having two men killed and four wounded. Major Church was buried; but it does not appear that he was killed in action. A corn mill was constructed by Captain Gregory, in the old Free School,* (built in 1616-7, by Mr. Springham,) to supply the garrison.

— 28th } The guns of the double or south-west bastion

— 29th } played upon a troop of dragoons of the enemy, within range, marching towards the Pennyburn, and killed three men. Eighteen shells were thrown into the City during the night; in consequence of which, 107 barrels of gunpowder were removed from the Church, and deposited in dry wells for greater security.

* This school stood till 1814, near the Chapel of Ease, on the ground now occupied by the upper potato market.

— 30th) Many despatches of the enemy were seized
 — 31st) from a post-boy, making his way to Dublin:
 these stated their loss to that time, upwards of 3000 men.
 A smart skirmish took place near the Wind-mill: casualties
 not mentioned: a shell burst near the principal magazine,
 (O'Dougherty's, and afterwards, Docwra's old fort.)

June 1st) Brisk cannonading kept up on both sides.—

— 2d) Four shells were thrown into the town at night,
 A ball of nineteen pounds weight struck the Cathedral,
 without much damage. Two men lost their legs by a
 shot, which entered a cabin in the rear of the Bishop's, or the
 See-house. New works were raised since the 26th ult. on
 which six additional guns were placed. No forage for the
 cattle could be procured, in consequence of which, they died
 in great numbers. Provisions very scarce and dear.

— 3d—Many shells were thrown in this evening; many
 houses damaged, and streets furrowed; a Mr. Boyd, and a
 man and a woman, were killed. Major Graham, whilst
 leaning over Shipquay-gate, was wounded by a shot in the
 belly and died soon after. A shell of fifteen pounds weight
 fell in the rear of Mr. Cunningham's house, without bursting.
 During the night, fifteen shells were thrown in, committing
 much mischief, killing and wounding many, and destroying
 houses. Seven soldiers of Colonel Lance's regiment were
 killed, whilst sitting in the house of a Mr. Harper, in Ship-
 quay-street.

— 4th—The transactions of this day were so important,
 and the trials of the garrison thenceforth so severe, that we
 cannot do better than have recourse to a late writer * on
 the Siege, whose narrative is both copiously and correctly
 given, and to whose arrangement (in the progress,) of that
 event, we acknowledge ourselves much indebted.

“ This morning the enemy made a general attack, in
 great force, on all the works from the river on the south-
 east, round towards Bogside on the north-west. The first
 division of cavalry (the most respectable in the service of
 King James, who, it has been stated, were sworn to force
 the lines,) commanded by Captains Butler and M'Donald,
 advanced along the strand, the tide being out, under a heavy
 fire of musketry from the ramparts, while a strong party of

* Joshua Gillespie, Esq.

infantry of the enemy attacked the works, raised by the garrison, between the Wind-mill and the water, and two columns of their grenadiers stormed the line of trenches between the mill and the Bogside.* On the approach of the dragoons towards the left, the infantry (of the garrison,) stationed there, under Captains James and John Gladstane, Adams, Francis Boyd, R. Wallace, John Maghlin, and William Beatty, left their trenches and received them with such determined bravery, that the enemy soon got into confusion and retired, leaving Captain Butler a prisoner. In the mean time, the infantry who attacked the works between the mill and the water, were as warmly received as the horse, the soldiers keeping up a kind of successive, or what is called file-firing, to which the enemy were so little accustomed, that they soon wheeled about and retreated.— Their grenadiers made a resolute attempt to gain the redoubts and trenches at the Bogside, but were gallantly repulsed by the troops stationed there, under Colonel Monro. The enemy being discomfited in all their attempts upon the works, retired to their camp at Ballyougry, with the loss of 400 men, and a great number of their officers, among whom were Lieutenant Colonel Farrel, Captain Graham, Lieutenant Bourk, Quartermaster Kelly, Adjutant Fahey, Ensigns Norris and Arthur. The prisoners were the Honourable Captain Butler and Captain M'Donnell, Cornets M'Donaghy, Watson, and Eustace, (the latter two of whom died immediately after,) with a number of French officers."

In Walker's Diary it is stated, that many of the enemy, in their retreat, took the slain and wounded on their backs, to save themselves from the shot of their pursuers. Four stands of colours, with a great number of fire-arms, fell to the victors.

It would be foolish to assert that, in this desperate action, the loss on the side of the garrison was trifling, although not fully stated: bye and bye, it will be shown that the garrison was, from the investment, gradually and considerably reduced, and their sufferings even at this stage of the Siege, were extremely severe.

The loss of the garrison in this action was 12 men

* The portion of the Island of Derry, without the walls, lying between Butcher's'-gate and the Coward's Bastion, (now occupied by the Butter market,) is called the Bogside or the Cowbog.

killed, with the loss of a brave officer, Captain Maxwell, who was deprived of one of his arms by a cannon ball, and died soon after,

"The officers of the garrison, who particularly signalled themselves on this occasion, were, Colonels Murray, Monro, and Hamil; Lieutenants Abernethy and James Car; and Captain Cunningham and Lieutenant Clark, who were wounded. Governor Baker distinguished himself by leading on fresh parties to the different points where they were required, and several women also rendered themselves most conspicuous in many amazing acts of intrepidity, by carrying supplies of water and ammunition to the men. During the night, the enemy threw 36 shells into the City from Strong's orchard, each containing 17 lbs. weight of powder, which did great mischief to the inhabitants, and killed four officers and twenty-four men. One fell on the house of Counsellor Kems, killing two people, and wounding several others: another shell dropped on the roof of the town-house, and passing through it, fell within a few yards of a vault, in which were deposited several barrels of gunpowder."

— 5th—The shells henceforth cast in by the enemy were increased in size: 26 bombs, of enormous size were thrown into the City during the night; "but some of them not having their fuses properly prepared, did not burst: those that had effect were most destructive; so much so, that the dread of them falling on the houses at night, caused most of the inhabitants to lie about the walls, in consequence of which, the colds they contracted, together with the want of nutritious food and rest, brought on the worst kinds of fever, with dysentery, of which many died. Major Breme and surgeon Lindsay, (the latter was most useful to the sick and wounded,) were killed during the night. A shell killed Mr. Henry Thompson, a burgess; another killed fourteen men, and blew up two barrels of gunpowder in a back house; a third killed seven, and a fourth, three persons."

— 6th } Constant cannonading was kept up against

— 7th } the town, which committed great havoc.—

Three ships arrived at Culmore, and fired at the Castle, which was, at that time, in possession of the enemy; one of them having run aground, was, for a short time, greatly exposed to their shot, but having at length got safely off, was obliged to return down the river.

— 8th) Continual firing kept up, by which many lost
 — 9th) their lives, and many were wounded. The 9th being St. Columb's day, and a day observed with great veneration at head quarters, no operations were directed against the City. At this time the garrison and citizens were suffering severely: they were obliged to kill and use the only horses they had then remaining. The garrison was reduced to 6,185 effective men, each man limited to one pound of tallow, one pound of meal, and half-a-pound of horse flesh per diem.

— 13th, 14th, and 15th—Casualties of the garrison—seven men killed by the enemy's cannon. Late this evening, 30 sail, large and small, from his Majesty King William, with provisions, men, fire-arms, ammunition, &c. for the garrison, under the command of Major-General Kirk, arrived in Lough Foyle, and early the next morning were moored within nine miles of the town. These vessels having been discovered from the ramparts, gave to the inhabitants the most cheering prospects, in their forlorn situation: on the other hand, the enemy were completely thrown into confusion; so much so, that some of them began to strike their tents. The garrison made many signals from the tower of the Cathedral to the ships, by raising and lowering the flag; but was answered by the fleet in a manner that could not be understood. In the cup of joy, bitterness is sometimes mingled. On the 15th the vessels were seen gliding down the river, and making their way through the strait at Green-castle. Their departure struck the inhabitants with the most depressing dismay, but elated the enemy so much, that they became more active in their operations on both sides of the river, between Derry and Culmore: they lined that space with troops, drew down cannon, and raised batteries on each side, at the outlet from Ross's bay, (immediately below Boom-hall, the present residence of the Lord Bishop,) to oppose any ships that might bear relief to the besieged. Having made such arrangements, they next constructed a boom, or succession of oak planks, joined together by iron chains and cables, 12 inches in thickness, which they extended across the river: the oak planks, however, would not float. Finding their efforts baffled in this respect, they made a boom of fir planks, and fastened each end to large logs beaten deep into the ground, and well secured with stone work.

— 16th—A proposal of £500 was offered by the enemy for the release of Lieut. Colonel Talbot. The citizens and the garrison being suspicious that the Governor was about to comply with the proposal, became so exasperated, in consequence of the savage treatment some of their fellow-sufferers had lately received, that nothing less than the removal of the prisoners to the common jail would satisfy them.—Accordingly, Lord Netterville, Colonel Talbot, Sir G. Aylmer, and all the other prisoners, were forthwith lodged in the jail.* Afterwards the garrison proposed to release Colonel Talbot, provided the enemy would permit a messenger to proceed unmolested to the ships in Lough Foyle, and to bring back a reply : this was refused.

Fevers and other diseases, aggravated by famine and all the concomitant miseries of a protracted siege, were committing the most direful ravages : no fewer than fifteen officers were carried off daily, not to mention the loss of human life generally, in the City. A general search was made for provisions by Capt. Watson with a party of gunners, who found a scanty supply which had been concealed in cellars, and covered recesses, by people who were dead, or who had left the town ; all the provisions found were brought out cheerfully by the inhabitants, who shared them with the soldiers. Cannon balls having become very scarce, the deficiency was, in some measure, supplied by the adoption of brickbats covered with lead, a contrivance of Adjutant Brown. So active were the enemy, that all communication between the ships and the town was cut off. At the commencement of the siege there was but one small boat, which was of little service, belonging to the citizens. At this time they were obliged to construct hastily a boat capable of holding eight oars aside, in which Lieutenant Crookshank and others attempted to proceed, under cover by night, to the ships : in this they were again disappointed, as the enemy opened on them at once a weighty fire, which compelled them to return.

The indisposition of Assistant-Governor Baker having become about this time extremely serious, it was considered

* The jail, at that time, was situated on the rampart over Ferry-quay-gate, (built in 1676.) The prison preceding that one, was in the Diamond, on the west angle or corner of Butcher's-street.

necessary to depute a successor, until, at least, his recovery be pronounced certain: Colonel Mitchelburne was accordingly elected.

— 18th—An adventurous trip was projected for this night. Colonel Murray, Captains Noble, Dunbar, and Holmes, two Lieutenants, and twenty men, embarked in their new boat, for the purpose of steering up the river to Dunalong (four miles off,) to land a boy who was to proceed with letters to Inniskillen, and to plunder the fish house.— Being observed on their passage up, a brisk fire was opened on them from both sides: they were, however, enabled to land the boy, but at day break, they espied two boats astern, well manned, and determined to cut off their return down the river. Colonel Murray ordered his party to engage them: a sharp contest ensued, until the ammunition on both sides was spent; the enemy then attempted to board, but were repulsed with the loss of one Lieutenant, and five men killed, with the loss of their boats: the others of their party sought quarters, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. On their return down, they again encountered a brisk fire; they arrived at the ferry-port, and marched thirteen prisoners to the jail. In this affair Colonel Murray was wounded in the head. About the same time, part of the Town-house fell, in consequence of the injury it had sustained from the shells thrown against it.

— 19th—The enemy's forces were increased by the arrival of 1500 cavalry, and a large body of infantry, all fresh men. A regiment of dragoons marched from Muff (County Derry, six miles off,) and drew up at Rosstown, 150 perches from the ramparts, directly across the river, to the east. On their arrival they were saluted by three twenty-four-pounders from New-gate* bastion (below Ferry-quay-gate,) which compelled them to retire.

Conrad de Rosen, Marshal-General of the French army, having been forwarded by Louis XIV. and deputed by King James to carry on the siege with the utmost rigour, arrived at head quarters (Ballyougry.) Being a man of great military experience, he was considered far superior to any other in the besieging army. On his arrival, he expressed himself deter-

* Ferryquay-gate was so called then, because the prison, or New-gate, was situated over it.

mined to inflict "the most brutal vengeance" on all within the City. Having made many changes in the position of the besieging forces, he raised several strong batteries along the entire ridge, to the west of the City, and also on the opposite side of the river, to the south-east. One battery he raised within ten perches of Butcher's-gate. On all these were placed twenty-one pounders. He next drew a line from the orchard* on the north-west of the town through Bog-street (the long-bog now Fahan-street,) towards the south-west, and nearly parallel to the rampart; posted strong detachments in all the trenches; extended his lines in the direction of the old Wind-mill, across that ridge, in order to prevent the garrison from relieving their guards without the gates, and from getting a supply of water. He next removed three of the mortars from Strong's orchard to the ridge on the west, from which quarter a heavy and constant fire was kept up to the termination of the Siege.†

— 21st to the 26th—Many skirmishes took place, in which numbers fell on both sides. Colonel Talbot died of his wounds, and his lady who had attended him during his illness, was permitted to leave the town. James Smyth, who took the Honourable Captain Butler prisoner on the seventh of May, received a shot in the head on the wall at Butcher's gate, of which he died instantly.

Of 27 shells thrown into the town only three burst, but did no injury. A messenger (an officer named Roche) from the ships, having escaped the vigilance of the enemy, arrived at the Waterside, and swam over: he confirmed the arrival of General Kirk with reinforcements, and stated the General's anxiety to relieve the City. Having delivered

* There were two orchards ranked among the "Antiquities of Derry," and which were, till about twenty-five years ago, in full bearing—one of these, that which is mentioned above, was situated along the slob in the west, immediately below the Cow-bog, and extended up to the Long-bog, or Bog-street—the ground is now occupied by a new street, (Chamberlain place,) and the present Cow-market;—the other orchard was on the east side, along the rampart, extending from New-gate bastion, (formerly Master Wabion's) to the Water-bastion and Foyle-street—its place is now occupied by a new street lately opened, part of the Terrace and Foyle-street. Who has not heard of or seen the *old Pear Tree*, which, subject to the fate of all sublunary things, fell down with age, in a stormy night, about three years ago?

† M'Kenzie's and Gillespie's Narrative.

the message, he requested that four guns would be fired from the roof of the Cathedral, so that General Kirk might, according to previous arrangement, be made acquainted with his safe arrival in the town—this was complied with. A Scotchman, named Cromie, accompanied him as guide, but as he could not swim, he was taken by the enemy; him they threatened to hang, unless he would contradict the particulars of the message communicated to the garrison.— And, as a counterfeit to that effect, they shewed a flag of truce, indicating that the report of Kirk's arrival was false, and that Roche was a deceiver. Colonel Blair and Lieutenant-Colonel Fortescue accordingly availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered, and crossed the river that they might question Cromie. Whether through fear or otherwise, his report was so contradictory that no reliance could be placed on it: at the same time, they had a conference with Lord Louth and Sir Neil O'Neill, who commanded there, respecting the prisoner, but could not effect his release. Roche having accomplished his errand, attempted to proceed to the fleet, but being wounded, he was obliged to return to the garrison.

A letter was despatched to General Kirk by one M'Gimpsey, who volunteered to carry it at all hazards, in consideration of a handsome reward from the Deputy-Governor.— This letter was signed by Colonel Mitchelburne, Lieutenant Colonel Cairns, and Captain Gladstane, stating the miserable extremities to which the garrison and the inhabitants generally, were reduced. The letter was tied in a small bladder, in which were also put two musket bullets, that, in case M'Gimpsey would be overtaken, the bladder might be sunk in the river. This poor fellow was either killed or taken prisoner. In a few days after a gallows was erected in view of the citizens, with a man on it, intimating that he was their messenger.

Unremitting vigilance and exertion on the part of the enemy, were directed to the mining of the gunner's bastion (immediately below Butcher's-gate, but removed in 1810,) and for the object of approaching close to the walls if possible. Their designs having been perceived by Colonel Mitchelburne, that officer ordered a blind or screen to be erected before Butcher's-gate, under the superintendence of Captain Schomberg, that the gate might not be demolished

by the enemy's guns, as well as to enable the troops of the garrison to prevent the enemy from sapping the bastion.* Still an unrelenting and weighty fire both from the large guns and the trenches was kept up against the City, and, notwithstanding their almost insurmountable difficulties, was as briskly returned by the garrison.

27th—On the evening of the 26th a conference was requested by Colonel Gordon O'Neill of the besieging army, with officers of the garrison: Colonel Lance and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell proceeded this morning to the place appointed, the old Gallows-field or Gallows-strand,† (the south-western extremity of the island.) Colonel O'Neill informed them that instructions had just been received by Marshal de Rosen from King James, for the purpose of offering terms of capitulation, which terms were contained in a letter to the Governors from Lieutenant-General Hamilton, who was commissioned to carry the negotiations into effect. The letter, with the terms proposed, ran thus:—

“*First*—That Colonel O'Neill has a power to discourse with the Governors of Derry, from General Hamilton, as appears by his sending this.

“*2d*—That the general has full power, does appear by his commission.

“*3d*—That General Rosen has no power from the king to intermeddle with what Lieutenant-General Hamilton does, as to the Siege, being only sent to oppose the English succour; and that all conditions and parleys are left to the said Lieutenant-General Hamilton; that as to what articles shall be agreed on they may see, by the king's warrant, he has full power to confirm them; notwithstanding, if they do not think this sufficient, he will give what other reasonable security they can demand. As to English landing, such as had commissions from the Prince of Orange, there need not be apprehension, since it will be the king's interest to take as much care of his Protestant subjects as of any other, he making no distinction of religion.

* We recollect that, several years ago, a large cavity was uncovered near the place, which was then supposed to have been a *sallyport* of the garrison.

† During the time the jail was kept over the Ferry-gate, executions were conducted at the Gallows-strand.

" 4th—As to what concerns the Inniskillen people, they shall have the same terms as those of Derry, on their submission, the king being willing to shew mercy to all his subjects, and quiet his kingdoms.

" 5th—That the Lieut.-General desires no better than having it communicated to all the garrison, he being willing to employ such as will freely swear to serve his Majesty faithfully ; and all such as have a desire to live in town, shall have protection, and free liberty of goods and religion. As to the last point, such as have a mind to return to their homes, shall have a necessary guard with them to their respective habitations, and victuals to supply them ; where they shall be restored to all they possessed formerly, not only by the sheriffs and justices of the peace, but also by the governors and officers of the army, who, from time to time, will do them right, and give them reprisals of cattle from such as have taken them to the mountains.

" RICHARD HAMILTON.

" *At the Camp at Derry,* }
June 27, 1689." }

The terms or proposals, mentioned above, having been laid before the Governor and Council by Colonel Lance and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, these officers were desired to return to Colonel G. O'Neill, and inform him that the proposals would, in nowise, be accepted. In consequence of this refusal, the exasperation of the besiegers thenceforth knew no bounds: an incessant and a most destructive cannonading was maintained both day and night : many were the victims doomed to the ferocity of De Rosen and his French soldiers ; men, women, and children, shared the indiscriminate slaughter. The wife of Alexander Poke, (the gunner, who displayed so much courage in the boat up the river at the fish-house with Colonel Murray,) her mother, and brother, shared the same fate. Ten men and four women were killed instantaneously by a shell that fell on a house in Bishop's-street.

28th—As there were few troops of the garrison posted in the trenches, north of the City, to withstand a contest there, Lord Clancarty with a regiment and some other strong detachments, took possession of the trenches, late at night, the small party stationed there having retired on their ap-

proach ; and advancing close to Butcher's-gate, set miners to work, in a low cellar near the gunner's bastion. Their approach being observed from the rampart, Captains Noble, Holmes, and Dunbar, were ordered to proceed forthwith with a considerable force out of Bishop's-gate, and to move in quick time along the wall towards Butcher's-gate : these advancing, the enemy, who were there ready to receive them, opened a brisk fire, which was received with cool intrepidity, until they arrived near the gate, when a few volleys well directed, and aided by a heavy fire of *cove* shot from the neighbouring platform and bastion, compelled his lordship and his troops to make a speedy retreat, leaving six officers and one hundred men dead, with a great number of officers and men wounded.* The party who carried this affair, received the applause of the garrison.

29th—Great injury was done to the Cathedral and other buildings by nine shells that were cast into the town.

30th—Deputy-Governor Baker died this day, beloved and regretted by all, as an accomplished gentleman and a brave soldier. His remains were deposited in a vault about the centre of the north aisle in the Cathedral. His pall was borne by Governor Walker, Colonels Mitchelburne, Lance, Campsey, Monro, and Campbell : and the funeral service was delivered by the Rev. Seth Whittle. At this time the mortality of the inhabitants was in the extreme : fevers and disease almost of every kind, brought on by unwholesome food—horse-flesh, dogs, cats, rats, &c. &c. raged unchecked ; the sufferers having had no other prospect, (rather than submit to their "inhuman oppressors,") than to devour the bodies of their slain companions : on an average fifty died daily.

De Rosen finding his efforts to reduce the City unavailing, became more furious, and resolved to have recourse to cruelties unheard of even then in the annals of European warfare ; swearing in the most blasphemous manner, ("*contre Dieu,*") that he would demolish the town, and put all in it to the sword, not sparing either age or sex, mothers nor the infants at their breasts. Next follows the *Generalissimo's* declaration.

* It has been stated, that Lord Clancarty undertook this project, whilst he himself was under the influence of intoxication.

"CONRAD DE ROSEN, Marshal-General of all his Majesty's Forces,

"DECLARES, by these presents, to the commanders, officers, soldiers, and inhabitants of the City of Londonderry, that, in case they do not, betwixt this and Monday next, at six o'clock in the afternoon, being the first of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine, agree to surrender the said place of Londonderry, unto the king, upon such conditions as may be granted to them, according to the instructions and power Lieutenant-General Hamilton formerly received from the king, that he will, forthwith, issue out his orders, from the barony of Innishowen and the sea coasts round about, as far as Charlemont, for the gathering together of those of their faction, whether protected or not, and cause them immediately to be brought to the walls of Londonderry, where it shall be lawful for those in the town (in case they have any pity for them,) to open the gates and receive them into town, otherwise they will be forced to see their friends and nearest relations all starve for want of food; he having resolved not to leave one of them at home, nor any thing to maintain them.— And, that all hopes of succour may be taken away, by the landing of any troops in these parts from England, he further declares that in case they refuse to submit, he will, forthwith, cause all the said country to be immediately destroyed, that if any succours should be hereafter sent them from England, they may perish with them for want of food; besides which, he has a very considerable army, as well for the opposing of them in all places that shall be judged necessary, as for the protection of all the rest of his Majesty's dutiful subjects, whose goods and chattels he promises to secure, destroying all the rest that cannot be conveniently brought into such places as he shall judge necessary to be preserved, and burning the houses and mills, not only of those that are in actual rebellion, but also of their friends and adherents, that no hopes of escaping may be left to any man; beginning this very day to send his necessary orders to all governors, and other commanders of his Majesty's forces, at Coleraine, Antrim, Carrickfergus, Belfast, Dungannon, Charlemont, Belturbet, and Sligo; to Colonel Sarsfield, commanding a flying army at Ballyshanny; Colonel Suther-

land, commanding another towards Enniskillen; and the Duke of Berwick, another on Finn water; to cause all the men, women, and children who are in any way related to those in Londonderry, or any where else, in open rebellion, to be forthwith brought to this place, without hopes of withdrawing further into the kingdom; that in case before the said Monday, the first of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine, be expired, they do not send us hostages and other deputies, with a full and sufficient power to treat with us for the surrender of the said City of Londonderry, on reasonable conditions, they shall not, after that time, be admitted to any treaty whatsoever; and the army which shall continue the Siege, and will, with the assistance of God, soon reduce them, shall have orders to give no quarter, or spare either age or sex, in case they are taken by force; but, if they return to the obedience due to their natural Prince, he promises them, that the conditions granted to them in his Majesty's name, shall be inviolably observed by all his Majesty's subjects; and that he himself will have a care to protect them on all occasions, even to take their part, if any injury, contrary to agreement, should be done them, making himself responsible for the performance of the conditions on which they shall agree to surrender the said place of Londonderry to the king.

" Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1689.

" LE MARECHAL DE ROSEN."

July First—De Rosen suspecting that the proposals contained in his Declaration would be concealed from the inhabitants and the soldiers by the officers in command, caused copies of them to be thrown into the town in a *dead* shell. But, understanding soon after that little attention had been paid to his proposals, he ordered his troops to carry his threats into immediate execution.

2d—Accordingly, at the dawn of this morning, and in obedience to his orders, hundreds of the unoffending and unarmed Protestants of the surrounding districts—of every age and sex—from the hoary head of seventy, to the infant on its mother's breast—were driven towards the walls, crav-

ing mercy at the point of the bayonet. The garrison mistaking them in the dawn, for the enemy, opened a fire upon them instantaneously ; but, by a divine interposition, more than by any lenity shown to them by a " blood-thirsty foe," they escaped unhurt. The afflicting spectacle being discovered by the garrison, their fury knew no bounds ;—vengeance actuated, and resounded from every breast, whilst the unoffending multitude without, implored them, rather than submit to their merciless invaders, that they themselves with the garrison might be overwhelmed in one common ruin. Every prisoner was, upon this, immediately hurried to jail, or to other places of close confinement, and early in the morning of the third, a gallows was erected on the double bastion, in view of the enemy, intimating, that every prisoner then in their custody, or that might be taken by them, would be executed without mercy, unless the unoffending multitude whom they (the besiegers) had thus driven under the walls, were permitted to return to their homes.—And that the besiegers might be the more convinced of their determination, they ordered them (the enemy) to send in Clergymen forthwith to prepare the prisoners for death.—The prisoners being then made acquainted with the determination and resolutions of the garrison, as well as with the cause of them, by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, requested permission to send out a messenger with a letter on their own account, to General Hamilton at the enemy's camp, of which the following is a copy :—*

" To Lieutenant-General HAMILTON.

" My lord—Upon the hard dealing the protected (as well as other Protestants) have met withal, in being sent under the walls, you have so incensed the governor and others of this garrison, that we are all condemned by a court martial, to die to morrow, unless those poor people be withdrawn. We have made application to Marshal General de Rosen ; but having received no answer, we make it our request to you (as knowing you are a person who does not delight in shedding innocent blood,) that you will

* Gillespie's Narrative, corroborated by Walker's Diary, M'Kenzie's Narrative, Ashe's Journal, Leland's History of Ireland, Harris's Life of William III, and Barnard's History of England.

represent our condition to the Marshal-General. The lives of twenty prisoners lie at stake, and therefore require your diligence and care. We are all willing to die (with our swords in our hands) for his Majesty : but, to suffer like malefactors is hard, nor can we lay our blood to the charge of the garrison, the Governor and the rest having used and treated us with all civility imaginable. We remain your dutiful and dying friends,

“ NETTERVILLE, “ M'DONNEL,
 “ E. BUTLER, “ DARCY, &c.
 “ G. AYLMEY, “ *In the name of all the rest.*”

Lieutenant-General HAMILTON'S reply.

“ Gentlemen—In answer to your's, what these poor people are like to suffer they may thank themselves for, being their own fault, which they may prevent by accepting the conditions offered them ; and if you suffer in this, it cannot be helped, but shall be revenged on many thousands of those people (as well innocent as others) within or without that City.—Your's, “ R. HAMILTON.”

The unhappy victims of De Rosen's resentment continued in this miserable situation for two days and two nights under the walls, without meat, drink, fire, or shelter of any kind ; in consequence of which the greater part of them perished.

De Rosen and Hamilton, being at length, as was supposed, a little apprehensive of the fate that awaited Lord Netterville and his fellow prisoners, as stated in their letter to General Hamilton, permitted the unfortunate survivors of the houseless multitude to depart. But on their arrival at their respective places of abode, instead of finding a home, they beheld their habitations in ashes, their cattle driven away, and their provisions carried off.* Before their departure from the walls, five hundred useless persons passed

* It has been recorded by Harris and Barnard, that the Bishop of Meath, having heard of the cruelties resorted to at Derry by De Rosen, represented to King James, that such conduct on the part of De Rosen was “ unfeeling and uncalled for :” his Majesty replied—“ That Gen. De Rosen was a foreigner, and used to such proceedings, which, altho' strange to us, were practised in other places ; but, that if he were his own subject, he would call him to an account for it.” It appears

to them from the garrison, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the enemy, a considerable number of effective men were, unobserved, taken into the town.

5th—The prisoners were released from close confinement with leave to go to their accustomed quarters within the walls, and the gallows was taken down, by order of the Governor, in consequence of De Rosen having permitted the suffering, unoffending people to withdraw.

Fourteen shells were cast into the town, committing great mischief. From intense anxiety and fatigue, it was arranged that, at four o'clock every morning, two guns would be fired in the City, for the soldiers who had been on duty during the night, to retire to rest, the volunteers and others going out on duty at that hour.

General Kirk's squadron having been yet visible from the roof of the Cathedral, signals were hoisted to make him acquainted with the extreme distress and sufferings of the garrison.

6th and 7th—Continual cannonading and the arrival of numerous shells these two days, proved most destructive.

8th—At this time the garrison was reduced to 5520 men. Colonel Mitchelburne, supposing from appearance, that there were fewer men in motion about the enemy's encampment, thought proper to advance with a party from a redoubt situated in front of Bishop's-gate, in the direction of the old wind-mill, his object was partly to prove whether his conjecture was well founded; he was, however, soon attacked by two companies of infantry, and shortly after, skirmished near the Gallows strand with a small party of the enemy's dragoons commanded by Colonel Barker, who received a wound in one of his hands, of which he soon after died.—A brisk fire was kept up on both sides, but, it becoming dark, and confusion ensuing, Colonel Mitchelburne and his troops returned to their trenches, leaving their adversaries to go to their's also.

9th—Cannon balls were so numerous to day, that Butcher's gate was nearly demolished : it, however, and the blind with

that, (bad as they may have been in other respects,) the Irish officers, who executed the orders of De Rosen against their countrymen, "confessed, with tears in their eyes, that the cries of those poor people ever seemed to ring in their ears."

the other works immediately before it, were, at great risk, considerably repaired and secured during the night.

11th—The enemy proposed to the garrison a cessation of hostilities with a parley, if the latter were inclined to capitulate on *honourable* terms, and that they would depute six commissioners to meet an equal number from the garrison on the 13th. As some of Kirk's squadron were still to be seen moored at the entrance of Lough Foyle, the Governor and Council, not knowing the real cause of Kirk's delay, and being severely pressed by the prospect of immediate starvation, yet in hopes of some relief, thought it advisable to assent to the proposal in order to gain time. The articles were accordingly drawn up by the Governor and Council, signed by the commissioners then appointed, and forwarded without delay to the enemy's camp. They were as follows :

“ Proposals of Articles made to the Right Hon. Lieutenant-General Hamilton, by the Governors, Commanders, Officers, Soldiers, and Citizens of the City and Garrison of Londonderry, the 11th of July, 1689.

*“ First—*That all persons, as well officers and soldiers, clergymen and laymen, as others, that now are in the said City, or have been in the same since the seventh day of December last, or that have borne arms against his Majesty King James the Second, in the provinces of Ulster and Connaught, or either of them ; or that have been aiding, abetting, counselling, advising, or in any ways assisting to them, or any of them, or any way deemed of that party, shall be pardoned and forgiven until the 26th day of July inst. of and from all treasons, rebellions, robberies, felonies, and other offences whatsoever, by them or any of them committed against his said Majesty, or any person or persons whatsoever. And that such of the said persons now alive, or which shall be alive the said 26th day of July, and the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of such of them that are dead, or shall before that time be killed or die, shall be immediately restored to all their personal and real estates ; as if they or any of them had never taken up arms or committed any offence against his said Majesty, or any other person or persons whatsoever. And that they and every one of them shall, and may have, hold, and enjoy their said estates, with other of their rights, liberties, and privi-

leges, notwithstanding any act or acts by them committed or done, or to be committed or done, against his said Majesty, or any other person or persons whatsoever, until the 26th of July instant. And that they, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall have their estates personal and real put in their actual possession immediately after the said 26th of July instant, and that from the date hereof, there shall no waste or harm be committed, suffered or done, on any of their lands, inheritances, possessions, woods, farms, houses, mills, barns, kilns, stables, or other houses, or on any of their corn, and other goods and chattels.

2d—That all ecclesiastical persons of the Protestant religion within the said provinces shall immediately have the possession of their several churches, chapels, tithes, and other ecclesiastical dues, and enjoy the same, as they did before the seventh day of December last. And that all other Protestants, as well ministers as others, shall from the said 26th of July instant, have the full and free benefit and exercise of their religion, as they had before the said seventh of December.

3d—That all persons whatsoever now in Londonderry, shall have free liberty to depart this kingdom for England or Scotland; those willing to remain in this kingdom shall have safe conducts to Dublin, or any other part in Ireland, with their goods and chattels: and those that have a mind to transport themselves by the shipping under the power of the said king, or by other English or Scottish ships, shall have passports from time to time allowed them, and liberty of boats from England or Scotland to transport them.

H. HAMILTON,	} <i>Cols.</i>	WM. DOBBINS, <i>Capt.</i>
THOS. LANCE,		MAT. COCKEN, <i>Esq.</i>
WM. WHITE, <i>Captain.</i>		J. M'KENZIE, <i>Clerk.</i>

13th—The commissioners from the City were accompanied by many officers of the garrison to the extremity of the lines, where they met, according to arrangement, those appointed by General Hamilton. On the part of the besiegers, were, Colonels Sheldon, Gordon O'Neill, Sir Neal O'Neal, Sir Edward Vandry, Lieutenant Colonel Skelton, and Captain Francis Marrow. A tent having been previously fitted up by the latter, the commissioners of the garrison were conducted to it. Matters were strenuously

debated on both sides for the greater part of the day. The commissioners of the enemy consented to the other articles, generally, but totally rejected the first, second, and third.

At the close of the conference the commissioners from the City prevailed, with great difficulty, upon the opponents to prolong the truce till noon the next day, when an answer would be punctually forwarded. On their arrival in town, they laid the report of the proceedings before the Governor and Council, who appointed a meeting for the following morning at eight o'clock, to consider the answer to be sent. Immediately after the dispersion of the Council, late as it was, a letter sewed up in a *cloth button*, from Major-General Kirk, was handed by a little boy to Governor Walker.— This was an auspicious moment. Its contents being partially announced, the gloom of despair became, in some degree, dissipated. The letter ran thus :—

“ SIR—I have received your's by the way of Inch.* I wrote to you Sundaylast, that I would endeavour by all means imaginable for your relief, and find it impossible by the river, which made me send a party to Inch, where I am going myself, to try if I can beat off their camp, or divert them, so that they shall not press you. I have sent officers, ammunition, arms, great guns, &c. to Enniskillen, who have 3,000 foot, 1,500 horse, and a regiment of dragoons that has promised to come to their relief, and at the same time, I will attack the enemy by Inch. I expect 6,000 men from England every minute; they have been shipped these eight days. I have stores and victuals for you, and I am resolved to relieve you. England and Scotland are in good posture, and all things very well settled. Be good husbands of your victuals, and by God's help, we shall overcome these barbarous people. Let me hear from you as often as you can, and the messenger shall have what reward he will. I have several of the enemy, who have deserted to me, who all assure me they can't stay long. I hear, from Enniskillen, the Duke of Berwick is beaten; I pray God it be true, for then nothing can hinder their joining you or me.—Sir, your faithful, humble servant,

“ J. KIRK.

“ *To Mr. George Walker.*”

* Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, is seven miles N. N. W. of Derry.

14th—At the hour appointed, the meeting of the Council took place, on which occasion a warm debate ensued with respect to the form and extent of the answer. It appears that, although Governor Walker took a part in the discussion alluded to, he was not, to the surprise of those present, decided as to the advice necessary to be given on a matter of so much importance.* It was, however, at length, resolved on—"That unless the enemy would give them time until the 26th of July, and permit the *hostages* to be secured on board the English ships, they would not surrender the town. The commissioners accordingly proceeded forthwith to the enemy's camp, to deliver the second edition of the terms proposed by the garrison, which were again rejected, and no other prospects of accommodation were in view, the truce was immediately withdrawn. Scarcely had the commissioners come within their limits, when the French troops renewed the firing with increased fury, which continued until the next day.

16th—The works before Butcher's-gate were attacked by infantry, who were bravely repulsed. Six of the enemy were killed.

17th—The troops of the garrison were enumerated, they were reduced to 5214 men. Colonel Murray was dangerously wounded in both thighs, of which he was confined for three months: it appears that he and Captain Noble, with twelve chosen men, sallied down to flank one of the enemy's trenches situated on the verge of the slob, below Butcher's-

* The motives of Governor Walker for this indecision at a moment, which, of all others since the commencement of the Siege, required prompt and manly determination, have been impugned by some. It must be recollected that he was both a Clergyman, and on this trying occasion, the Colonel of a regiment; he therefore acted in a double capacity; having had, on the one hand, the prospect of immediate starvation, and on the other, an infuriated enemy, with even as yet the uncertain hope of relief, it was not easy to decide. The debate in the Council was warm—the real cause of the warmth, or the point at issue, and between whom in the Council, has not appeared. It is true, that he substituted the expression, "4000 horse and 9000 foot," in Gen. Kirk's letter, instead of, "a party for Inch," for the purpose of raising the drooping spirits of the officers, and of putting an end to the pending negotiations with the enemy; but from the straight-forward part which he had hitherto acted in the garrison since the 14th of April, and his subsequent career, any attempt, then or since, to brand him with obliquity of character, must have been futile in the extreme.

gate: a brisk fire was sustained whilst the ammunition lasted. In this affair Mr. James Murray, a courageous seldier (cousin to the Colonel,) and a sergeant, were killed, with three others wounded. Two regiments of the enemy marched down from their camp in the direction of the wind-mill, which movement being discovered by Colonel Mitchelburne, that officer with a detachment advanced to meet them; the enemy seeing that they would probably be overpowered, fired a few shots and retreated. A pint of meal, half-a-pound of tallow, and three pounds of salted hides, were allowed to each soldier of the garrison for his daily subsistence.

18th—The breast work or curtain of the gunner's bastion (demi-bastion,) was battered down by the heavy firing against it: during the night, the breaches were made up with barrels filled with earth.

19th—A brisk cannonading was kept up against the town generally: the enemy, in the course of the night, removed some of their guns to the vicinity of the boom.

20th—A quantity of starch was fortunately discovered, which was mixed with tallow, and made up into cakes: provisions were almost totally exhausted, and no great prospect as yet appeared of speedy relief.

21st—The tents of the enemy at Enagh (about a mile to the east of the boom, on the other side of the river,) were removed. A large detachment of troops was observed marching towards Inch (an island in Lough Swilly.)

22d—Many persons lost their lives to day: upwards of forty shots were fired against the town.

23d—For the last three days, a Court-Martial sat for the purpose of correcting misdemeanors, inquiring into abuses, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel MILLER, President.

Captain DOBBIN, Advocate.

MEMBERS.

Majors—John Dobbin, Alexander Stewart.

Captains.

Robert White, ... William Godfrey ... A. Downing,

T. Johnston, ... J. Crook, ... T. Thompson,

Thomas Ash, ... J. Cochran.

An officer whose name was Ross, was killed this day by a dragoon named Sam. Lindsay. A dispute having arisen

between them about some frivolous affair, Ross drew his sword, and Lindsay took up his carabine, and shot Ross dead on the spot. The store-keeper and those entrusted with the public disbursements, accounted to the court for what they had in their possession. All the live stock, except nine horses, were ordered to be slaughtered. The garrison was again enumerated, and was found reduced to 4973 men.

24th—At a General Council of War held this day, it was resolved, all the officers being sworn to secrecy, to make a sortie on the following morning, for the purpose of seizing the enemy's cattle, which were grazing in the rear of their lines.

25th—At three o'clock in the morning, 1600 troops were under arms; one division marched out of Bishop's-gate, another out of Butcher's-gate, and a third out of Shipquay-gate; a reserve also remained in the ravelin before Bishop's-gate. The right and left divisions were commanded by Captains Blair and Wilson, who were ordered to attack the flanks of the enemy's trenches situated in the vicinity of the old orchard and the Long Bog; the third being under the command of Captain A. Hamilton, was to storm the centre of their lines. Although this project was gallantly carried so far as driving the enemy from the trenches, yet the cattle were not secured: some of the enemy observing the object of the sortie speedily drove off the cattle—300 of their men and officers were killed and wounded, among whom Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald was killed: but having again mustered a stronger force, they regained their trenches; whilst the troops from the garrison were so exhausted from hunger and fatigue, that many of them fell on the ground when aiming their blow.

26th and 27th—Nothing less than actual starvation was now expected. The garrison, though reduced to 4456 men, 1000 of whom were, by disease, unfit for service,) composed chiefly of undisciplined troops, labouring under the most appalling calamities, having only about two days' nauseous provisions left, and scarcely able to support their arms, threatened death to any man who would mention "*a surrender.*" Each man was allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of 'shelling,'*

* Groats—Oats without the husks, being once through the mill.

and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of dry salted hides, daily. To each of those who had families, a certain allowance was given, according to the number of his family. Every individual in the garrison was required to give, upon oath, the quantity of provisions then in his possession. Few had provisions for sale, and few had money to purchase.

The following were the prices of such provisions as were found :—

One quart of meal	...	...	...	1s. 0d.
One pound of horse-flesh	...	...	...	1 8
Do. of tallow	...	...	...	4 0
Do. of salted hides	...	...	...	1 0
Do. of greaves	...	...	...	1 0
A quarter of a dog, fattened by eating } the bodies of the slain, ... }				5 6
A dog's head	...	...	...	2 6
A quart of horse's blood	...	...	...	1 0
A horse's pudding	...	...	...	0 6
A cat	...	...	...	4 6
A rat, fed on human flesh,	...	...	...	1 0
A mouse	...	...	...	0 6
A handful of sea wreck	...	...	...	0 2
Do. chickenweed	...	...	...	0 1

Little fresh water, and of the worst kind.

28th—The rations this day were, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of horse flesh to each. The only alternative now was, to slaughter the nine lean horses yet alive.

A Captain Charleton deserted the garrison, and went over to the enemy—the reason has not been assigned.

29th—About this time Counsellor Cairns arrived from London, express from his Majesty, King William, with peremptory orders to Major-General Kirk, to relieve Londonderry.

Here, it has been observed, why General Kirk remained inactive, and apparently indifferent, since his arrival in Lough Foyle on the evening of the 13th of June, well knowing the perilous situation of the garrison and the citizens, without an attempt to relieve them: the enterprise would have been less hazardous had he attempted it on his arrival. Whether he was actuated by sinister motives (like those which influenced Colonel Cuninghame and Lieutenant-

Colonel Richards, of the Swallow, at an early stage of the Siege,) might admit of some conjecture; but certain it is, that his conduct in thus trifling with a most important commission, as tending to aggravate the sufferings of the starving people of Derry, was truly reprehensible.

30th.—In the midst of despair, hope may cast a gleam of comfort, and the hour which threatens extermination, may be the harbinger of the most exquisite joy. When all hopes of succour from man were at an end, a divine interposition administered to the drooping spirits, comfort, in the agonies of despondence. In the evening of this day, about 7 o'clock, a small squadron was descried in Lough Foyle, near Culmore. A signal was instantly hoisted from the top of the tower of the Cathedral, which was immediately answered by the report of six guns from the vessels in sight, announcing themselves to be a detached squadron from the fleet under Major-General Kirk, in Lough Swilly, laden with provisions for the garrison of Londonderry. These ships were:—The Mountjoy, of Londonderry, commanded by Captain Micah Browning,* a native of the City of Londonderry; she brought from England a cargo of beef, flour, biscuit, peas, &c.—the Phoenix, of Coleraine, under the command of Captain Andrew Douglas, direct from Scotland with 800 bolls of meal—and the Jerusalem cutter. The whole were under the convoy of the Dartmouth frigate, of 36 guns, commanded by Captain Leake.

In approaching the strait at Culmore, the frigate led the van, sustaining a heavy fire from the fort and castle then in possession of the enemy; in defiance of which, Leake, with determined bravery, “hauled his wind and lay to,” for the purpose of covering the other vessels until they got a-head. The river being narrow, and the channel running very near to the western bank, the ships moving slowly by a gentle breeze, encountered a continued and destructive fire from the batteries and small arms which lined both sides, and which they as gallantly returned.—Having arrived at the boom, the Mountjoy struck it rapidly, and broke it; but the shock was such, as to cause her to rebound and run aground. The enemy, on seeing this,

* It has been stated, that Captain Browning had proposed before this to relieve the City, but would not be permitted.

raised yells and shouts of triumph, and were preparing their boats to attempt to board her; but the Dartmouth coming forward, opened a tremendous fire against their batteries, which completely galled them, thereby enabling the Phoenix to pass through the opening which the Mountjoy had just effected. The Mountjoy, as yet lying aground, now fired a broadside from her leeward guns, by the shock of which, and the flowing of the tide, she cleared the bank and regained the channel. But, in the act of his vessel striking the boom, the intrepid Browning lost his life by a shot which struck him on the head. The passage being thus opened, all the vessels made their way majestically to the City, to the inexpressible joy of the inhabitants, and to the utter disappointment of the enemy. The vessels arrived at the quay about ten o'clock, not saluted by the turbulent acclamations of the garrison, but with heartfelt and devout gratitude to him who is the unerring disposer of all events.

To protect the people employed in carrying the provisions from the ships to the stores, from the shots of the enemy, blinds or screens were erected along the quay; the blinds consisted of casks and hogsheads filled with earth, piled one upon another in succession, and rising like a wall. A brisk and continued cannonading was kept up against the town during the night.

31st—Continual cannonading during this day also till the evening, when the enemy began to burn all their huts &c. in every direction round the City.

August 1st, (O. S.)—At the dawn of the morning, the main body of the besieging (now the retreating) army, was seen in full march in the direction of St. Johnstown, and thence towards Lifford and Strabane, with a strong guard in the rear to cover their retreat. At Strabane they encamped, at which place they remained until they received information that the other grand division of their forces was routed by the Enniskilleners; in consequence of which news, they struck their tents, and heaving twelve wagon loads of arms, ammunition, stores, &c. into the river, (the Mourne,) they commenced a precipitate retreat, leaving many of their sick and wounded behind them.*

* The scattered troops of the Earl of Antrim, who took their route through the county of Derry, drove the cattle of the colonists, and ravaged, and burned all within their reach.

Thus, after a most determined and close, but ineffectual, investment of the City of Londonderry for 105 days, with an army of 20,000 men; and after having pent up the citizens and garrison, (colonists of Ulster,) from the seventh of December, 1688, to the 31st of July, 1689, (236 days,) during which time they experienced all the aggravated horrors of hunger, disease, and warfare; King James II. and his adherents were compelled to retreat, having lost before its walls, from *eight to nine thousand* men. And thus terminated the *ever-memorable* Siege of the City of Londonderry. To use the words of an officer of high rank, one of the besieging army. "Every effort which human courage or the military knowledge of that day could suggest, was adopted to force the gallant men under the command of Walker to surrender: every privation was borne by the besieged with a fortitude which challenges our credulity, and the most desperate expedients of the Irish commanders were defeated by a heroism which has not been surpassed in ancient or modern days."*

Troops regimented in the City, 19th April,	7361
Living at the close of the Siege, (1000 of } of whom were unfit for service, }	4000
Killed, with those who died of disease during the Siege,† }	3361
Of the unarmed multitude who perished } by hunger, sickness, or the sword, (with- } out the walls, }	7000
Total killed, with those who died of disease } on the part of the colonists,..... }	10,361

* Duke of Berwick's Memoirs.

† A list of the officers of the garrison who were killed, and who died of disease, has not been discovered.

As a full and correct account of the officers killed on the part of the besiegers, could not be ascertained, the following were among the killed and prisoners during the siege:—

At the Pennyburn—General Mammou or Mammount; Major General Pusignan; Majors Taafe and Wogan; Captain Fitzgerald, and Quartermaster Cassore—killed.

May 6th—At the old wind-mill—Brigadier-General Ramsay;

CHAPTER XII.

Memoranda of the Siege, with the Address of the citizens to his Majesty King William III.—Officers and others who distinguished themselves during the Siege—An Act for the attainder of Protestants, passed in the Irish Parliament during the administration of King James—Names of the persons so attainted—Proclamation of Luttrell, Governor of Dublin—Gleanings or historical reminiscences relative to the principal personages accessory in attempting to effect the Counter-Revolution, with the reduction of the City of Londonderry—Anniversary of shutting the gates, and the commemoration of the Siege.

August 1st—A deputation from the City—Captains White, Dobbin, and J. Hamilton, with the Rev. Messrs. Jenny and Knox—was sent by Governor Walker to Major-General Kirk, at Inch; that they might acquaint him of the raising of the Siege; and, at the same time, request him to come to the City, and take upon him the management of affairs.

2d—Colonels Stewart and Richards (the latter an engineer officer,) came by order of General Kirk, "to congratulate the garrison and the citizens on the happy termination of the glorious struggle."

Sunday 4th—General Kirk, accompanied by several of his officers and a large guard, arrived. Having alighted at Bishop's-gate, he was received by the Governor and Deputy-Governor and principal officers; Aldermen Squire

Captains Fleming, Fox, and Barnwell; Lieutenants Kelly, and Walsh; Ensigns Cadell, and Barnwell:—killed. Sir George Aylmer, Lieut. Colonels Talbot, Netterville, and Newcomen—prisoners.

June 4th—At the old wind-mill—Lieutenant Farrell; two French Captains, and Captain Graham; Lieutenant Bourke; Adjutant Fahey; Quartermaster Kelly; Ensigns Norris and Arthur—killed. Captains Butler, (son to Lord Mountgarret,) M'Donnell, M'Donagh, and Watson; Lieutenant Eustace; a French Lieutenant; and Sergeant Pigot—prisoners.

June 28th—At the wall—A French Lieutenant-Colonel: Captains M'Carroll, and O'Bryan, one French Captain, and an English Capt. and one English Lieutenant—killed.

About the town—Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neill, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, in Strong's orchard; Ensign Conolly, in the boat near Donalong; two Friars in their canonicals, in Strong's orchard; Ensign Ambrose: killed. Lieutenant Talbot got an arm shot off by a volley from the ships, when bursting the boom.

and Cocken, and the majority of the citizens, the sword and mace having been borne on the occasion by Colonel Campsey and Mr. John Moore.* The procession proceeded onwards through the Diamond to the house of Colonel Mitchelburne in Butcher's-street, with whom the General dined. Dinner being over, he went to the old wind-mill, to give some directions which he considered necessary for the encampment of troops there ; and immediately after set out for Inch.

5th—Governor Walker with several officers proceeded to Inch, and dined with the General, to whom Governor Walker tendered the resignation of his regiment (he having been Colonel during the Siege,) that as he had rendered all the service in his power to his Majesty, King William, he might return to his own profession (as a preacher of the Gospel.) The General, however, desired him to dispose of the colonelcy as he might think proper : it was therefore presented as a mark of esteem, as well as of merit, to Col. White.

6th—General Kirk and all his troops, with the exception of a guard of 150 men, left at Inch, came to the town, at which time he appointed Colonel Mitchelburne sole Governor of the City.

12th—The troops of the garrison were drawn out for the purpose of new-modelling the regiments. They were then formed into four regiments, under the following superior officers, and placed on the establishment of the regular army :—

COLONELS.

John Mitchelburne.	|	—— St. John.
Thomas Lance.	|	Robert White.

The pay of the officers and men was, at this time :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Colonel, per diem,	5	0	Captain, per diem,	2	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	3	0	Lieutenant	1	0
Major	2	6	Ensign	0	8

Sergeants, corporals, drummers, and privates, 2d. per diem each, with bread, or 3d. without bread.

* During the Siege, there were neither Sheriffs nor Mayor in the City,

Soon after the Siege, beef was sold in Derry, at 1½d. per pound, and butter at 3 pence.

Colonel Lance died in the City on the 9th September following, and Colonel White on the 11th of the same month, after having nobly distinguished themselves against the promoters of the late direful scenes of famine and slaughter.

In the appointment of the superior officers, there was no cause for dissatisfaction, but in that of the inferior officers, General Kirk, was not, it appears, guided by strict impartiality; for, from the statement of M'Kenzie, "an eye and an ear witness," he was suspected of having been playing, since the 13th of June, "a *double card*." Many of the old officers who had "braved the storm," would have been satisfied to continue in the service of their Majesties, William and Mary. In their stead however, he thought proper to appoint, over the companies, captains of his own choosing, who had not contributed any thing to the common cause, but because they were his own dependents whom he had brought from England. Though there was then abundance of provisions in the stores, yet he thought proper to have them shut up, in consequence of which the weak and sickly soldiers of the garrison were deprived of subsistence: and pretending that the service (military) required him, General Kirk seized and took possession of Colonel Murray's favourite war-horse, that had often carried his master through the thickest ranks of the enemy; whilst the Colonel himself was laid up with dangerous wounds.

After all, in "the humble address of the governors, officers, clergy, and other gentlemen of the City and garrison of Londonderry to their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary," signed by 144 persons, a high encomium of the conduct of General Kirk was inserted, whilst many of the persons who signed it, "were unwilling," says M'Kenzie, "to excite any disturbance by giving it public opposition." In a few days afterwards, General Kirk took his leave of the troops of the garrison and the inhabitants, and set off for England, carrying with him the following Address to their Majesties:—

To the most excellent Majesty of WILLIAM and MARY, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Governors, Officers, Clergy, and other Gentlemen, in the City and Garrison of LONDONDERRY.

“ We the most dutiful and loyal Subscribers of this Address, (out of a deep sense of our late miserable state and condition) do hereby return our due acknowledgments to Almighty God, and to your sacred Majesty, and, under you, to the indefatigable care of Major-General Kirk, for our unexpected relief by sea, in spite of all the opposition of our industrious, but bloody and implacable enemies; which relief was not less wonderfully, than seasonably, conveyed to us, and that, at the very nick of time, when we (who survived many thousands that died here of famine during the Siege) were just ready to be cut off, and perish, by the hands of barbarous, cruel, and inhuman wretches, who no sooner saw us delivered, and that they could not compass their wicked designs against this your Majesty's City, and our lives (for which they thirsted,) immediately set all the country around us on fire, after having plundered, robbed, and stripped all the Protestants therein, as well those persons they themselves granted protections to, as others: We do therefore most sincerely rejoice with all our souls, and bless God for all his singular and repeated mercies and deliverances; and do for ever adore the Divine Providence for your Majesties' rightful and peaceable accession to the Imperial Crown of these kingdoms (the proclaiming of which was justly celebrated in these parts with universal joy;) and we do with all humble submission present to your sacred Majesty our unfeigned loyalty, the most valuable tribute we can give, or your Majesty receive from us.— And since the same kind Providence has (through much difficulty) made us so happy as to be your subjects, we come in the like humility to lay ourselves at your royal feet, and do most heartily and resolvedly offer and engage our lives and fortune to your service. And further, we do most unanimously join in a firm and unchangeable vow and resolution of improving all occasions of becoming serviceable to your Majesty, in what station soever it shall please God

and your Majesty to place us, and will expose ourselves to all hazards and extremities to serve your Majesty against the common enemy. From all which promises, vows, and services, we and every of us promise (without any exception or reserve) not to recede unto our lives' end. In testimony of all which, we have hereunto subscribed our names at Londonderry, this 29th day of July, Anno Domini, 1689."

(Here follow the Signatures of one hundred and forty-four of the principal inhabitants.)

SHELLS THROWN INTO THE CITY.

The following return of bombs thrown into the City from the 24th of April to the 21st of July, 1689, was made by Captain Ash, as correctly as could be ascertained:—

	Shells.		Shells.
April 24th	3	June 29th	10
— 25th	3	July 1st	20
— 27th	18	— 3d	30
May 6th	6	— 4th	14
June 1st	4	— 5th	9
— 3d	28	— 6th	15
— 4th	36	— 7th	18
— 5th	26	— 8th	14
— 6th	30	— 10th	10
— 7th	4	— 11th	4
— 8th	35	— 14th	18
— 11th	28	— 15th	26
— 13th	26	— 16th	16
— 21st	21	— 17th	14
— 24th	6	— 18th	12
— 27th	10	— 19th	22
— 28th	20	— 21st	28
		Total ...	584

Officers and others who distinguished themselves during the Siege.

The Rev. George Walker, Colonel of a regiment, and Chief Governor of the City, was Rector of the Parish of Donoughmore, in the County of Tyrone, and in the Arch-Diocese of Armagh. As was customary in those times

with landed proprietors and those of wealth and influence among the colonists, who, on any great emergency, raised a body of troops (horse or foot,) each to defend the district in which he was situated, Mr. Walker, on the prospect of the troubles already detailed, raised a regiment of local militia for the defence of Dungannon. But on the advance of Lord Gilmoy, Colonels Gordon O'Neill, and M'Mahon, and on the probability of being overpowered, he marched with his troops to Strabane and Lifford, with the determination, like others, to take refuge, if necessary, in Londonderry. On the treacherous and shameful retreat of Lundy from Claudy-ford, Lifford, and Long-Causeway, on the 15th of April, 1689, Mr. Walker was obliged to hasten to the City.

On the desertion of Lundy who had been shortly before appointed Governor by an order from King William, Mr. Walker was, by the unanimous voice of the garrison and citizens, elected : yet, during the Siege, he continued to act in a double capacity, though far advanced in years. With respect to his conduct, it was prudent, consistent, and valiant throughout. On the 19th of November, 1689, he received the thanks of the British House of Commons, with a present of £5000 ; and on the 26th of February, 1690, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. It would appear that, from the following extract of a letter written to Lady Russel, the widow of the great William, Lord Russell, by the celebrated Tillotson, dated 19th September, 1689, that governor Walker was then appointed to the Bishopric of Derry : " The king, besides his first bounty to Mr. Walker, (£5000,) whose modesty is equal to his merit, hath made him Bishop of Londonderry, one of the best bishoprics in Ireland. It is incredible how much every body is pleased with what his Majesty hath done in this matter ; and it is no small joy to me, to see that God directs him so wisely." Harris, however, mentions, that had Mr. Walker lived, he would have been promoted to the bishopric of Derry, then vacant by the death of Bishop Hopkins, who had died but three days before Governor Walker's death at the battle of the Boyne.*

* For an account of the battle of the Boyne, the reader is referred to the general History of Ireland.

His death being announced at the Boyne, his body was removed to his own parish church, at Castlecaulfield, and there interred. In 1703, a handsome monument was erected in the wall over him by the direction of his widow, with the following inscription in Latin :—

“ READER!

NEAR THIS SPOT ARE INTERRED

THE RELICS OF

THE REVEREND GEORGE WALKER, S. T. C.

FORMERLY

RECTOR OF THIS PARISH, viz. DUNGANNON;

BY WHOSE VIGILANCE AND BRAVERY,

THE CITY OF LONDONDERRY WAS DEFENDED
FROM THE ENEMIES OF WILLIAM III.

AND OF RELIGION,

IN THE YEAR M.DC.LXXXIX.

HE WAS SLAIN

ON THE BANKS OF THE BOYNE,

ENGAGED IN THE SAME CAUSE, AND AGAINST

THE SAME ENEMIES,

IN THE YEAR M.DC.LXXXIX.

TO WHOSE MEMORY,

HIS YET MOST DISCONSOLATE WIDOW

ERECTED THIS MONUMENT,

IN THE YEAR M.DCC.III.”

(See Testimonial.)

Colonel HENRY BAKER, Deputy-Governor of Londonderry.

The first notice we have had of this officer in the affairs of Derry, was on the 7th of April, 1689. To check the progress of the invading forces of Lord Gilmoy, &c. Major Baker, with other officers, was despatched from the garrison with a considerable body of troops, to occupy the trenches on the west of the river Bann, near Portglenone. On the desertion of Lundy, Major Baker was elected Deputy-Governor of the City, and on the 19th of April, when the troops of the garrison were regimented, he was appointed to be Colonel of Lord Charlemont's regiment. The garrison were unfortunately deprived of his useful services by disease, from the first of May to the 30th of June, at which

time he departed this life, much regretted and highly esteemed by his brother officers. We are inclined to think that he was of English descent, and that he had held a commission in Lord Mountjoy's regiment on its arrival in Derry.* A pension of £300 per annum was shortly after settled on his widow and children, by King William, but as Mrs. Baker soon married again, she lost the pension.—The grant of a forfeited estate, however, formerly possessed by one Gernon, in the County of Louth, was conferred on John Baker, son to the Colonel.

Colonel JOHN MITCHELBURNE, Governor of Londonderry.

On the death of Colonel Baker, Colonel Mitchelburne was appointed, but on the resignation of Governor Walker after the siege, Colonel Mitchelburne succeeded to the sole Governorship, which he held during the remainder of his long, useful, and honourable life. Few men in those days, stood higher in public estimation. But notwithstanding his popularity, and his acknowledged bravery in "the days of trial," he was far from being successful in the acquisition of wealth or property. Having advanced considerable sums for the service of the garrison during the Siege, on account of which and of his heroic conduct, he received the thanks of his Majesty, King William, he was obliged to go to London, (1710 or 1711) to seek after a re-embursement: but, whilst there, soliciting the sums he had advanced and the payment of his arrears, which, at length, were paid, but in a manner far short of the merit of his brave actions and important services, he was confined in the Fleet prison, for an inconsiderable debt contracted in London, during the time he was looking after his right.† He likewise failed in obtaining the Governorship of Culmore Fort. Having applied to the Irish Society "to recommend him to his Majesty," their reply was, "As there was no Fort, there could be no occasion for a Governor; and therefore, no obligation upon the Society to pay any stipend or salary."‡ After all, the Governorship of Derry and the Fort, (although the Fort is not better now than an old pigeon-house,) has never ceased

* There was a Captain John Baker, Governor of Culmore Castle and Fort, and who died in December, 1626. † *Harris*. ‡ *Con. View*.

to be maintained, with a property attached, estimated at the yearly value of £600 16s. 3½d.*

Colonel Mitchelburne lived for 32 years after the Siege. His place of residence was on the other side of the river, about half way up the Old Hill, on the right, nearly opposite to the reservoir : this was the principal road then on that side. As his residence was in the parish of Glendermot, he bequeathed several charities to the poor of that parish, vested in lands, which are situated in the neighbourhood of New-Buildings. By some mysterious *manœuvre*, however, the poor of Glendermot have not enjoyed the benefit of that bequest. The sum of £3 per annum, (interest of £50,) was also bequeathed towards the purchasing of a *scarlet flag*, to be hoisted on the top of the Cathedral, in commemoration of all particular events. It would only be the duty of the citizens to look after this.

COPY OF HIS WILL.

“ *In the name of God. Amen.*—I, JOHN MITCHELBURNE, of the City of Londonderry, Esq. having taken seriously into consideration the frailty of human life, and the many accidents that attend in all our actions, and being desirous to settle and dispose of what temporal estate it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with, do make this my last Will and Testament, and do give and bequeath the same in manner following, viz.—To my cousins Elizabeth and Mary Sims ten pounds each—to my sister Holly ten pounds, with twenty pounds formerly given her—to Mr. Dearby Clarke, of Dublin, fifty pounds. I order for maintaining the *Flag on the steeple of Derry fifty pounds*, for which I have already given my bond. Item, for maintenance of eight poor inhabitants of the parish of Glendermot, particularly those of the Waterside, to each three pence a week for ever, the said poor to be such as have nothing but charity to support them, and to be named by my heirs and the Minister, and Church-wardens of the said Parish, for the time being, and as one of the said poor dies another to be put in his room, for which purpose I order eighty-six pounds sterling to be put to interest for *that use*. Item—To the schoolmaster for teaching twelve poor children of the said Parish, to be of

the Church of England, four pounds sterling per annum, *for ever*—and also privilege to teach other scholars, for which purpose I order sixty-seven pounds sterling to be put to interest for that use—the said master and scholars to be named and appointed by my heirs and the Minister and Church-wardens of the said Parish, as aforesaid, for the time being, and the said number to be kept complete *for ever*. Item—To my god-daughter, Mrs. — Tomkins, ten pounds, and ten pounds to my god-daughter, Mrs. — Doul. Item—To Alderman French, of Dublin, ten pounds; to Mrs. Lowry five pounds, to Captain Thomas White five pounds, to William Poake, my servant, five pounds, with all my wearing apparel and linen, except a suit of gray cloth lined with black, which I give and bequeath to Mr. Richard Lowry, of the City of Londonderry.

To Mary Broster, widow, ten pounds, and to Anne Broster, my god-daughter, five pounds—to Mr. Robert Houghton five pounds—to Mr. William Crow, of Dublin, and Jane, his wife, ten pounds each—to Thomas Collins, during his life, forty shillings yearly. I order and allow for my tombstone, erecting and engraving, twenty pounds—and for my funeral charges thirty pounds. To the bearers of my corps, to be six officers of the standing army, each a scarf and gloves; and to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of Derry, being then present, each a scarf and gloves; and to the Clergy then present, not exceeding ten in number, each a scarf and gloves. I also order my body to be buried in *Enagh Church, in the said Parish, and on the first day of August, yearly *for ever*, I order thirty shillings to be distributed and given to thirty of the poor inhabitants of the said Parish, and they to be of the Church of England, twelve pence to each of them, at my tombstone—and I order twenty-five pounds to be put to interest for that purpose.

And whereas, my house, demesnes, tenements, gardens, orchards, household goods, plate, jewels, &c. are, by contract of marriage, made over unto my wife, Elizabeth Mitchelburne, during her natural life, as by the said marriage contract may more fully appear, and after her decease to be restored to my heirs or executor, hereafter named—

* The reason why he was not buried at Enagh according to his request does not appear.

I therefore charge all my said Estate, after her decease, with three hundred pounds sterling, to be disposed of as hereafter mentioned, viz.—

To my grandson, Abraham Slatter, thirty pounds. Item—I give my god-daughter, Mrs. Mary Gifford, wife of Giles Gifford, of the said City, merchant, fifty pounds sterling, to be put to interest for the use of her and her children.—Item—I give the poor of the parish of Templemore five pounds. Item—I give and bequeath to sixteen of the poor inhabitants of the parish of Glendermot, being of the Church of England, half-a-peck of meal weekly to each, *for ever*, to be given after sermon, by the direction of the Minister and Church-wardens of the said parish, for the time being, to the said poor, for which purpose I order one hundred and forty pounds sterling, to be put to interest, at six pounds per cent. to maintain the said charity. Memorandum—That the first eight pensioners are not to receive any of this last charity.

Item—I give and bequeath to George Tomkins, of the City of Londonderry, Esq. two-thirds of all my Estate, real and personal for ever, and the other third part of all my said Estate, real and personal, I give and bequeath to the said Mr. Giles Gifford, merchant, for ever.

And lastly, I do nominate and appoint the said George Tomkins my sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking and annulling all former Wills and Testaments by me heretofore made—*In witness whereof, I, the said John Mitchelburne, have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this 12th day July, 1721.*

JOHN MITCHELBURNE.

Signed, Sealed. and Delivered,
as the last Will and Testa-
ment of the said John Mit-
chelburne, in the presence of
us, after the word (third)
was interlined,

THOMAS LEE, GEORGE SHAW, JOHN DARCUS, *Not. Pub."*

He was buried in the *old* church yard of Glendermot, and on his tombstone is the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Colonel John Mitchelburne, grandson of Sir Richard Mitchelburne of Broadhurst, Stanmer, in the County of Sussex; a valiant soldier, faithful, pious, and

charitable ; expecting the resurrection of the just. He was Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the late memorable Siege of Londonderry, in 1689, in defence of the Protestant interest in the first year of the reign of King William, of blessed memory. He had thanks from the king for that eminent service ; and deceased the first day of October, in the year of our Lord 1721, and in the 76th of his age."

In 1836, a deputation of the Irish Society having visited the old church-yard, observed the "humble tomb" of Colonel Mitchelburne, in fragments. On their return, they reported it to the court of that body, who, considering that "a soldier so brave" ought to be, though dead 115 years, otherwise distinguished. A splendid monument was soon afterwards erected. It consists of a square marble tomb, about five feet in height, (in which the fragments of the original stone, with his epitaph, are inclosed ;) and has on it the following inscription :—

"In the month of August, 1836, a deputation from the Honourable the Irish Society, on visiting this spot, found the tombstone of the renowned Colonel Mitchelburne, in fragments, and the inscription nearly obliterated : which circumstance they reported to the court of the Irish Society, who, considering that the burial place of so brave a soldier, and so great a benefactor to the poor, especially of this parish, ought not to be unknown to posterity, caused this monument to be erected, and the original inscription to be placed thereon, Anno Domini 1836."

Colonel ADAM MURRAY.

This gentleman, at the commencement of the troubles already detailed, raised a troop of horse, in anticipation of the desperate struggle, (for such it was,) that was about to follow. Neither honourable distinction nor pecuniary reward was ever conferred on the gallant Colonel Murray for the important services he rendered in defending the walls of Derry.* Prompt in action, of daring intrepidity,

* We must not forget, that this was a national contest—to grasp, as it were, the Government of England and Ireland from *foreign domination*, by repelling the encroachments of King James II. as well

and gigantic and gentlemanly deportment, he has been appropriately styled "the Ajax of the Siege, as Governor Walker was the Ulysses." It does not appear that he ever condescended to look after what might have been termed an honourable equivalent.

At the termination of his earthly career, his remains were interred in the old church-yard of Glendermot, and over them was laid a tombstone, exhibiting the following unostentatious inscription:—

"The grave of the Murrays, descendants of Colonel Adam Murray, who distinguished himself by his bravery during the Siege of Londonderry, in the year 1688-89. His remains rest beneath this plain stone."

As was done to the remains of Colonel Mitchelburne, whose tomb is very convenient, the Honourable the Irish Society, in 1837, caused a beautiful Obelisk to be erected to the memory of Colonel Murray. It is placed at the east end of his tombstone, and is about eight feet high, surmounted by an elegant marble urn, bearing the following inscription:—

"IN MEMORY OF

"COLONEL ADAM MURRAY,

"The companion in arms of the gallant Mitchelburne, who, at the most critical moment of the Siege of Londonderry, A. D. 1688, came to its relief at the head of a troop of horse, hastily raised for its defence; and who was distinguished for his skill and bravery throughout that eventful struggle for civil and religious liberty, having, amongst other signal services, slain in single combat Mamount, the Commander of the Foe. This monument was erected by the Honourable the Irish Society, Anno Domini 1837."

DAVID CAIRNS or CAIENES, Esq. Counsellor at Law.

Although Mr. Cairns was not bred to arms, yet he was not less serviceable in the common cause which actuated his neighbouring gentlemen, at this important period. He arrived in Derry on the evening of the day on which the

as to protect the religion and rights of the colonists of Ulster; and it is strange how the City of Derry became, by the course of events, the arena. Unfortunately for Derry, the importance of this has, in high quarters, been much overlooked.

thirteen Apprentice Boys shut the gates against Lord Antrim's troops. Finding so much perplexity prevailing amongst the citizens, he immediately began to co-operate with the inhabitants, undisciplined as they were, in manning the ramparts : like many other gentlemen throughout Ulster, he found it necessary to retire from his residence (Knockmany, in Tyrone,) to a place of greater safety. When the troops, then forming the garrison, were regimented, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Murray's regiment of horse. By advancing for the support of the service during the Siege, he also incurred heavy losses ; and notwithstanding a favourable report of Parliament to his Majesty in behalf of his claims, it does not appear that he received any remuneration. At the commencement of the Siege he was deputed by the citizens to proceed to London, and lay their case before his Majesty, King William : about to return, he received most honourable testimony by order of the king, stating, that, "for two months past, Mr. Cairns constantly attended his Majesty and the council, in behalf of Londonderry, and that he had behaved himself with prudence, diligence, and faithfulness." For some years he represented the City of Derry, in the Irish Parliament. In December, 1695, we find the name of David Cairnes in an address of the House of Commons presented to Henry, Lord Capell, then Lord Lieutenant, praying, "that he would submit, and recommend to his sacred Majesty's most princely consideration, the case of the petitioners—the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of Derry ; and that his Excellency would be also pleased to take notice therein of David Cairnes, Esq. a member of that City, and one of their now representatives in parliament, in regard of his early services in the first securing of the said City against the *Irish*, and several hazardous journies made by him, in order to the relief of the same, and his great losses by the Siege." Since the Siege, from the family of Cairnes several distinguished military characters have been descended. Counsellor Cairnes died about the year 1720, and was interred in the yard of the Cathedral, under a plain stone, having the following inscription on it :—

"Here under was interred the body of David Cairnes, Esq. Counsellor at Law, generally known and regarded for the

*many and great services done by him for the City of Londonderry, and its preservation and safety, when in the utmost danger, which proved so conducive to that grand Revolution we had in these kingdoms in 1688 and 1689, with many sore wounds and hazard of his life. He was much beloved, living and dying, for the many good qualities and parts he was evidently blessed with, as appeared on many occasions."**

Of the citizens who contributed much towards the defence of the town, we must mention Alderman Tomkins. The family to which he belonged were all most respectable residents in the City, so far back as the year 1642. George Tomkins, Esq. represented the City in 1715 and 1727.—The male branch of the family is now extinct in our City: the family of Knox, of Prehen, are descendants by the female line.

Alderman SAMUEL NORMAN.—The family of this gentleman was settled in the town prior to 1681. In the years 1703, 1713, 1715, and 1733, three of his descendants represented the City. The name is extinct with us. Samuel Norman died on the 17th of May, 1692, and was buried inside of the Cathedral: his death was thus recorded on an "old lozenge" that lately hung at the chancel or east window:—

"Near this place lieth the body of Samuel Norman, Esq. late of this City. He married Margaret, the daughter of William Lathem, Esq. (some time Recorder of this place,) and Elizabeth, the daughter of John Gage, Esq. of Magilligan, in this County."

Alderman Lenox was buried on the south side of the Cathedral; and on his tombstone is the following inscription:

"Underneath is the body of Alderman James Lenox, Merchant of this City, who served as Mayor and Member of Parliament for some time for the same, well known and esteemed for his generosity and usefulness in it, who departed this life August the fourth, 1723, aged 71 years."

This name is also extinct here.

* On removing the stone from the grave, in the year 1822, when the Court-House was about to be built, part of the stone was broken off, and cast carelessly behind the gate of the church yard, leading from Bishop's-gate.

The case of JAMES ROCHE, the officer who carried the written Orders from Major-General Kirk, to the garrison of Londonderry.

IT appears that, "whilst the squadron, under the command of General Kirk, lay in Lough Foyle, he (the General,) received intelligence that the garrison was about to capitulate, and in three days would be surrendered. That, as all the avenues to the town were blocked up, to the distance of eight miles down the river, the General offered a reward of 3000 guineas to any one who would faithfully carry his orders to the City. That the said Roche did, out of his zeal for King William, the Protestant religion, and the Protestant interest in Ireland, undertake the same. That, having passed, with great hazard, the enemy's camp and guards, he stripped and swam up the river for three miles, and, with the utmost difficulty, delivered the General's message safely to the Governor. Having done so and refreshed himself for one day, he set out again with the orders of the Governor to General Kirk, and was, in like manner, under the necessity of taking the water, and swimming down to where he had left his clothes. That, when he arrived there, he found that his clothes were taken away, by which he supposed himself discovered, but was resolved, however, to carry back the letters for the General, which were tied up in a bladder fastened to his hair, and accordingly travelled naked for three miles, but being discovered and pursued by the enemy, was forced to take shelter in a wood where the horse could not follow him; and by passing through the wood, he was torn by the briars till he was streaming with blood. That, having passed the wood, he was met by a party of the enemy's dragoons, one of whom broke the said Roche's jaw bone with a halberd, before he could again get into the water; and when he was in the water, shot at him several times, and wounded him thrice in the arm, breast, and shoulder, and offered him £1000 in case he would deliver to them his letters; but the said Roche refused to betray the trust reposed in him. That, by God's providence, he got back to Londonderry; and by signals agreed on by the General before he left the fleet, he gave the General notice, from time to time, from the top of the tower of the Cathedral, how long the town could hold out." Thus far we have followed the petition of Mr. Roche, to the House of Commons, praying for remuneration.

His Majesty, at first, made him a grant of several undisposed-of ferries in Ireland, reserving crown rents: these it appears, afterwards gave rise to litigation. A farther grant of 1321 acres of forfeited lands was made with several other ferries, but the titles having been disputed, he incurred additional expense of £1680. After the death of King William another application was made to Parliament, when another grant of £3269, out of forfeited estates, was issued; but that sum proving irrecoverable, the foregoing petition was, at length, forwarded to the House of Commons, the result of which we have it not in our power to state.

“An act for the Attainder of divers Protestants in Ireland.”

On the return of King James II. from Londonderry to Dublin, on the 12th of May, 1689, a bill was introduced into the Irish House of Commons, by Chief Justice Nugent,* for repealing the acts of settlement and explanation; and of all grants, patents, and certificates, pursuant to them or any of them,” which, without opposition, was read forthwith three times, sent to the House of Lords, and passed, the only dissentient voice was that of the Bishop of Meath.—By this bill, all Protestants who held their estates in any manner upon the security and faith of the above mentioned Acts, were to be deprived of them at once; and “the actual perpetrators, or the descendants of those who, on the night of Saturday, the 23d of October, 1641, massacred 40,000 defenceless Protestants without distinction of age, or sex, or condition, were to be put into possession of them.”†

The following method was resorted to, to pass this Act. Every member of the House of Commons returned a list of his respective Protestant neighbours, such as lived in the County, Borough, or City, which the member represented, and if they were strangers to him, he sent to the country for returns of those whom he did not know. The collection of names thus obtained, was divided into distinct classes, and

* Thomas Nugent, son to the Earl of Westmeath, was afterwards created Baron Ravensdale; but was soon after outlawed for being concerned in the rebellion against King William. His brother, William Nugent, (an officer,) took an active part in forcing the pass at Portglenone, April, 1689, in order to besiege Londonderry. He was killed at Cavan, in 1690.

† Hume—and Barnard.

law pronounced against them under the following qualifications :—*

First.—" Such as had time given them to the 10th of August to surrender and be tried, provided they were in the kingdom, and amenable to the law at the time of making the Act; otherwise they were absolutely attainted.

Second.—" Absentees before the fifth of November, 1688, not returning according to the proclamation of the 25th of March, attainted, if they did not appear by the first of September, 1689.

Third.—" Absentees before the 5th of November, 1688, not returning according to the proclamation of the 25th of March, attainted, if they did not appear by the first of October, 1689.

Fourth.—" Irish subjects, usually resident in England, were to signify their loyalty, in case the king should go there by the first of October, 1689; and on his certificate to the chief Governor of Ireland, to be discharged, otherwise to stand attainted.

Fifth.—" Absentees on account of sickness or nonage, on proving their loyalty before the last day of the first term after their return, to be acquitted and restored; in the mean time their estates, real and personal, to be vested in the king."

By this monstrous Act, " upwards of 2441 persons were attainted by name, among whom were two archbishops, one duke, 17 earls, 7 countesses, 28 viscounts, 2 viscountesses, 7 bishops, 24 barons, 35 baronets, 51 knights—all declared traitors, and adjudged to suffer the pains of death and forfeiture, without any hope of pardon, after the first day of November, then ensuing. Moreover, in order to prevent any applications or appeals against this law, the Act was not only concealed in Chancellor Fitton's closet, that no Protestant might be permitted to see it until the time for pardon had elapsed; but James took care also to put it even out of his power to grant any relief, by giving his assent to another bill, entitled " An Act, declaring that the *Parliament of England cannot bind Ireland*, and against writs of error and appeals being brought for removing judgment, decrees, and sentences, given in Ireland into England."

* Gillespie.

Of those of the City and County of Londonderry, who were, by the aforesaid decree, attainted and declared traitors for their adherence to the Protestant religion, the following is a catalogue, taken from the Rolls Office, Dublin :*—

Alexander, Captain Andrew.
 Ashe, Captain Thomas.
 Babington, Matthew, gent.
 Donegal or Derry.
 Benson, Basil, gent. do.
 Blacker, George, gent.
 Blackwell, Quarter-master.
 Blair, Thomas, gent.
 Byers, George, gent.
 Brazier, Kilner, gent.
 Caldwell, Hugh, gent. Donegal or Derry.
 Calhoun, Charles, gent. do.
 Campsie, Lieutenant Hugh.
 Canning, Colonel George.
 Carey, Lieut.-Col. Edward.
 Cary, Captain Francis, Donegal or Derry.
 Cary, Lieutenant William do.
 Cary, Captain Robert do.
 Church, Captain William.
 Cockayne, Matthew, gent.
 Cope, Durham Esq.
 Conolly, Patrick, gent.
 Donegal or Derry.
 Corry, William, gent.
 Donegal or Derry.
 Cowan, Captain John do.
 Cowan, Robert, gentleman.
 Cunningham, Lt.-Col. Wm.
 Cunningham, William, Donegal or Derry.
 Cunningham, Henry, do.

Dawson, John, gentleman.
 Dawson, Walter, gent.
 Denney, William, gent.
 Downing, Captain Adam
 Earls, Francis gent.
 Evers, George gent.
 Edwards, Captain Nicholas
 Elliott, Lieutenant Robert
 Farrald, William, gent.
 Donegal or Derry.
 Fisher, James.
 Foliot, John, Esq.
 Foliot, Thomas, gent.
 Forward, Captain, Donegal or Derry: †
 Forward, Joshua, do.
 Gage, Captain John.
 Gillespie, James, gent.
 Gore, Ralph, gent. Donegal or Derry.
 Groves, William, gent. do.
 Graham, James, do.
 George, James, do.
 Hamel, Hugh, Esq.
 Hamilton, John, Donegal or Derry.
 Hamilton, Charles, do.
 Hamilton, Francis, gent.
 Hamilton, Major Gustavus
 Hart, George, gent. Donegal or Derry.
 Hart, Captain Henry.
 Heard, Captain Stephen.

* *Harris*.—At the meeting of parliament, called by James on the 7th of May, in Dublin, there were no members returned for Derry or Donegal, many of whom being then engaged in defending the City. By the measures adopted, only six Protestants were returned to the Irish House of Commons. In the House of Lords, there were only five Protestant Peers and four Protestant Bishops. The bill of Attainder having been, on the occasion, presented to James for his assent, Nangles, the speaker, remarked that, "many were attainted in the Act, upon such evidence as satisfied the House, and the rest upon common fame."

† Ancestor of the Earl of Wicklow.

Hardman, William gent.
 Hillhouse, Captain Abraham.
 Hogg, Alexander gent.
 Hopkins, Lord Bishop.
 Huey, Captain James.
 Hunter, Henry gent.
 Irwin, John gent.
 Jennings, T. gent.
 Johnston, Captain John.
 Jourdan, P. gent.
 Knox, John gent.
 Knox, Andrew, Donegal or
 Derry.
 Knox, William gent. do.
 Leathem, Captain William,
 Donegal or Derry.
 Lesly, Rev. Charles do.
 Lindsey, Andrew do.
 Long, Lieutenant Henry.
 Lundy, Lieut-Col. Robert.
 Mackay, Lieutenant William.
 M'Lornane, Captain Mathew
 Maddan, Daniel gent.
 Mansfield, Ralph, Donegal or
 Derry.
 Maxwell, James Esq.
 Miller, Captain.
 Morrison, Lieutenant Robert
 Montgomery, John gent. Do-
 negal or Derry.
 Newtown, Lieut. William.
 Norman, Samuel Esq.
 Nesbit, Alexander, Donegal
 or Derry.
 Nesbit, John do.
 Obery, Francis gent.

Orr, John, } Donegal or
 Orr, James, } Derry.
 Patton, Henry gent.
 Phillips, Colonel George:
 Phillips, Captain Thomas.
 Powell, Johnathan gent.
 Price, William gent.
 Rea, Captain James.
 Reney, Captain Hugh,
 Richardson, Wm. Esq.
 Rossal, David gent.
 Rowley, Hugh Esq.
 Sampson, Michael gent. Do-
 negal or Derry.
 Scott, Mathew gent. do.
 Skinner, James gent.
 Skipton, Captain George.
 Skipton, Captain Alexander.
 Smith, Captain William.
 Squirrel, Captain Jervas.
 Stewart, John gent. Donegal
 or Derry.
 Strong, Captain James do.
 Sweetnam, George gent.
 Sweetnam, Tristram gent.
 Thompson, Lieut. Henry.
 Trueman, Ralph gent.
 Vaughan, Captain George,
 Donegal or Derry.
 Vaughan, ——— Esq.
 Wallace, Lieutenant William.
 Walker, William gent.
 Walker, Lieutenant William.
 Workman, Meredith gent.
 Wright Captain Samuel.
 Young, James, Donegal or
 Derry.

PROCLAMATION issued by LUTTREL, Governor of Dublin, June 18, 1690.

“Whereas several disaffected persons of the Protestant religion, are of late come to this City of Dublin, and some of them armed with swords, pistols, and other weapons, contrary to his Majesty's (King James,) express commands, by his royal proclamation, bearing date the 20th of July, 1689.

I. "These are, therefore, to will and require all men whatsoever, of the Protestant religion, now residing or being within the said City of Dublin, or within the liberties of St. Sepulchre Donner, or Thomas Court, who are not house-keepers, or have not followed some lawful vocation therein these three months past, to depart within twenty-four hours after the publication thereof, out of the said City and liberties, and repair to their respective habitations, or usual places of abode in the country, upon pain of death, or imprisonment, and to be farther proceeded against as contemners of his Majesty's royal commands, and as persons designing the disturbance of the public peace.

II. "And likewise that all Protestants within the said City and liberties, not being of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, or in his army, or actual service, shall, within the time aforesaid, deliver up all their arms, both offensive and defensive, and all their ammunition, into his Majesty's stores, in the said City, upon pain of death.

III. "And that no Protestant whatsoever, do presume, at his peril, to walk or go in the streets, from ten of the clock at night, till five in the morning, nor at any time when there is an alarm: in which case, all such persons are required for their safety, and for the security of the public, to keep within doors till such an alarm is over.

IV. "And lastly, for the prevention of riots and unlawful assemblies, these are therefore to will and require all the said Protestants, that no greater number of them than *five* shall meet and converse at any time, either in any house within the said City or liberties, over and above the family of the house, or in the streets and fields in and about the same, or elsewhere; hereby declaring, that all persons who shall offend against any clause in this present order, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall think fit."

Gleanings or Historical Reminiscences relative to the character of King James, Louis XIV. Tyrconnel, &c.

In having thus endeavoured to wind up the affairs incident on the "misguided and wrong-headed policy of James II. exercised against the colonists," we shall now take some cursory notices of his general conduct and character, as a

soldier, &c. and thence trace his exit from Ireland, and the final destination of the man who caused the wanton effusion of blood of the colonists of Ulster and the Citizens of Derry, in 1688-89.

His tamely deserting his post before the walls of Derry, on the 27th April, 1689, even when backed by his 20,000 "warriors," and his standing aloof at the battle of the Boyne, 1690, with his precipitate career from thence, have tarnished the military character of James in Ireland; and the surrender of his crown previously in England, without attempting to strike "one blow," notwithstanding the entreaties of many of his staunchest adherents, has confirmed the general opinion that "he was not a soldier." Some chroniclers have, indeed, eulogised his "juvenile valour." It has been stated, that he first distinguished himself when but a boy, in defence of his father's rights, at the battle of Edge-Hill, 1642.* It appears, however, that Charles, his brother, who was then only twelve years of age, and who was appointed Captain of a troop of horse, and James, who was three years younger, were not in that battle; for, during the action, they were confided to the care of the celebrated Doctor William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. The prudent Physician found it more agreeable to withdraw, with the two young princes, to the shelter of a hedge, and regardless of the din of battle, the Doctor took a book from his pocket, and became lost in meditation; a cannon ball, however, striking the earth near them, soon made the party shift to safer quarters.† In 1652, when in his 19th year, and an exile during the civil war in France, the Duke entered the Royal Army, as a volunteer, under the banner of the celebrated Marshal Turenne, by whose side he fought on the memorable day of the *barri-cades de Saint Antoine*, and was exposed to great peril in the assault. In his 21st year, he commenced his second campaign as Lieut.-General, (an Engineer.) At the siege of Mousson also, he distinguished himself; and thus continued to serve during four campaigns, under Turenne.—He subsequently entered the Spanish service in Flanders, under Don John, of Austria, and the Prince of Conde, at the request of his brother Charles, who was, at this time,

* Agnes Strickland.

† Aubrey.

treated with disrespect at the Court of France, but against the inclination of James, having been forced to resign his command in the French Service, by the influence of Cromwell, with Mazarine, (the Court of France being awed by the English Commonwealth;) and withstood the dreadful battle of the Sand-hills, before Dunkirk, where he and his British brigade of exiled *cavaliers* were exposed to the Cromwellian troops. Having performed "prodigies of unavailing valour," he finally, at the head of twenty men, the sole survivors of the two regiments that he had commanded, cut his way through the French battalions to the village of Zudcote.

At the Restoration, at the age of twenty-seven, he returned with his brother to London. In a short time the Duke was appointed to the command of the British fleet, as High Admiral; during his naval service, several splendid achievements were performed against the Dutch; notwithstanding all which, James, Duke of York, seems to have had, in the opinion of many, "nothing of brilliancy in his character as a soldier, as he possessed the desire rather than the ability for excelling."

At the time he appeared before Derry and at the Boyne, he had arrived at the 56th year of his life—the season of knightly enterprise was over with him—he had begun life too early; and, like most persons who have been compelled by circumstances to exert the courage and self-possession of men, in the tender years of childhood, King James appears to have suffered a premature decay of those faculties that had been precociously forced into action. At twenty-one, James would probably have met the *crisis* with, at least, headlong impetuosity—at fifty-six, it overpowered him.*

After all, we are bound to commiserate a fallen enemy—much more an unfortunate King of England—the descendant of a long succession of British Monarchs. The forlorn state of his affairs, on the eve of his final departure from England—deserted by his friends, his daughters and his sons-in-law, in the midst of many who had been the inveterate enemies of his father, and who had still continued to be the opposers of his brother's administration—bereft of finances even to procure the common necessities

* Agnes Strickland.

of life—and all but surrounded by Dutch guards direct from Holland—reduced King James to the verge of absolute despondency, and mental agony and wretchedness. The flight of his amiable young Queen, the beautiful Mary Beatrice, Princess of Modena, (his second wife,) from Whitehall, in a dark and dreary night of November, across the Thames in a common open boat, with two attendants only, and her infant child asleep in her arms, aggravated his affliction. Having crossed the river, she was compelled to take shelter under the wall of Lambeth palace, waiting for a passage down the river in a common smack for France.* On the day following, his Majesty set out with a few attendants, according to appointment, for Salisbury plain, the place of rendezvous for the troops that were (feigned) to support his "rightful claims." On the evening of the 19th of November, he arrived at Salisbury. On the 22d, news was taken to Whitehall that the King had bled much at the nose; and again, by express, on the 24th, that the bleeding continued—hæmorrhage commenced immediately after he had held a council of war on the night of his arrival at Salisbury, and could not be stopped until a vein was breathed in his arm. On the next day, when on horseback, viewing a place for the erection of his camp, the bleeding returned with greater violence, and continued so at intervals for three days, in consequence of which he was bled in the arm four times during the week: this incapacitated him from fulfilling his intention of going to visit his advanced guard at Warminster, the quarter commanded by Major-General Kirk, with whom Lord Churchill and several other officers that were to accompany the King, had entered into a confederacy to betray him into the hands of the Prince of Orange, by taking him to the outposts of the foe instead of his own; and if any attempt were made for his rescue, to shoot or stab him as he sat in his chariot.† King James afterwards called this "a providential bleeding." It was at this crisis that Churchill, the creature of his bounty, and the confidant of his most secret councils, with the Duke of

* Queens of England, vol. 9, by Agnes Strickland.

† The treacherous intention of Marlborough and others, in having confederated to deliver James into the hands of William, has been authenticated by several writers—Sir John Reresby, Carte, and Macpherson.—*Agnes Strickland.*

Grafton, Kirk, and several other superior officers of his army, deserted to the Prince of Orange. Shortly after he was deserted also by his son-in-law, Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond, &c. who had supped with him, and who had maintained a flattering semblance of attachment up to the last moment. On the desertion of his daughter Anne, his mind became so affected, that he was thenceforth regardless of the progress of the Prince of Orange, who continued advancing, unopposed; and thus King James II. abandoned his realm of England, without striking "a blow." Physical causes and effects following distress of mind, with excessive bodily fatigue, threatened suffusion of blood on the brain. Having returned from Salisbury to Whitehall, he found it useless to attempt to withstand the current that was then flowing so rapidly against him. He therefore, under the cover of night, disguised himself in a black periwig and plain clothes; attended by one gentleman, Sir Edward Hales, he crossed the Thames to Vauxhall with one pair of oars. He took the *Great Seal* of Office with him from Whitehall, doubtless with the idea of having occasion to use it on his arrival in France, to give effect to various correspondence; but prompted by an impulse which appears clearly symptomatic of a disorganised brain, he threw the Seal into the river while crossing.* Horses stood ready for his Majesty at Vauxhall: at ten the next morning he arrived at Emly, near Feversham—embarked on board of a customhouse *hoy* which was detained till night—boarded by a band of *brigands* or pickpockets—robbed of his gold watch and 300 guineas, and left pennyless—taken ashore by the ruffians, who all the while were ignorant of his rank—lodged in a common public, or spunging-house, and insulted by the mob—rescued by a few sailors, one of whom recognized his Majesty, having formerly sailed under him. At this time the King shed tears, and talked incoherently of the virtues of St. Winifred's well, and his loss of a piece of the true cross, which had belonged to Edward the Confessor. Being again affected with bleeding at the nose, he became sick and weak from the want of food and nourishment, and not having slept for three nights. He was again taken to London in

* Many an unsuccessful speculator, in modern times, has plunged himself into eternity from causes far less exciting.—*Agnes Strickland.*

mock triumph. At this stage of his misfortunes, King James, on account of the insults offered to him, sent a remonstrance to Prince William, who was then in possession of Whitehall, surrounded by his guards, and who was acting King of England *de facto*. Rather than subject his father-in-law to a prison, the Prince proposed to send him to Ham Castle. The king refused, but was willing to proceed to Saint Germain's; he set out accompanied by the Duke of Berwick, his natural son, and arrived at Gravesend, wet and weary; crossed the channel in a fishing smack, on the 23d and 24th of December, 1688, (O. S.); landed at Boulogne on Christmas day, thence proceeded to Saint Germain's, whither his Queen had proceeded before him.*

At what time of his life James the II. (when Duke of York,) renounced the principles of the Reformed religion, or whether he was ever attached to those principles, does not appear. If we can fully confide in the report of some historians, in this respect, he, when very young and in exile, withstood the persuasive remonstrances of his mother, Queen Dowager Henrietta, who was anxious to establish his belief in the principles of the Romish Church; and to whose care his education had, in every respect, but in that of religion, been entrusted.

It appears, however, that he did not renounce all respect for Protestantism till the death of his Duchess, his first wife, who died a Roman Catholic, and who had, when Miss Hyde, declared herself a convert to the Romish faith, at an early age, and continued so till her death in 1671, she having her private confessor.† At this period James declared himself decidedly a Roman Catholic, nor could any representations of the impolicy of his conduct, or the entreaties of his brother induce him to appear again in the Chapel Royal. Notwithstanding which, some have asserted that "he halted between two opinions." Not long after, he was willing to marry a young widow, a staunch member of the Established Church.

* No incidents of importance occurred during his passage across the channel, save, that his Majesty was amused, and laughed heartily at the Captain or Master of the smack, who, when cooking dinner for the King, (whose rank he did not know,) found it necessary to stop a hole in the frying pan with a pitched rag; and also to tie a cracked cann with a cord to hold his beverage.—*Agnes Strickland*.

† BURNET,—*Kennet's Register*.

He next despatched Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, (a veteran *chevalier*,) to the continent in search of a wife, no objection to Protestant or Roman Catholic, provided she were young and beautiful. The Earl, after some skilful *manœuvring*, fixed his attention on the beautiful Mary Beatrice, Princess of Modena,* a young creature not yet 15, brought up and educated in a convent. The Duke was at this time on the verge of 40. The preliminaries for the marriage having been with some difficulty, arranged, in consequence of an objection on the part of the young lady, on account of the disparity of the ages, application was made to the Pope to grant a dispensation for the marriage; the Pope refused, partly, it seems, because the Duke was not acknowledged a confirmed Roman Catholic: in consequence of which refusal, the marriage was solemnized at Modena by a poor English Jacobin Priest, whose name was White; the Bridegroom, represented by proxy, being the Earl of Peterborough, a nobleman of the Established Church of England.† The festivities being over, the Earl with the Princess and her suite, set out by the shortest route to France, and thence across the channel to Dover, at which place they were met by the Duke of York and his party. At the interview, the result of his mission, and the marriage solemnized at Modena, by the itinerant priest, were fully explained by the Earl, in the presence of the Archbishop of York, who declared it *valid*, and who solemnized it again according to the rites of the Church of England.‡ This young lady was, as might be expected, most rigidly devoted to the rites and interest of her church. And thus, at length, did the Duke of York, (a few years after James II.) become a strenuous votary of the confessional, and a most determined *devotee* of the Church of Rome.

“Ready to sacrifice the Crown of England to their faith,” King James and his Queen urged their determination to allow “liberty of conscience to all;” at the same time, stre-

* *Agnes Strickland*.—Indeed her picture in the 9th vol. of the “Queens of England,” represents her as such. † *Ibid*.

‡ *Ibid*.—Strange as it may appear, this Princess had not previously known any thing of the History of England, or of the Duke of York, to whom she was about to be married. Her knowledge was confined to the cloisters of the convent, with the ornamental branches of Music, Drawing, &c.

nuously maintained, that "it was possible, and consistent with their religious views, to be the temporal heads of Protestantism in England, and yet under the spiritual influence of the Church of Rome."*

On the death of Charles II. James was recognized as the lawful Monarch of the Realm, without apparently a dissentient voice, and was proclaimed at the gates of Whitehall, and in the City.

In the Easter week of 1685, the coronation of him and his Queen took place: On the Maundy Thursday (*dies mandati*)† previous, he performed in person the ancient ceremonial observance of the sovereigns of England, by washing the feet of 52 poor men, (according to the number of his own years,) and touched several for the king's evil.‡ On the Sunday following his coronation, he with his Queen went publicly to mass. This was the rock on which King James II. split, with respect to the sovereignty of England. An indissoluble attachment to a *faith* long adopted, though partly concealed, and at length publicly declared, with an unbounded zeal to promote it in preference to the established or reformed religion, became the ruling and paramount passion of his life, and influenced all his after fortune, (rather, misfortune.) "A narrow understanding, and a cool steadfastness

* Agnes Strickland.

† So called from our Saviour's charge to his disciples of celebrating his supper.

‡ The efficiency of the touch of a king in curing the *scrofula* and other diseases, appears to be a superstition of very ancient date, and of eastern origin. Pliny states that Pyrrhus would cure the *spleen* with a touch of his foot. In England, on such occasions, the king having touched a person, presented him with a gold piece (called a *touch-piece*,) bearing the device of Saint Michael and the dragon on one side, and on the other side a ship. This was, like an amulet, suspended from the person's neck being put on with great solemnity:

"Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers."—*Shakspeare*.

The ceremony was practised down so late as the time of Queen Anne and the Pretender. During hot weather, it was dispensed with, as being "neither safe nor fit;" and, in the time of Charles II. was not practised in the month of April. In consequence of imposition, and to prevent patients from going more than once to obtain money, it was ordered, that "applicants should bring a certificate from the minister and church wardens, that they had not been touched before."

of temper, peculiarly fitted him for imbibing and retaining opinions, the power of inculcating which so effectually, the functionaries of his favourite Creed (*Jesuitism*,) possessed then, and still possess, upon the minds of their devotees.— And with a disposition, like that of his brother, sufficiently averse to restraint of every kind, adversity seems to have had as yet no other effect upon his moral character, than inuring him to the practice of dissimulation :”* and as yet James II. had not learned that “the king of a faction is but the sovereign of half his subjects.”

Notwithstanding the obstinacy of his Majesty, it was to the counsels of Talbot (chiefly) Duke of Tyrconnell, Lieut.-Gen. of the Irish army, that the colonists of Ulster, and the garrison and citizens of Derry, were indebted for the *fiery ordeal* through which they passed, and for the *effusion of blood which besmeared* the far-famed ramparts of Londonderry. This intolerant zealot, though himself an Irishman born, but English by descent, was, it appears, as vain, as cunning, and indomitable in disposition, as gigantic in person.† Having in a great measure, overturned all the national institutions in possession and under the management of the colonists for the civilization of “the semi-barbarous Irish,” he it was who strenuously pressed his Majesty to sally forth, though reluctant, from his *chateau* at Saint Germain, with a force of about 3000, consisting of English, Irish, and Scotch refugees, who had fled thither on account of their creed, and of French volunteers. Encouraged by Louis XIV. who was willing to render assistance to King James, on account of religious, as well as political considerations ; and who, being an avowed enemy of King William, was perfectly inclined to humble the power of England. King James therefore availed himself of the encouragement and the specious prospects held out to him by “his viceroy.”‡—

* Becket's Universal Biography. † Clarendon's Memoirs.

‡ Troops having been proposed by Louis, James refused to take them, saying, “I shall recover mine own dominions, with mine own subjects, or perish in the attempt.” Like many a lofty spirit, he was, however, compelled to bend to circumstances, without achieving his object, Louis supplied him with equipages, camp-beds, and toilet furniture of a magnificent description. At parting, Louis unsheathed his sword, and presenting it to James, told him, that he hoped it would prove successful.

Having arrived and disembarked at Kinsale, Tyrconnell presented him with an army of 40,000 "half-naked peasants, ready to fight, having neither arms nor military discipline."* It was Tyrconnell who betrayed, and who despatched the "faithful" Lord Mountjoy, Sir William Stewart, to the *Bastille*, because he was true to the Citizens of Derry; and it was he who instigated the cruelties committed on the unoffending multitude of colonists driven under the walls by the "monster" De Rosen.†

The defeat of his concentrated forces of Irish and French troops at the Boyne, 1690, by the combined army of English, Dutch, and Danish troops, with the colonists of Ulster (volunteers,) under his son-in-law, William III. personally, terminated the Irish campaign of James II. and the hope of regaining the sovereignty of England. With a few adherents he fled from the field of action, (rather from a view of it,) with the utmost precipitation to Dublin, thence to Waterford, embarked for France, and arrived again at St. Germain, with his family, whence he had set out on this untoward expedition. Having spent the remainder of his life, and buried the reproaches of his misfortunes, with, no doubt, the aspirations of a zealot, in a convent—and being haunted by the shadow of Royalty and all the stately ideas of the "divinity that hedges in a King," with his favourite theme that, "all who oppose kingly authority in any respect, were rebels,"‡ he paid the debt of nature in a

* Agnes Strickland.

† Having lost all power in Ireland after the battle of the Boyne, Tyrconnell continued, nevertheless, irresolute. He took refuge in Limerick, and died suddenly in 1691, supposed by poison, administered in a cup of ratafia. Like most ladies who are so unfortunate as to share in the "discomfitures of their lords," his duchess, once the "fascinating Miss Jennings," a maid of honour to Queen Catharine, became at length so destitute, as to be under the necessity of keeping a small shop or stall, like a bazaar, within the precincts of the Royal Exchange in London. This having been the resort of ladies of rank, she supported herself by the sale of articles of haberdashery. She wore a white dress, wrapping her whole person, and a white mask, which she never removed, and which excited much interest and curiosity. At length, obtaining the restoration of a small part of her husband's property, she returned to Dublin, heart-broken, erected a nunnery, lived totally secluded, and died neglected.—*Macpherson, Walpole, &c.*

‡ This was also the favourite theme of his Father, Charles I.

lethargic stupor, on the 16th of September, 1701, at the age of 68, leaving his Queen, the once "young, beautiful, and amiable Mary Beatrice, Princess of Modena," a widow of the age of 43, having been married for 28 years. He had ordered that the door of his chamber might be left open and unguarded, that all who chose might enter; and that no other monumental inscription should be engraved on his tomb than this:—"Here lies James, King of Great Britain." His remains were buried in the Church of the English *Benedictines*, in Paris. His son, who was then of the age of 13, and who was afterwards known by the *sobriquet* of the Pretender, was formally proclaimed at the gate of the *chateau*, with the title of "James III.* King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland."†

The Anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates, by the modern Apprentice Boys, and the Commemoration of the Siege.

This section of our Statistics we approach with some hesitation, well knowing that there has been latterly much diversity of opinion amongst our fellow-citizens concerning the mode of celebration. There is something excitable in the breasts of most men, no matter how inconsiderable their stations in society may be, when calling into recollection the heroic exploits of their ancestors—even the ground on which such exploits were performed is regarded with venerated curiosity. By the descendants of those who bled on its ramparts, the City of Londonderry is still looked upon as sacred ground; and on reviewing our ramparts, the huge implements of war—the terrific heralds of death or glory—scattered around, and the surrounding positions once occupied by the besiegers, reminiscences become immediately associated with the causes, and the agents that matured and brought into operation the national conspiracy of 1688–89, and the ever-memorable Siege of Londonderry. It is, we presume, now needless for us to recapitulate the agencies and the stratagems resorted to, to accomplish the grand object of a counter-revolution, viz. *Jesuitism* against *Protestantism*, as they have been all generally well known. The famous battle of Marathon was not more important to

* Agnes Strickland.

† James III. was father of Prince Charles Edward.

the interests of the states of Greece in those remote days, than the Siege of Londonderry has been to the colonists of Ulster, and to the general interest of Great Britain and Ireland. But, supposing that this counter-revolution had been effected—whether Great Britain and Ireland would have prospered more in commerce, agriculture, civilization, &c. under any *foreign yoke*, either *political* or *religious*, than they have done under the influence of our present Sovereign and her predecessors (of the line of Brunswick,) is a question which we must leave to the consideration of more experienced, political speculators.

The object of celebrating the anniversary by the firing of cannons, the ringing of bells, &c. is merely to commemorate the triumph in that great event, and not, as some suppose, to glory over, or persecute an unoffending neighbour, who is of the adverse creed, by treating him with rancour, or personal violence.

The next variety in the celebration of Shutting the Gates, is the *hanging* and *burning* of Lundy's effigy. This has been considered by many the objectionable part of the day's performance. Let us inquire :—Lundy is generally reported to have been a Roman Catholic, and therefore, the insult, offered to his effigy, must be a direct insult to all of that persuasion. This, however, is not true : it is decidedly (though generally understood to be national,) to perpetuate the abhorrence of the baseness and treachery of the man who, Judas-like, was determined, and attempted, to sacrifice the dearest interests and the lives of the colonists of Ulster and the citizens of Derry, to the interests and influence of a *foreign yoke*. Lundy was an officer, (Lieutenant-Colonel,) and had been quartered with his regiment in Derry, about two years before the commencement of the Siege, at which time he had got one of his children (Aramintha) baptized in the Cathedral. Having held his commission in Lord Mountjoy's regiment, (being appointed by Tyrconnell,) his Lordship and Lundy, with two companies of that regiment, the only Protestants in it, were, on their return from Dublin, admitted within the walls. Lundy was well aware of the excited and hostile feelings of the garrison and citizens, who were now resolutely determined to defend themselves, as they were entirely left to fight their own battles. And so far were they reconciled to the specious but fiendish preten-

sions of the man, that he was unanimously elected as their Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on the confidential recommendation of Lord Mountjoy, and his election was soon after confirmed by the approval of William III. In the meantime, Lord Mountjoy was, for his friendly attentions manifested to the garrison and citizens, ordered off to Dublin, by Tyrconnell, and thence to Paris, under the pretence of consulting on matters of importance with his Majesty, (James,) who was, in common *parlance*, but a *noodle** in the hands of his "wily viceroy"†—the arch-bigot Tyrconnell; and Mountjoy was doomed to rot in the *Bastille*. Lundy was thenceforth left to the sole command of the garrison and affairs of Derry. His truckling with Captain Hamilton on board his vessel at the quay, and his evasion of the *oath* of fidelity, although urgently commanded by King William; his intriguing with Colonels Cuninghame and Richards, the officers in command of the forces and provisions intended for the garrison, and forwarded by the *Swallow*, from England; his cowardly retreat from the field when called into action at Lifford; and his base desertion of the City in the guise of a pauper and a vagabond,—all prove him to have been a most execrable villain, disgraceful to any religious denomination, and with a character more infamous than that of either Sinon, or Guy Fawkes, the latter of whom was a better soldier than Lundy, as he was resolved to sacrifice himself together with his intended victims.

We shall now introduce a description of the centenary commemoration of the shutting of the Gates, as it was celebrated on the 7th of December, (O. S.) 1788, having been the most magnificent display on record. It was kept up for two days with great vivacity and splendour, and in an uninterrupted spirit of harmony and conviviality by the citizens of *every religious denomination and class*. And, in order to promote the hilarity of the occasion, and to manifest their approbation of the spirit which still actuated the citizens, generally, the Irish Society contributed £50.

* After his defeat at the Boyne, and during his precipitate flight, his uncomplimentary report of, and his reflections on, the courage and character of his Irish soldiers, have confirmed the opinion that, "King James II. was not worthy of the attachment and support of his Irish subjects." *Carte.—Leland*,

† Clarendon.

"On the first day, Thursday, the 7th of December, (O.S.) the dawn was announced by drums, bells, and a discharge of the cannon which had been used during the Siege; while a red flag, the emblem of the *Virgin City*, was displayed on the Cathedral. At half past ten o'clock, a procession, which had been formed on the Ship Quay, moved towards the Cathedral in the following order:—

THE CORPORATION AND CITY REGALIA.

THE CLERGY.

THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

THE FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

THE LONDONDERRY ASSOCIATED VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE COMMITTEE AND STEWARDS.

THE MERCHANTS AND PRINCIPAL CITIZENS.

THE MERCHANTS' APPRENTICES, PRECEDED BY MR. MURRAY, THE GREAT GRAND-SON OF COLONEL MURRAY, CARRYING THE SWORD WITH WHICH HIS ANCESTOR KILLED THE FRENCH GENERAL, MAMMOU, IN A SORTIE DURING THE SIEGE.

THE TRADESMEN'S APPRENTICES.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THE FREE-SCHOOL.

THE MASTERS OF SHIPS, AND SEAMEN.

Though every necessary arrangement had been made to accommodate the largest number possible in the Cathedral, yet, many hundreds were compelled to return. After the Service, an admirable sermon on the text of *Joshua* iv. 24, was preached by Dean Hume, with a selection of sacred music from the *oratorio* of Judas Maccabeus. From the Cathedral, the procession moved in the same order to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, in which the Reverend Mr. Black (afterwards Doctor,) delivered a very appropriate oration. On returning from the Meeting-House, the procession was gratified with the sight of the largest vessel that had ever entered the harbour,—His Majesty's Ship *Porcupine*, (Captain Brabazon,) decorated with colours, and accompanied by the *Seaflower*, a revenue cutter:—these vessels came to do honour to the citizens on the occasion. On approaching the quay, the *Porcupine* was saluted from the ramparts by a discharge of twenty-one guns, which she returned with an equal number. At two o'clock, the Apprentice Boys,

supported by the military and volunteers, went through the ceremony of *the Shutting of the Gates*; and afterwards proceeded to the Diamond with King James's colours (captured during the Siege,) where a *feu-de-joie* was fired in concert with the ships and batteries. At the termination of these proceedings, an effigy of *Lundy** was paraded through the streets, and at length was *hanged* and *burned* with every mark of ignominy.

At four o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation; the Clergy, both Protestant and Roman Catholic; the Officers of the Army and Navy; the gentry, volunteers, citizens, scholars, and apprentices,—all dined in the Town Hall (now Corporation-Hall.)† The soldiers were entertained in their barracks, and the sailors in houses of accommodation, opened for the purpose. In the evening the houses of the city were splendidly illuminated, and in every street were to be seen transparencies of the most appropriate devices. A grand exhibition of fireworks closed the entertainments of the day. On the morrow the festival was continued in the same spirit. The poorer classes were regaled in the Diamond with a roasted ox, bread, and beer; and in the evening the festival was concluded with a BALL and SUPPER, which, though more numerous attended than any ever before given in Derry, was conducted with the greatest decorum."‡

The anniversary of the raising of the Siege, or the opening of the Gates, is likewise kept up, though not with equal spirit. The following is a description of the centenary deliverance and opening of the gates, in 1789, taken from the pamphlet of the same writer :—

1789, *August first*, (O. S.)—On this, as the former occasion, there was a public procession of *all* the citizens to the Cathedral, where they offered up their united expression of gratitude to God the Deliverer. It was marshalled in the following order :—

* Of *Tarred shavings*, &c. with *gunpowder*.

† There was one person among the guests who had been actually present at the Siege: he was born the year before it, and while the City was invested, was cradled in a cellar: the singularity of the circumstance, and the venerable appearance of the old man, excited general attention.

‡ From a Pamphlet written on the occasion, by Alexa Knox Esq. of Derry, afterwards of Dublin, and who was a partaker of the festivities.

THE EARL OF BRISTOL, BISHOP OF DERRY,
ACCOMPANIED BY DEAN HUME,
AND A NUMEROUS BODY OF THE CLERGY OF THE
ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

DOCTOR M'DEVITT, THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP
OF DERRY, WITH SEVERAL OF HIS CLERGY.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS AND ELDERS.
THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, THOMAS BATESON, ESQ.
WITH THE ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE
CORPORATION IN THEIR ROBES, ACCOMPANIED BY
THEIR OFFICERS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE.
THE LONDONDERRY INDEPENDENT VOLUNTEERS,
&c. &c. &c.

A sermon, remarkable for its eloquence, beauty, and appropriateness, was delivered in the Cathedral, by the Rev. George Vaughan Sampson, for which he justly received the thanks of the commemoration committee, and which he afterwards published at their request.

From the Cathedral the procession moved in the same order to the Bishop's gate, where the first stone of a *triumphal arch* was laid by Thomas Bateson, Esq. Mayor, under a triple discharge of small arms and artillery. Thence the 28th regiment and the volunteers marched into the Diamond, where they fired three volleys more, in honour of the festival. The evening was terminated with a dinner and fire-works, and the festival was concluded on the next evening by a *splendid ball*.

As the laws are now against processions of a political character, we would recommend the religious exercise mentioned in the above description, and which has for some years, been adopted on the occasion, by our young fellow-citizens. The *ball* and *supper* we would wish to see revived, so that the *surplus* might be applied to the comfort of destitute room-keepers, natives of the City: and finally, should our youthful fellow-citizens, and the aspirants to our *civic honours*, unanimously co-operate for the general hilarity and good fellowship of all, our *Annalist* shall feel most happy in taking a position in the dance, even he should cut but an *antiquated figure*.

CHAPTER XIII.

In 1690, Derry, literally, a city of bones—General orders of the Authorities to collect and bury the unburied dead!—Contributions of the twelve Companies to repair the Walls and principal houses—The garrison and citizens, culpably neglected during their late struggles and almost unparalleled sufferings by the non-resident “Lords of our Soil”—Re-election of the Corporation—Address of that body to the Hon. the Irish Society—A long dissertation on the transfer, or appropriation of the 1500. acres, or (part of the) Abbey lands, with the appointment of Bishop Bramhall—Underhand transactions of the Bishop relative to those lands—Claim of the Bishops to the Salmon fishery, by a former grant of a Pope—Long discussions between the Corporation of Derry and the Irish Society, but no satisfactory result—Provosts-Marshal—Governors of the City of Londonderry and Culmore Fort—Members of Parliament for the City—Late Corporation, (Mayors and Sheriffs only)—Recorders—Corporation in 1847, (how constituted,) &c.—City Arms.

• 1690.—As might have been expected, the City of Derry must have presented, at this time, a most dismal scene: it was, in fact, a *charnel house, or City of bones!* The following document was issued to persons appointed for the renovation of the town, generally:—

“Instructions for the underwritten overseers of Bishop's street ward and the Church yards—May, 1690.”

“You are to agree with labourers and carmen for carrying away the dirt, and covering the graves, within your respective wards, at the easiest rates.

“You are to take narrow inspection into all houses and back-yards within your said ward, and to cause the several tenants, or inhabitants, to cleanse the same, and send the rubbish or dry dirt to the church yard for covering to the dead bodies; and all other filth, to such other convenient places as will not be nauseous to the City.

“You are to cause every inhabitant, before whose door there are any bomb holes unfilled up within your ward, to get the same filled up and paved at their proper charge.

“In such street or lane, where an inhabitant cannot be found to cleanse the same, and carry away the dirt out of such tenements as are laid waste, you are to cause it to be done at the public charge.

" You are to advise and direct the several tenants within your ward, to make up fences about their back-yards and gardens, so soon as the same are cleansed.

" You are to endeavour to inform yourselves of all such people within your ward, as have 'laid their dirt upon any other inhabitant's ground, or such other place as shall not be judged convenient for the same; and thereafter to give an account thereof to the Mayor, to the end they may be obliged to remove the said dirt.

" You are to make strict inquiry for all such persons, as have of late buried any dead body in any garden or back-yard within your ward, and to give due notice thereof to the Mayor and Governor, for preventing the like for the future.*

" You are, if any persons within your ward be refractory, or unwilling to observe such orders and directions as you shall, pursuant to the foregoing instructions, prescribe unto them, immediately to acquaint the Mayor therewith, that they may be forced to a due compliance.

" To Mr. Robert Sherrard and Mr. John Graham."

About this time, the Lord Mayor and the Common Council of London, on a previous application of the Rev. George Walker, who had gone thither for that purpose, induced each of the twelve companies to advance £100 (in all £1200,) for repairing the walls and the houses of the City. Soon after, 70 officers also, and others, who had served in the City, during the Siege, petitioned the Society for assistance; in consequence of which, various sums (in all £500) were directed to be distributed amongst them. And the Society ordered £10 to be paid to Joseph Bennett, for his intrepidity in passing through King James's army, and

* In almost every part of the Island of Derry, both within and without the City, trenches full of human remains have been discovered, and single skeletons have been found. In clearing out the premises for the Gas Works, we have seen collected a vast heap of skulls and bones; and about five years ago, in clearing out a small inclosure, not far from Butcher's gate, once the scene of great actions, and adjoining the premises occupied by the first Presbyterian Meeting-House, a long trench was opened, out of which upwards of a dozen of skulls were raised; and from the regularity and sound appearance of the teeth, they seemed to us to have been those of young men who fell in the Siege: the remains were taken to manure a field for turnips! (Oh! Shades of our heroic ancestors!)—A stirrup-iron was also found amongst them.—The ground had not been previously occupied as a grave yard.

going over to England to give an account of the situation of the City to King William. And further, the Mayor and Recorder of Derry, having appeared before the Society in London, stated that, if his Majesty would be pleased to grant his letters patent for a contribution towards rebuilding the City, and that if the Companies would raise a fund for building a Town-House (or Court-House for the reception of the Judges of Assize,) "it would be the means of restoring Londonderry to its former splendour."

It does not appear, so far as our inquiries have enabled us to discover, that the Garrison and Citizens of Derry received, during their arduous struggle and indescribable sufferings, the smallest assistance or succour from the Common Council of London ("the Lords of our Soil,") although their most urgent appeal had been forwarded to the Society by Counsellor Cairns, personally.—Unless the "*leaven*" of the "*Roundheads*" was still in operation amongst them, or that the predominance of either of the two contending powers (*Jesuitism* against *Protestantism*,) was regarded by them as a matter of indifference, their neglect of the suffering colonists, then pent up in Derry, is yet to our citizens unaccountable.

It may again be necessary to remind the reader, that, from the 2d of February, 1689, to September following, there were neither Sheriffs nor Mayor in the City of Derry; so that, in consequence of some of the former members of the Corporation having dropped off, a re-election was indispensable. In 1690, this body was again effective, and in a short time we find the Corporation looking after their "rights and privileges."—

"To the Honourable the IRISH SOCIETY, London.

1693.

"Londonderry, 30th January, 1693.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

"This poor little City, by the many hardships which in all times (since its being built,) it suffers and conflicts with, seems to have some fate peculiar to itself; and, not to speak of past times, we are now but just crawling, as it were, out of a wreck, and likely by a new billow to be again overwhelmed.

"From the building and name of Londonderry, it had

very little to support its Magistracy or public affairs, &c. but what your predecessors bestowed upon it; and, of all their favours, the lands by them laid aside for the use of this Corporation, were, as the most useful and convenient, so most beneficial; for those lands furnished the Citizens with fire and water, grazing for horse and cow; and the tenants thereon on all occasions, furnished us with labourers for all public and private works by sea and land. On those very lands our City and Suburbs stand, and the perches are parts thereof.

" They are reputed 1,500 acres, but are not so much, except bog and barren mountain be reckoned as part; and such, by the letters patent to the Society, and first articles of the Crown, ought to be cast in as waste.

" Our present title to these 1,500 acres is by lease from the see of Derry, determinable the 14th of July next, and the Bishop is resolved not to let us be his tenants, but will choose others, as we have very good reason to believe; and then we shall want all conveniencies, and so be forced to dispense with, or, at least, purchase thence perhaps at such excessive rates as the Bishop's tenants please to impose, which may be such as few can pay; and so also the Citizens must dislodge.

" Your Honours, if you consult your own right, may have it in your power to prevent those evils to us, and at the same time, to advantage your own interest; for, it is certain that, by the same letters patent, whereby he claims the lands about the town, he may as rightfully claim every house in it; and Bishop Bramhall's lease to this Corporation, shews that he understood it so.

" We have, as a memorandum enclosed, sent you a hint relative to these 1,500 acres, and how this See first became interested, to which, with what else lies before you for your farther information, we humbly refer to your Honours, and do most humbly and passionately beseech your Honours to give us your advice and full direction in this matter, which we shall punctually observe and follow.

" We remain your Honours' most humble and faithful
 Servants, " (Signed,)

<p>" JAMES LENOX, <i>Mayor,</i> " JOHN HARVEY, } " JN. CROOKSHANKS, }</p>	<p><i>Sh-</i> <i>riffs.</i></p>	<p> </p>	<p>J. MOGGRIDGE, <i>Town-Clerk,</i> (And sixteen other Persons.)</p>
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It has been already mentioned in this volume, that the *Island* of Derry, containing 199 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches, belonged, until the suppression of the Monasteries in the twenty-fifth year of Henry VIII. the one-half to the Nunnery, the other half to the Abbey of Columbkille.* At and after the suppression, all such lands were claimed as the property of the crown, and thence at the disposal of James I. to the colonists at Derry. According to preliminaries in progress at the plantation, certain portions of the *Island*, both within and without the City, were to be appropriated as "commonages" to, and held in "free burgage," by the citizens; and that other portions were to be occupied as gardens belonging to the houses, which have been known as the "perches." The *mensal* lands lying to the north-west of the *Island* beyond the bog, were not included, as they still belong to the "Bishop's table."†

It may here be observed that, on the retirement of Sir Henry Docwra from Derry (about 1604,) "he was induced to conclude a bargain with Mr. George Paulett, a gentleman of Hampshire, selling him his house in (Derry) which he had built, with *ten quarters of land he had bought and laid to it, all with his own money*, and his company of foot, altogether for less a great deal, than the very house alone stood him in; and after conferring upon him (Paulett,) the vice-provostship of the town, from the time of his absence, he returned to England, and never after resumed the government of Derry."‡ On the destruction of "Docwra's City" and the butchery of Paulett and the garrison by Sir Cahir O'Dougherty (in 1608,) the proprietary of the 1,500 acres, or the Abbey lands, fell into the possession of the widow and family of Sir George Paulett §

These 1,500 acres, or Abbey lands, comprising the quarterlands of Molenan, Ballyougry, Termonbacco, Killea, Creevagh, and Ballynagowan, situated in the liberties of Derry, on the west of the river Foyle, were, it appears by the answer of the Society to the Privy Council, in 1624, granted to the Corporation of this City for the use of the Mayor and other officers: or, as it has been otherwise stated, "these lands (the 1500 acres) were a part of the 4000 acres

* Ordnance Survey.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*

§ Bishop Montgomery's Manuscript Report.—*Ordnance Survey.*

granted to the Society in their charter, and were leased at an easy rate by the Society to the Corporation of Derry :* for, by the articles entered into between the crown and the City of London, dated the 28th January, 1609, it was agreed *inter alia*, that 4,000 acres of land lying on the Derry side, next adjacent to the City of Londonderry, should be laid out and granted to the Society." The same 1,500 acres "were soon after set out and assigned to the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of Londonderry, who, accordingly, entered, and by themselves and under-tenants, quietly enjoyed the same under the title of the Society till the 13th year of the reign of Charles the I. without any interruption or claim whatsoever of the then Bishop of Derry, or any of his predecessors."†

About the year 1625, Lord Wentworth was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Dr. Bramhall came over to Ireland as chaplain to his Lordship ; and in 1630, "divers informations were sent from Ireland against the Society, by the instigation of the said Dr. Bramhall, and several crimes and breaches of articles were charged against the Society, whereupon, and after several proceedings had been taken in the Star Chamber, a sequestration was issued, and the County and City of Londonderry were seized into the King's hands (Charles I.) and the said Dr. Bramhall, then Bishop of Derry, was made the chief, if not the only, sequestrator for the crown."‡

Dr. Bramhall, by his interest at that time with his Majesty, "and by and with the connivance of the said Corporation of the City of Londonderry, prevailed with his said Majesty, by letters patent, dated 4th August, 1637, in the 13th year of his reign, to grant to the said Bishop and his successors, several lands and tenements belonging to the Society, whereof the said 1,500 acres were a part ; the Corporation of Derry being in the actual and peaceable possession thereof, by a title derived to them under the Society, at which time the King had no title nor estate in the lands granted. In this grant to the Bishop, there was a reserva-

* Petition from the late Corporation, presented to the House of Commons, 1834.

† Report of a Committee of the Irish Society, inquiring into the allowance of £90 10s. to the Corporation of Derry.—*Con. View.*

‡ *Ibid.*

tion of the yearly rent of £90 10s. out of the lands aforementioned to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of Londonderry, and their successors for ever; "which is the first rise or foundation for the Corporation's claim or pretence to the said annual payment or allowance."*

The consequence of the foregoing discussion was a compliance on the part of the Corporation, with a partial acknowledgment, at least, of the "underhand workings" of Dr. Bramhall, and the error of their predecessors, whereupon the Society promised that, "the services, during the memorable Siege of Londonderry, should not be forgotten; and that they should not entertain a thought of withdrawing the £90 10s. *per annum*." In reply, the Corporation assured the Society, "that no people should more zealously and heartily promote and maintain the real interest and welfare of the said City, nor more cheerfully act in the Society's service, than they should, at all times, when there should be occasion or opportunity."

In the legislation instituted by Bishop King (from 1692, to 1697,) for the recovery of the Abbey lands (1,500 acres,) the Corporation knowing that the Bishop's claim to those lands was unsubstantial, and deeming it their interest to make a discovery of the fact to the Irish Society, accordingly did so; and entered into an agreement with the Society to establish their right (viz. of the Society) for a consideration of £90 10s. per annum. By an appeal to the Irish House of Lords, in 1697, the right of the Bishop was sustained; but an appeal also of the Society to the English House of Lords (in 1703,) confirmed the right of the Society. As the Bishop exercised (formerly) a right to some fisheries connected with the Diocese (before the Suppression,) he claimed a *tithe* of the whole, by grants of the Pope (*apostolicis rescriptis*;) the same entitled the Bishop to a *mortuary* due at the death of every person, "who dyeth possessed of goods to a certayne value, as fyve cowes, the Bishop hath one; and is called *vacca mortuaria*, and yf he have 500, the Byshop hath but one, and proportionably of other goods." This claim to the fisheries led also to a rigorous litigation between the See of Derry and the Society, which was, at

* Report of a Committee of the Irish Society, inquiring into the allowance of £90 10s. to the Corporation of Derry,—*Con. View.*

length, with the title of the Abbey lands, settled by an Act of 3d and 4th Anne, the Bishop renouncing his right to the fisheries, and accepting instead as compensation, £250 a year,—for himself and successors, for ever! *

It has been latterly strenuously urged by the Corporation, "That the Charter of the Society was forfeited for various neglects, and these lands (the 1,500 acres) passed, by Royal Grant, into the possession of the Bishop of Derry; and the Corporation were obliged to take a Lease of them from the See; and, at the expiration of that Lease, the Corporation gave to the Society every assistance to recover those lands; believing that it was the intention, as it was the duty, of the Society, to restore them to their original purpose,"† according to the Articles of 1609; and in conformity to the Grant of 500 acres (in *free burgage*) to the support of the Mayor and other Civic Officers of Coleraine.‡ And, "That these lands now produce the large rental of £1,700 *per annum*, while the Society pay to the Corporation the small acknowledgment of £90 10s. *Irish*," || as a gratuity!

"That the Society granted to the Corporation, Leases, for terms of years, which afterwards increased much in value, in consequence of the large sums of money (£20,000) which had been expended on them; of this improvement, the Society took advantage, and made it a pretext for increasing the Rent of the Corporation from £42 to £600 annually, thereby depriving them of the funds from which they had paid the Watching and Cleansing, and part of the expense of Lighting, the City of Derry;"§ and thenceforth left to support the dignity of their Incorporation by uncertain tenures (of tenants at will,) and annual gratuities.

The result of the foregoing discussions has not been such as to lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment, at least, to the Corporation. On the one side, the Corporation have expressed their disapprobation of the "profuse expenditure" of the Society in their "Civic entertainments, &c. in London, and thereby diverting the means accruing from our soil, of which they are the depositaries, from the legitimate object

* Concise View.—Ordnance Survey.—Bishop Montgomery's Report.—Harris's Hibernica.

† Petition from the late Corporation, presented to the House of Commons, 1834.

‡ Petition of the late Corporation, &c. 1834. || *Ibid.* § *Ibid.*

of its improvement. On the other hand, the Society have expressed themselves in terms equally discreditable to the Corporation of Derry, "in having brought on their pecuniary embarrassment by their own profuse expenditure of the funds (what funds?—) confided to their management."* It is not, we presume, our part, to pursue this subject farther.

In 1831, the Corporation were under the necessity of bringing forward to public Auction, for the benefit of their Creditors, whatever leasehold property they were then possessed of under the Society, with quayage dues, tolls of the markets, of the ferry, &c. which have since gone into the hands of other respectable individuals. The sum produced by the sale was £36,000, so that the Corporation "did not receive £18,000 above their expenditure, to pay their Creditors what they had expended previous to the granting of those lands; and thereby leaving to their successors, the present Corporation, the Town-House, (Corporation-Hall,) in "free burghage," to support their dignity. In passing the Municipal Act, in 1840-1, the Old Corporation of the City of Londonderry, ceased to exist as a public Body; and, with the exception of the late Corporation of Dublin, none other, in Ireland, ever stood so high in public estimation—for loyalty and respectability.

[Previous to our giving a list of the principal Officers of the Corporation, we have, agreeably to the plan which we have hitherto adopted, introduced a list of the Military Governors of Derry, from the time of its first becoming a *Depot*, or Colony, under Queen Elizabeth, to the Plantation; and thence, have proceeded with both Military and Civic, by their order or rank.]

GOVERNORS.

Provosts-Marshal.—The duties belonging to the office of Provost-Marshal, will best explain his rank and influence.

Anno
1566—Edward Randoll, Esq. Commander of the forces, and Provost-Marshal of and within the Province of Ulster. "He was appointed (for his discreete wisdom,

* Petition of the Corporation, &c. and Observations of the Society, as last quoted.

Anno

Governors.

warlike experience, and manly prowess,) Coronell of all and singular y^e Queen's bands, and forces of footmen of warr in Ulster, and of all and singular the horsemen which should be appointed to his charge; to govern, rule, and command them as apperteyned unto martial order and police, in, for, and unto her Majesty's service of warr in Ulster; upon and against all and singular, the rebels and traitors rayased or conspired in open or secret confederacy of hostility against the crown and estate royall of the realm of Ireland, and the good peace and security of her good subjects of the same."

1567—Edward Seyntlowe, *vice* Randoll.

— Philip Browne, gent. *vice* Seyntlowe.

1604—Captain Roger Atkinson, *vice* Browne, deceased.

1605—Richard Marsden, Esq. *vice* Atkinson.

1609—Beverlie Newcomen, Esq. Knt. *vice* Marsden.

— Edmund Ellis, Esq. *vice* Newcomen.

(No other Provosts-Marshal of Derry have been found on record.)*

Governors of the City of Londonderry, and of Culmore Fort.

1603 } Sir Henry Docwra, Knt. (afterwards Lord Docwra,
1604 } Baron of Culmore,) was constituted Governor of
Lough Foyle, and *Provost* of Derry for life.

1604 } Sir George Paulett, Knt. *Vice-Provost*, succeeded
to } Sir H. Docwra, who retired. Paulett was killed
1608 } by Sir Cahir O'Dougherty.

1611—Sir John Vaughan, Knt.—This distinguished officer came to Ireland in 1599, and to Derry with Docwra.

1643—Sir Robert Stewart, Knt. (Governor of Derry and Culmore Fort,) *vice* Vaughan, deceased.

1644—Colonel Audley Mervyn, appointed by the Marquis of Ormond, Sir Robert Stewart having taken the field on the side of the Royalists.

1645—Lord Folliott, appointed by the Parliament, Mervyn having been forced to retire.

1648—Sir Charles Coote, (a General under the Indepen-

* Ordnance Survey.

Anno

Governors.

- dents or Republicans,) appointed by Cromwell: Coote held it until the Restoration.
- 1660—Sir Robert Stewart, Knt.—this distinguished officer, appointed by Charles II.—“was made Governor of the City and County, and of the County at large, in consideration of his many services performed to King Charles I. and the good affection expressed by him in the late troubles in Ireland, in his arming and maintaining a regiment of foot and a troop of horse, at his own expense, in the service of the said King.”
- 1661—Colonel John Gorges, *vice* Sir Robert Stewart.
- 1688—Dec. 9th, Colonel George Phillips, of Newtown-Limavady, appointed (*pro tem.*) by the Citizens.
- Dec. 12th, Lieut. Colonel Robert Lundy, appointed by the Citizens and Lord Mountjoy: Lundy deserted.
- 1689—April 19th, Rev. George Walker and Major Henry Baker, conjointly.
- 1689—June 30th, Colonel John Mitchelburne, *vice* Colonel Baker, deceased.
- 1691—Sir Matthew Bridges, appointed Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, by Queen Mary II.
- 1714—Thomas Meredith, Esq.
- 1719—Henry Barry, Lord Santry, Lieut.-Colonel of Dragoons. His Majesty, at the recommendation of the House of Commons, granted—“That the Right Honourable Henry, Lord Baron of Santry, may have ten shillings per *diem* added to his pay, as Governor of Derry, in consideration of his great and faithful services performed for the Protestant interest of this kingdom.”
- 1749—Major-General Phineas Bowles.
- 1756—Henry Cornwall, Esq. appointed Governor of Derry and Culmore Fort. Since this period they have been united.
- 1765) Lieutenant-General Robert Riche, (afterwards Sir
1772) Robert Riche.)
- 1775—Lieut.-General, the Right Honourable John Irwin.
- 1776—Lieutenant-General John Hale.
- 1807) }
to } General John, Earl of Suffolk.
1820) }

Anno

Governors.

1820 }
 to } Lieutenant-General George Vaughan Hart.
 1832 }
 1832 } Lieutenant-General Sir John Byng, (now Lord
 1847 } Strafford.*

[Londonderry has given titles to the noble families of Ridgeway, Pitt, and Stewart. There are yet a few "noble Lords" connected with our County; but as none of the foregoing have ever resided amongst us, our Citizens, generally, have not been much indebted to any of them for encouragement. We have, however, two Baronets, natives of Derry, who are both active Gentlemen, and useful to our community.]

Members of Parliament for the City of Londonderry.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the circuits of Assize, and the Counties of Ireland were but imperfectly defined.—The County of Londonderry now, was then known by the County of Coleraine. And in the Parliamentary list of 1613, Londonderry appears as a city of the County of Donegal;—Coleraine, a borough of the County of Antrim; and Limavady, as a borough of Coleraine.

At this period, allowances, by the name of "wages" or "entertainment," were made to the members of the Irish House of Commons, during their attendance. The rate per *diem* was regulated by an order of the House, with a reservation that each member might arrange any other terms with his constituents, as he and they might think proper.—In 1613–14, to a Knight, 13*s.* 4*d.*—a Citizen, 10*s.*—a Burgess, 6*s.* 8*d.*—In 1615, the terms were, 6*s.* 8*d.*—5*s.* and 3*s.* 4*d.*—In 1640, 10*s.*—7*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*—And in 1665, this custom was abolished.†

From the Incorporation of the City (1613,) to the Union (1800,) Derry sent two members to Parliament; but since that, only one member.

Anno

1613—George Carey, Esq. Recorder, "*In legibus eruditi.*"

* Ordnance Survey.

† Ordnance Survey.—These allowances, however, were discharged for the members from Derry and the town of Coleraine, by the Citizens of London.—*Concise View.*

Anno

Members of Parliament.

- 1613 Thomas Crewe, Esq.
 1634—Sir Robert Farrer, Knt.
 — Robert Goodwin, Esq.
 1639—Sir Robert Stewart, Knt. Governor of Culmore Fort.
 — Francis Butler, Esq. (afterwards Sir F. Butler, Knt.)
 [It appears that the names of the members elected during the Protectorate, were, after the Restoration, carefully cancelled.]
 1654—) Ralph King, Esq. (for Londonderry,) one of the
 1656—) commissioners for settling the forfeited estates.
 1658-9) Only one member sat for these five years.
 1661—John Godbolt, Esq. Recorder.
 — Hugh Edwards, Merchant.
 1665—Colonel John Gorges.
 — Colonel Somerset, *vice* Godbolt, deceased.
 1692—Counsellor David Cairns, Burgess.
 — Bartholomew Vanhomrigh, Esq.
 1703—James Lenox, Esq.
 — Charles Norman, Esq.
 1713—Charles Norman, Esq.
 — Major-General Newton.
 1715—Charles Norman, Esq.
 — George Tomkins, Esq.
 1727—George Tomkins, Esq.
 — Thomas Upton, Esq. Recorder.
 1733—Robert Norman, Esq. *vice* Upton, deceased.
 1739—William Scott, Esq. *vice* Tomkins, deceased.
 1743—Fred. Cary Hamilton, Esq. *vice* Norman, deceased.
 1747—Henry Hamilton, Esq. *vice* F. C. Hamilton, deceased.
 1759—William Hamilton, Esq. Merchant and Mayor, *vice* Scott, appointed to be one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.
 1760—Alexander Stewart, Esq. Newton-Ards.
 — At this period Parliament was dissolved on the death of George II. having continued for 33 years.
 1761—Right Hon. Francis Andrews, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.
 — Henry Hamilton, Esq.
 1768—Right Honourable Francis Andrews.
 — Hugh Hill, Esq.
 1774—James Alexander, Esq. *vice* Andrews, deceased.

Anno *Members of Parliament.*

- 1776—Hugh Hill, Esq. (afterwards Sir Hugh Hill, Bart.)
 — James Alexander, Esq.
 1783—Honourable Sir Hugh Hill, Bart.
 — James Alexander, Esq.
 1790—William Lecky, Esq.
 — Honourable Sir Hugh Hill, Bart.
 1795—Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart, *vice* Sir Hugh
 (his father,) deceased. In 1791, Sir George had
 obtained a seat for Coleraine.
 1797—Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
 — Henry Alexander, Esq.
 1798—Andrew Ferguson, Esq. Mayor, (afterwards Sir
 Andrew Ferguson, Bart.)
 [The Act for the Union of the English and Irish
 Parliaments having passed in 1800, one member
 only has been returned since, at each election.]
 1801 }
 to } Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart. (afterwards the
 1830 } Right Honourable.)—without interruption.
 1830 }
 to } Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart.—without
 1847 } interruption. —

The Corporation of the City of Londonderry.

Although letters patent were granted in 1604 by King James I. to Sir Henry Docwra, for the Incorporation of the *City* which he had just erected, yet it does not appear that members for the Corporation were then elected; neither had there been any Royal investiture of a Bishop for the See of Derry; so that it could not, literally, be termed a *City*. Sir Henry Docwra, therefore, acted in the double capacity of Military Governor and *Provost*, or Chief Magistrate; and Sir George Paulett, *Vice-Provost*. Of the other Civic officers preceding the date of the Charter (1613,) for the Plantation, the names of two *Sheriffs* have been found:—Robert Columb, Esq. in 1600, and Richard Quoitmon (Coleraine,) in 1612. In the books of the late Corporation, no registry has been preserved of the names of the Mayors and Sheriffs, appointed before the Restoration. The following is a list of the original Corporation of Londonderry, appointed by King James, by the Charter just granted.*—

* Ordnance Survey.

A. D. 1613.

JOHN ROWLEY, *Mayor*.GEORGE CARY, *Recorder*.

ALDERMEN.

Radulphus Bingley.	Francis White.
John Vaughan.	Henry Sadler.
John Rowley.	John Wray.
Henry Harte.	William Gage.
Henry Vaughan.	Jessy Smith.
John Baker.	John Bankes.*

According to the Charter of 1613, the Corporation was to consist of twelve Aldermen, including the Mayor; twenty-four Burgesses (capital,) including a Chamberlain; two Sheriffs; a Recorder; a Town-Clerk; a Prothonotary; a Clerk of the Peace; a Coroner; a Sword-bearer; a Mace-bearer; four Sergeants-at-Mace; and a Weigh-master.—The Common Council consisted of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Sheriffs, who, collectively, elected the next Mayor and Sheriffs annually;—the Mayor from the Aldermen, the Aldermen from the Burgesses, and the Sheriffs from the *Freemen*, or from the Citizens. The Aldermen and Burgesses were elected for life, unless promoted. The Aldermen who passed through the Mayoralty became Magistrates of the City for life; and, in important cases, presided on the Bench with the Mayor. The Style of the Corporation was,—“The Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of Londonderry.” *Freemen* were those who had served the time specified (not in the Charter, but by the Corporation,) at a trade; but the *freedom* of the City was as often conferred on individuals, either resident or non-resident, as a special act of favour: in each case, particular oaths were required to be taken. The votes of the *freemen* were most important in the election of members of Parliament for the City. The Corporation possessed the privilege, from the Irish Society, of making *Bye-laws*, which, in every case, had to be submitted to the Society for their approval or disapproval: in this respect, as well as in that of appropriated, incorporate property, the Corporation of Derry, as a public

* In this list no Burgesses have been registered.

Body, has laboured under a most serious disadvantage ; for, down to the present period, *anno* 1847, it has not been successful in establishing a claim to independence, being subject to the *surveillance* of the Society.

It is not, we presume, now necessary to enumerate the annual emoluments of the officers of the late Corporation, individually ; nor yet the process of conferring the *freedom* of the City, as those things, like the Corporation itself, have passed away.

Anno MAYORS.

1613—John Rowley.
 1623—John Rowley.
 1624—John Rowley.
 1642 }
 to } Robert Thornton.
 1647 }
 1650—John Handford.
 1656—John Handford.*
 1662 } William Gardner.†
 to } No Registry has
 1670 } been given.
 1670—Thomas Skipton.
 1671—Hugh Edwards.
 1672—Samuel Norman.
 1673—Samuel Norman.
 1674—Samuel Norman.
 1675—Gervais Squire.
 1676—Gervais Squire.
 1677—Col. William Cecil.
 1678—Thomas Moncrieff.
 1679—Thomas Moncrieff.
 1680—Thomas Moncrieff.
 1681—John Campsie.
 1682—John Campsie.
 1683—Alexander Tomkins
 1684—James Hobson.
 1685—John Campsie.
 1686—John Campsie.

SHERIFFS.

Edward Doddington.
 T. Keyes, Hugh Thompson.
 Tobias Smyth, G. Handcock.
 Robert Lawson.
 Robert Lawson.
 Robert Lawson.
 Gervais Squire, Rd. Graham.
 William Noble, William Kyle.
 Edward Edwards, W. Miller.
 W. Rogers, Francis Newton.
 S. Hobson, A. Coningham.
 H. Thompson, J. Buchanan.
 Robert Houston, H. Long.
 James Coningham, J. Ash.
 W. Squire, Alexander Lecky.
 C. Newton, James Morrison.
 A. Coningham, M. Bridges.
 R. Shannon, John Ewing.
 H. Farbasco, James Gordon.
 James Strong, H. Cochran.
 W. Hemsworth, J. Simpson.
 A. Coningham, M. Cocken.
 A. Coningham, M. Cocken.
 J. Campsie, junr. W. Newton.

* Appointed under Cromwell's "supremacy."

† On the Restoration.

ANNO MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1687—Andrew Coningham. W. Newton, Henry Ash.

1688—John Campsie. H. Kennedy, Edward Brookes.

[Mr. Campsie continued in office till the 12th of October, when he was removed by Tyrconnell and his Council, at which time, Cormick O'Neill, of Broughshane, a Roman Catholic; was appointed to succeed him. Cormick, after a few days in office, departed, leaving John Buchanan his deputy. Buchanan in like manner, withdrew, on the shutting of the gates. The Corporation appointed by Tyreconnell, in 1688, consisted of twenty Aldermen with a Mayor and Chamberlain, and forty Burgesses.* Of this Corporation, there were twenty-eight *great O's* and six *Macs*.]

1690—Gervais Squire.

Thomas Moncrieff, H. Ash.

1691—Alexander Lecky.

Henry Ash, Samuel Leeson.

1692—William Squire.

W. Crookshank, J. Harvey.

1693—James Lenox.

W. Crookshank, J. Harvey.

1694—Henry Long.

William Macky, Thos. Ash.

1695—Alexander Lecky.

John Cowan, Hugh Davey.

1696—Henry Ash.

John Harvey, A. Cuninghame.

1697—James Lenox.

Joseph Morrison, John Dixon.

1698—Horace Kennedy.

Albert Hall, Robert Gamble.

1699—Gervais Squire.

John Denning, Sam. Harvey.

1700—Edward Brooks.

John Denning, Sam. Harvey.

1701—Thomas Moncrieff.

J. Denning, George Tomkins.

1702—Robert Shannon.

Arch. Coningham, Jos. Ewing.

1703—Samuel Leeson.

Thos. Lecky, Jas. Anderson.

1704—Samuel Leeson.

Alex. Skipton, Joseph Davey.

[At this time, (by 2d Anne, c. 6,) ten Aldermen and twelve Burgesses of the Presbyterian persuasion, having refused to qualify according to the Act of Conformity, resigned their Offices. Robert Rochford, Recorder of the City, advised the Mayor, &c. to elect other members in their place. The Mayor, accordingly, to leave the dissenting members without excuse, caused the Sergeants to summon them

* Tyrconnell's Corporation was not acknowledged by the old Corporation.

ANNO	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
	twice : none, however, attended; so that he proceeded to fill up the vacancies by a new election. This circumstance occasioned the necessity of a special Act of Parliament to remove the difficulties of impediments, in this respect.— <i>Ord. Sur.—Gillespie's Annals.</i>]	
1705—	Henry Ash.	W. Edgar, John Riddell.
1706—	George Tomkins.	George Ash, John Moore.
1707—	Charles Norman.	R. Norman, F. Coningham.
1708—	Thomas Lecky.	R. Norman, F. Coningham.
1709—	Henry Ash.	H. M'Manus, John Duckett
1710—	Samuel Leeson.	R. Houston, Peter Stanley.
1711—	Robert Norman.	Giles Gifford, F. Jennings.
1712—	John Wotton.	Giles Gifford, F. Jennings.
1713—	Alexander Tomkins.	F. Coningham, E. Skipton.
1714—	John Wotton.	Alex. Squire, T. Moncrieff.
1715—	Robert Norman.	Robert Taylor, F. Gordon.
1716—	John Wotton.	G. Gonne, Robert Graham.
1717—	Henry M'Manus.	John Darcus, F. Jennings.
1718—	George Tomkins.	Philip Sullivan, H. Hart.
1719—	Peter Stanley.	Henry M'Manus, E. Carter.
1720—	John Wotton.	F. Coningham, Henry White,
1721—	Alexander Tomkins.	John Darcus, A. M'Ilwaine.
1722—	George Tomkins.	George Ash, F. Gordon.
1723—	Charles Norman.	W. Stewart, William Ash.
1724—	Matthew Squire.	R. Coningham, M. Leeson.
1725—	Frederick Coningham.	E. Skipton, G. Crookshank.
1726—	Joseph Bolton.	H. Dixon, W. Montgomery.
1727—	John Wotton.	Andrew M'Ilwaine, W. Ash.
1728—	Thomas Moncrieff.	George Hart, John Davis.
1729—	Thomas Moncrieff.	R. Houston, Ulysses Burgh.
1730—	Henry M'Manus.	E. Houston, Ez. Coningham.
1731—	Peter Stanley.	C. M'Manus, Jere. Gardener.
1732—	Frederick Coningham.	R. Coningham, G. Ewart.
1733—	Henry Hart.	John Darcus, Joseph Hill.
1734—	Henry Hart.	A. M'Ilwaine, W. Foliott.
1735—	Edward Skipton,	William Gamble, Geo. Ash.
1736—	Hugh Edwards.	Francis Knox, Alex. Lecky.
1737—	Henry M'Manus.	Francis Knox, Henry Darcus.
1738—	Henry M'Manus.	Francis Knox, Henry Darcus.
1739—	Henry M'Manus.	Francis Knox, Henry Darcus.

Anno MAYORS.

1740—Henry M'Manus.
1741—Alexander Knox.
1742—Alexander Knox.
1743—Henry Cary.
1744—Henry Cary.
1745—Charles M'Manus.
1746—Charles M'Manus.
1747—Henry Cary.
1748—William Lecky.
1749—Mossom Gamble.
1750—Geo. Crookshank.
1751—Alexander Knox.
1752—Andrew Knox.
1753—Thomas Moncrieff.
1754—Thomas Moncrieff.
1755—Charles M'Manus.
1756—Charles M'Manus.
1757—Charles M'Manus.
1758—William Hamilton.
1759—William Hamilton.
1760—William Hogg.
1761—William Hogg.
1762—George Ash.
1763—Thomas Lecky.
1764—Thomas Lecky.
1765—William Kennedy.
1766—William Kennedy.
1767—Thomas Lecky.
1768—Robert Alexander.
1769—Robert Fairly.
1770—Robert Fairly.
1771—Adam Schoales.
1772—Hugh Hill,
1773—William Lecky.
1774—Charles M'Manus.
1775—Charles M'Manus.
1776—Thomas Bateson.
1777—John Coningham.
1778—John Ferguson.
1779—George Ash.
1780—Thomas Lecky.

SHERIFFS.

A. McIlwaine, Mossom Gamble.
Chas. Richardson, Wm. Foliott.
C. Richardson, John Hamilton.
George Gordon, J. Hamilton.
Geo. Gordon, William Boyd.
William Hamilton, John Fairly.
William Hamilton, John Fairly.
John Fairly, Thomas Lecky.
William Kennedy, Thos. Lecky.
William Kennedy, Thos. Lecky.
William Hamilton, Robt. Fairly.
William Hamilton, Hugh Hill.
William Hamilton, Hugh Hill.
William Hamilton, Hugh Hill.
S. Montgomery, J. Mauleverer.
S. Montgomery, J. Mauleverer.
W. Hamilton, Robert Houston.
Frederick Hamilton, J. Ramage.
Fred. Hamilton, James Ramage.
James Ramage, Thos. Ramage.
James Ramage, Thos. Ramage.
James Ramage, Thos. Ramage.
Thos. James, William Reynolds.
Adam Schoales, Wm. Reynolds.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
Stephen Bennett, John Nicholls.
James Ramage, John Nicholls.
James Ramage, John Nicholls.
John Darcus, Matt. Rutherford.
John Coningham, Hol. Lecky.
Squire Lecky, James Patterson.
Daniel Patterson, Sam. Curry.
David Ross, W. Swetenham.
Eneas Murray, Mossom Boyd.

Anno	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1781—	Thomas Lecky.	George Lenox, W. M'Clintock.
1782—	Robert Fairly.	Michael Ross. William Lenox.
1783—	John Coningham.	John Hart, Joseph Curry.
1784—	John Coningham.	Dick Coningham, G. C. Kennedy.
1785—	Squire Lecky.	Wm. Walker, Roger Murray.
1786—	Squire Lecky.	And. Ferguson, jun. R. Harrison.
1787—	John Coningham.	Alex. Lecky, Alex. Fletcher.
1788—	John Coningham.	David Ross, H. Mitchell.
1789—	Squire Lecky.	Adam Schoales, jun. Geo. Hart.
1790—	Eneas Murray.	Geo. Schoales, James Galbraith.
1791—	Eneas Murray.	William Alexander, Geo. Curry.
1792—	Stephen Bennett.	William Lenox, George Hart.
1793—	Stephen Bennett.	Marcus Hill, Alexander Young.
1794—	Geo. C. Kennedy.	R. Murray, James Murray.
1795—	Geo. C. Kennedy.	R. G. Hill, William Law.
1796—	Andrew Ferguson.	J. Murray, William Patterson.
1797—	Andrew Ferguson.	J. Murray, John Bond.
1798—	John Darcus.	Thomas Lecky, Wm. H. Ash.
1799—	John Darcus.	Thos. Patterson, John Ferguson.
1800—	William Walker.	Maurice Knox, A. Major.
1801—	William Walker.	Thos. P. Kennedy, J. Moffett.
1802—	R. G. Hill.	David Ross, Thomas Murray.
1803—	John Darcus,	Thos. Patterson, W. D. Lecky.
1804—	R. Murray.	David Ross, James Gregg.
1805—	R. Murray.	James Moody, J. Moffett.
1806—	William Walker.	Thos. Young, Peter M'Donagh.
1807—	William Walker.	John Chambers, Wm. Marshall.
1808—	Thomas Lecky.	Henry B. Beresford, T. Woore.
1809—	Thomas Lecky.	Thomas Shepherd, Charles Rea.
1810—	Thomas Scott.	John Dysart, William Ball.
1811—	Thomas Scott.	J. Coningham, David Ross.
1812—	John Curry.	J. Murray, Thomas Kennedy.
1813—	John Curry.	James Gregg, John Rea.
1814—	Marcus S. Hill.	Conolly Skipton, M. M'Causland.
1815—	Marcus S. Hill.	Samuel Curry, Tristram Cary.
1816—	Wm. Alexander.	J. Murray, Thos. P. Kennedy.
1817—	Wm. Alexander.	Richard Harvey, James Major.
1818—	William Scott.	J. Thompson, Richd. Babington.
1819—	William Scott.	Thomas Kennedy, E. Leslie.
1820—	Sir Jn. Maginness.	D. Knox, William M'Clintock.
1821—	Sir Jn. Maginness,	Joshua Gillespie, Marcus Gage.

Anno MAYORS.

1822—John Dysart.
 1823—John Dysart.
 1824—John Rea.
 1825—John Rea.
 1826—Richard Young.
 1827—Richard Young.
 1828—Conolly Skipton.
 1829—Conolly Skipton.
 1830—Sir R. A. Ferguson.
 — J. Dysart, Sir R. resig.
 1831—Richard Young.
 1832—George Hill.
 1833—George Hill.
 1834—Joshua Gillespie.
 1835—Joshua Gillespie.
 1836—Thos. P. Kennedy.
 1837—Thos. P. Kennedy.
 1838—Sir R. Bateson, Bt.
 1839—Sir R. Bateson, Bt.
 1840—Joseph E. Miller.
 1841—Joseph E. Miller.

SHERIFFS.

Thos. P. Kennedy, Jas. S. Gage.
 Dominick Knox, Andrew Bond.
 T. P. Kennedy, Sir W. Williams.
 M. M'Causland, T. D. Bateson.
 Adam Schoales, George Hill.
 Sir J. R. Bruce, Bt. Pitt Skipton.
 W. L. Conyngham, Tr. Kennedy.
 John Hart, George H. Boggs.
 Conolly Gage, Wm. Gregg.
 John Murray, Joshua Gillespie.
 Adam Schoales, S. J. Crookshank.
 Henry Darcus, A. Babington.
 John Murray, Fred. Hamilton.
 Stewart C. Bruce, A. Babington.
 Henry Darcus, Arch. M'Corkell.
 Henry Darcus, Arch. M'Corkell.
 Thomas Knox, James O. Lecky.
 Thomas Knox, Thos. Chambers.
 John M. Dysart, T. Chambers.
 John M. Dysart, T. Chambers.

[Though the late Municipal Act came into operation in the Autumn of 1841, yet, in consequence of some informality found in it, Dr. Miller was continued in Office till the end of the year.]

 RECORDERS.

The office of Recorder has been announced in the Charter granted to Sir Henry Docwra, as well as in that granted to the Irish Society; and, until the passing of the late Municipal Act, it was never considered in Derry a useless one. It would seem that by discussions which have lately appeared in print, the amount of annual emolument to be allowed to the Judge of our City Sessions, for checking the career of *young profligates*, renders the office quite useless. Withal it is more of an honorary than a lucrative situation. The first notice of a salary to the Recorder, occurs as follows:—

* The Commissioners (Alderman Proby and Mr. Matthew Springham, in 1616,) granted 500 acres of land which had

formerly belonged to Rory O'Kane, who had incurred a forfeiture of his lands by a criminal conviction, to Mr. Carey, Recorder of Derry, during his life, paying the usual rent of £5 6s. 8d. he having no salary, which they (the Society) conceived to be the best way of giving him satisfaction without charge to the City.* The salary of the Recorder, paid by the late Corporation, was £42. He possessed also a field in the neighbourhood of the City, (in Ballymagowan,) known as the Recorder's park, which he held from the Society during his continuance in office, at the nominal rent of 3s. 4d.—and in 1819, it was leased to the Recorder (the Right Honorable Sir George F. Hill,) at 5s. per annum.†

Anno 1613—George Carey.

1640—John Godbolt *vice* Carey, deceased.

1640—Ralph King, L. L. D. *vice* Godbolt.

1660—John Wilson *vice* King, deceased.

1680—Robert Rockfort *vice* Wilson, retired.

1707—Thomas Upton *vice* Rochfort, retired.

1733—Faithful Fortescue *vice* Upton, resigned.

1734—William Scott *vice* Fortescue, resigned.

1764—Thomas Scott *vice* William Scott.

1776—Robert Boyd *vice* T. Scott; promoted to the bench.

1792—Sir George F. Hill, Bart. *vice* Boyd promoted to the bench.

1835—William Boyd *vice* Sir G. Hill, resigned.‡

THE CORPORATION, IN 1847.

By the Municipal Act of 1840–1, the present Corporation has been erected on the “relics” of the late Corporation, inheriting the title, and the “prospects understood” in the articles of 1609, and the Charter of 1613, with Corporation Hall in “free burgage.” As the affairs of this body in connexion with the Irish Society, are, it appears, likely, again, to undergo judicial inquiry, our Annalist does not consider it necessary for him to pursue this inexplicable subject: in short, we possess not the information to unravel its intricacies. The truth is, since it became a Colony, Derry is not now considered as having been liberally treated by

* Concise View.

+ Ordnance Survey.

‡ *Ibid.*

the absent "Lords of our City and Soil." Destitute of a resident titled aristocracy, and, in a great measure, bereft of the fostering care of an indulgent, encouraging "Landlordism," the Citizens, in succession, have been permitted to struggle through their own difficulties, and to *fight their own battles*.

The City (or Borough) is now divided into three Wards, North, South, and East.

The Corporation consists of *twenty-six* members, (including the Mayor,)—*Six Aldermen* and *eighteen Town-Councillors*—composing the *Common Council*. The title is, "The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of Londonderry." The Citizens who have been qualified to vote, are Burgesses.

Qualification for a Burgess:—Every man of full age, who, in the last day in August in any year, shall have been an Inhabitant-Householder occupying a house, &c. of the net annual value of £10, within said Borough for *Six* calendar months, immediately preceding, is entitled to be admitted as a Burgess; and provided also, that all taxes, poor-rates, &c. legally due within said Borough, shall have been paid previous to the taking out of such qualification: the same to be observed up to the time of exercising the vote. And that, when any premises shall be jointly occupied by more persons than one, as owners or tenants, each of such joint occupiers shall be entitled to be enrolled as a Burgess for such Borough, provided that the value of such premises shall be of an amount which, when divided by the number of such occupiers, shall give for each occupier, a sum not less than the sum which would entitle such person to be enrolled or to vote, as aforesaid, if he occupied separately, but not otherwise.—Each Ward furnishes a number of voters in proportion to the amount of population of the Ward.*†

Election and Qualification of a Town-Councillor, &c.—The Councillors are elected by the votes of the Burgesses; and the Aldermen and Mayor by the Common Council.—Each is required to make, before he takes upon him the Office, a solemn declaration, that he is possessed of property, real or personal, or both—to the value of £1000; or of

* Municipal Act of 1840-41.

† The constituency of the City in 1841, for Parliamentary returns, was 902; of whom 717 were £10 house-holders, and 195 were free-men, &c.

£500 above all debts; and that he has been on the Burgess-list; and, moreover, that he shall have occupied, for twelve calendar months immediately preceding, a house in the said Borough, rated for the relief of the poor, at the net annual value of £25 or upwards.*

One-third of the Councillors go out of office annually; and one-half of the Aldermen every three years; the Mayor is elected annually, but may be re-elected for another year. After retiring, he does not hold the office of Magistrate, (as in the old Corporation.) He presides at the election of Councillors, and also at the election and returning of a Member of Parliament for the City. Election of Councillors is conducted by Assessors and Auditors, who must have been Burgesses. Every person elected to the office of Alderman or Councillor, and every Alderman or Councillor to the office of Mayor, shall accept the office, or pay a fine to the Borough-fund.†

General Exceptions.—No person who is or has been in Holy Orders, can be elected to an office in the Municipality of the City. And every person who has been declared a Bankrupt at the time of election; or who should be declared such when in office, becomes disqualified; or if he should absent himself, wilfully or obstinately, unless by sickness, in which case a deputy may be appointed. No alien or pauper shall be enrolled to vote.‡

The general business of the Corporation is conducted quarterly. A Town-Clerk, &c. is appointed by the Common Council.

Memorandum.—After the passing of the Act, the first election, and the *Incorporation*, were thus conducted:—Two Commissioners came hither having been deputed by the Irish Government. The church-wardens previously made out the lists for Burgesses. Assessors and Auditors being appointed for the election of Councillors, the first six on

* Municipal Act.

† The fine to be levied, in such case, against Councillors, Aldermen, Assessors or Auditors, is £50, but not exceeding it; that against a Mayor, is £100, but not exceeding it: provided in both cases, that the person so elected is above the age of 65, or has already paid a fine for such: or has been in such office within the five years immediately preceding.—*Municipal Act*.

‡ *Ibid*.

the list (by the number of votes,) were elected as Aldermen, of whom the highest was appointed Mayor.*

Anno

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1842—Conolly M'C. Lecky. Henry Richardson,† S. W. Knox.

1843—William Haslett. Wm. H. Ash, James O. Lecky.

1844—William Haslett. Thos. Scott, Anthony Babington.

1845—John Munn. Sir H. H. Bruce, A. Babington.

1846—Daniel Baird. John B. Beresford, Moore Orr.

1847—Alexander Lindsay. Richard Hunter, A. Babington.

For so far, the new Corporation have acquitted themselves both energetically and honourably, by which they have secured the confidence of their Fellow-Citizens, generally; and have proved that, if the management of *Civic Property* were in their power, they (the Citizens) would probably have less cause for complaint.

THE ARMS OF LONDONDERRY,

As represented on the original Corporate Seal of 1613, are as follows :

The figure of the skeleton of a man, seated on a bank, or on a rock, with a tower on the *dexter* side, is generally believed to represent Sir Cahir O'Dougherty, who, according to a legend, was starved to death in the Castle of Bunrana. By the patent of Sir Richard Wingfield, afterwards Viscount Powerscourt,* which patent has been already mentioned (in Latin,) in the first section of our Statistics, Sir Cahir fell by the sword of Sir Richard, in the field, in 1608; so that the device must remain a subject for conjecture. The following will, however, be sufficient under this head:—

“The armes of y^e Cittie of Derrie were at first, when the Honourable Sir Henry Docwra, Knight, made the plantation thereof against the arch traytoure Hugh, sometime

* Four Borough Magistrates have, since that, been appointed, whose business is, chiefly, to preside with the Mayor at *Petit Sessions*, and to assist him on other important occasions.

† By the late Act, the High Sheriff is now appointed by the Irish Government on the recommendation of the Grand Jury, who, at the Assizes preceding, nominate three gentlemen—landed proprietors of the County. The *Sub* (the second named on our list,) is appointed by the High Sheriff.

Earle of Tyrone, the picture of death (or a skeleton,) sitting on a massive ston, and in the *dexter* point a castle. And for as much as that Cittie was most trayterouslie sacked or destroyed by Sr^r Cahere (Sr^r Charles) O'Dougherty, and hath since bene (as it were) raysed from the dead by the worthy undertakinge of the Hon^{ble} Cittie of London, in memorie whereof it is henceforth called and knowen by the name of London-Derrie. I have at the request of John Rowley, now first Mayor of that Cittie, and the commonaltie of the same, set forth the same armes wth an addition of a *chiefe the armes of London*, as here appeareth; and, for a confirmation ther of, I have heere unto set my hand and seale the first of June, 1613.*

"DAN. MOLINEUX, *Ulster King.*"

CHAPTER XIV.

State of the City at the termination of the Siege—Extension of the Town beyond the Walls—Quays and general improvements along the slob of the river—Reservoirs and Aqueduct—Lighting the City—Markets—Population—Shipping—Trade—Manufactures—Revenue—Navigation of the Foyle—Salmon Fishery of the Foyle—Lawsuits for the right of possession, between the Bishops and the Irish Society; with the price and quantity of Salmon taken—Conclusion of the second Section of Statistics, commencing with the Plantation—And, finally, the Rebellion of 1798—not any bad consequences in Derry, with the exception of two or three solitary cases—Prosperity of the City then, generally, with the comforts, conviviality, &c. of the inhabitants—Observations on the Union of 1800.

1693 to 1800, and thence to 1847.—From the dilapidated state of the City of Derry at the raising of the Siege, and the exhausted and scanty means of the inhabitants that remained in it, the improvements must thenceforth have progressed slowly. Without the walls, in the immediate vicinity, there were no houses; and within, the number could not, if we may judge from the survey of Pynnar in 1618–9, and from that of Sir Thomas Phillips and Richard Hadsor, Esq. in 1622, have been great.

It has been asserted that this City has no suburbs ; but instead of which, it claims a liberty surrounding the City in every direction, at the distance of three Irish miles from the centre, or Town-house ; and the division of the liberty lying on the western side of the Foyle, is known as the "North-West Liberties." The small river (or rather the sewer,) called Mary Blue's burn, passing down through that which was once the *slob* or *bog*, as may be seen in Captain Neville's plan, is the boundary of the Island from the townland of Edenballymore and Ballymagowan.* The extension of the town, without the walls, on the north and north-west, has been, in a great measure, limited to the last forty years. In our own recollection, all the district now covered by great James's-street, William-street, Little James's-street, Rossville-street, Abbey-street, Eden-place, and the numerous lanes in that vicinity, was occupied as meadow ground, without a house : and that portion which is now covered with the respectable houses of Sackville-street and Waterloo-place, was partially *slob*, and the receptacle of filth.—At that time, only one cottage was on the strand road leading to the Pennyburn. The whole length of the present spacious entrance from Waterloo-place to Ship-quay-gate, (now called Ship-quay-place,) was so obstructed by the jutting out of the Coward's bastion, saw-pits, and black-smiths' workshops, that there was scarcely room for two carts to pass each other. The area in front of the Commercial Hotel was, at the same time, covered with saw-pits and lumber. The intervening space between the Bridge and Ship-quay, was, with the exception of the old barrack-yard and the lime-yard, but partially reclaimed. There was only one quay or wharf, and that of very limited extent, with another small one constructed of wood : all the space to the north of the quay was a perfect *slob*. On the arrival of Sir Henry Docwra in 1600, there was no accommodation of any kind for shipping. And under the Plantation, in 1616, the Commissioners sent hither by the Irish Society, pronounced the *quay* "sufficient for the trade of the place." Shortly after, however, a *fagot* quay was erected, at the

* Edenballymore,—“The large town on the face of the hill,”
 Ballymagowan, }
 rather, Ballynagananagh, } “The townland of the Canons.”

expense of £100, near the water-gate. The whole extent in the vicinity of that gate, from the Coward's bastion along the City wall to the Water bastion, and the portion adjoining, lately occupied by the orchard, was at the erection of the rampart, reclaimed from the *slob*. The privilege granted latterly to the merchants for discharging cargoes, and loading vessels at the temporary wharfs in the rear of their own stores ; and the late transfer of property from the old Corporation to private individuals, have stimulated to laudable industry, and the extensive improvements in the lower part of the town : and, we may add, the desire of those who have not been engaged in mercantile pursuits to be less liable to City taxation, has materially contributed to the extension of Edenballymore. Of the other improvements recently made on the southern boundary of the City, we may mention Foyle Road, which takes in an extensive part of the slob of the river, from the Bridge to the Gallowstrand : this is a retired and pleasant promenade. On the west is Lecky Road, which is a continuation of Rossville-street, to the southern extremity of the island. The Waterside, which may be considered the " Birken-head " of Derry, is improving rapidly.*

Previous to the year 1800, the inhabitants of our City were supplied with water from pumps within the Walls, and wells, in the " suburbs," by persons employed to carry it in canns or pitchers. It is now brought from the distance of two miles through reservoirs by an aqueduct which conveys it over the bridge, whence it is lodged in a reservoir in Fountain-street, from which it is dispensed throughout the town. At the time to which we have alluded, the City was lighted throughout with oil in clumsy lamps that cast a dim light. The side-paths of the streets were not flagged. The fish-market was situated in the open street within the City, below Ferry-quay-gate. The potato market was in the middle of Bishop's-street, immediately above the Town-House. There was no Grain-Market,—no Court-House—the Assizes were held in the Town-Hall. The Butter-Market, Poultry, and Vegetable-Markets, were held in the Diamond, west of the Town-House. There was, at that time,

* The Public Buildings, Institutions, &c. shall be noticed in due order.

but one Charitable Institution,—the old Poor-House, which occupied the site of the present Fish and Vegetable-Markets: it afforded but wretched accommodation. Previous to 1803, (at which time the Coach from Derry to Dublin, was established,) there was no Mail Coach; and in 1809, the Derry and Belfast Coach commenced to run.

Population.—The earliest notice of the population of Derry, is to be found in a letter, dated 22d March, 1603, from James I. to the Earl of Devonshire, then Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; in which letter Derry is represented—"grown to have some good number of inhabitants." From 1622, it does not appear that any regular Census of the inhabitants, (or, at least, any which could be depended on,) was effected, until 1814, when, by the Report of the Irish Society for that year, the population of the City and North-West Liberties was computed to be about 14,087 persons, (which number was considered too low,) of whom 4814 were Protestants of different denominations, and 9243 were Roman Catholics. In 1813, the first authentic Census was commenced by order of the Government, but was not completed till 1821. The number then in the City and in the town generally, surrounding the Walls, (and probably including Edenballymore and the Waterside,) amounted to 9313, of whom 4507 were males, and 4806 were females; 1958 families; 1329 dwelling-houses, inhabited and uninhabited; and the total of the inhabitants for the City and North-West Liberties, 16,971. By the like Census for 1831, the number within the walls was 2121; without the walls, 11,164; and in the rural districts, (North-West Liberties,) 6,335—total 19,620. In 1834, as computed by the Commissioners of Public Instruction, the number amounted to 19,860; and it appears since that, to have been increasing.* In 1841, there were 2516 rateable holdings in the City and Suburbs.

In 1834, the number of English within the Walls was 780; of Irish, 639; of Scotch, 723—total, 2,142. In the same year, the number of English without the Walls was 2,091: of Irish, 6,209; of Scotch, 2,172—total 10,472.—

* It has been already stated that, in the year after the Siege, the entire population of the City and the Parish of Templemore, was computed to be about "1400 comfortable souls."

The number of members of the Established Church within the Walls was 663 ; of Presbyterians, 790 ; of Roman Catholics, 689. The number of members of the Established Church without the Walls was 1,909 ; of Presbyterians, 2,154 ; of Roman Catholics, 6,409.*†

Shipping—Previous to the arrival of Sir Henry Docwra in 1600, and for many years after, the port and shipping of Derry were very unimportant, as the trade consisted of a "very rude and commercial intercourse." There was no accommodation for vessels of even ordinary dimensions, and the navigation of the river had not been made a subject of inquiry. With the exception of the *Currachs*, which were vessels of a rude construction, being made up of roughly-hewn timber, covered with hides, and having their seams well secured with grease, no other shipping appears to have visited the port. The disturbed state of the country then, (though thinly peopled,) as well as at other times, interfered with the first steps towards improvement of any kind—in trade and navigation. The vessels conveying Sir Henry Docwra's troops "twice ruue on ground," so that he was compelled to land his forces at Culmore, four miles from the port. In 1614, Mr. Springham reported to the Common Council of London, that "the Larke being at the Derrie, I tooke inventory of her furniture and tackle, and had her sold at a price, but goeing for Coleraine, she was stolen away by pirates and souldiers from Portrush, and she is now at Sillie," (Swilly.)

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, Derry had become a place of considerable importance, not only to the community and the neighbouring districts in the way of trade, but to the Government, in the matter of an increasing Revenue. In 1763, there were upwards of forty vessels belonging to the City, many of which were from 200 to 300 tons' burthen. In 1767, it possessed sixty-seven vessels, containing eleven thousand tons, and in 1768, one single house owned from twelve to twenty vessels. "In 1776," says Postlethwayt, "Londonderry, which is the capital of the County, is the centre of trade for this part of the coun-

* Ordnance Survey—Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland, 1845.

† We understand that a Census is now in progress of being taken, by order of the Irish Society.

try, and is a good port ; for, ships of the greatest burthen go up without interruption, which renders it one of the most commodious harbours in Ireland. There is abundance of shipping belonging to this City, where merchants drive not only a great trade in the herring fishery, but have a considerable share in many other branches of foreign trade, especially to the West Indies, for which they are very advantageously situated, being open to the Northern and Western Ocean."* Subsequently, however, during the first American War, the shipping became proportionably diminished. "In 1802," states the late Rev. George Vaughan Sampson, "there are scarcely any vessels, which, strictly speaking, belong to the merchants of Derry, except *three*, which, under the character of 'constant traders,' are chiefly employed in carrying yarn, hides, butter, &c. to Liverpool; and which, in return, bring back woollens, cottons, earthenware, hardware, &c. with wine, sugar, rum, coals, &c."† — In 1834, the number of vessels belonging to the merchants of our City, were, nineteen under 100 tons burthen; ten between 100 and 200 tons; six between 200 and 300 tons; and five above 300 tons; total, forty vessels, a number equal to that in 1763.‡ Since the introduction of the first steam-boat into this port, in 1816, the facilities afforded to mercantile enterprise, between this and Glasgow, Liverpool, &c. have been exceedingly favourable; notwithstanding which, many have been of opinion, that the effect has been rather unfavourable to the comfort and general interest of the labouring classes of our Citizens.

The vessels registered at the port, 31st December, 1843, were, eighteen sailing vessels, each upwards of 50 tons,—aggregate, 5,593 tons; eight sailing vessels, each under 50 tons,—aggregate, 206 tons; and seven Steam-vessels, each upwards of 50 tons,—aggregate, 1,551 tons.¶

During the year ending 31st December, 1843, the vessels which entered coastwise were 462 sailing vessels—aggregate, 32,069 tons; and 168 arrivals of steam-vessels—aggre-

* Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce.

† Previous to the adoption of the Liverpool traders, soft goods, such as woollens, cottons, &c. were brought from Dublin by carts regularly established.

‡ Sampson's Statistical Survey.—Ordnance Survey.

¶ Parliamentary Gazetteer.

gate, 42,640 tons. Those which cleared out coast-wise were 364 sailing vessels—aggregate, 25,067 tons; and 165 steam-vessels—aggregate, 39,475 tons. The ships which entered from the colonies, were 18 sailing vessels—aggregate, 5,363 tons. Those which cleared for the colonies were 16 sailing vessels—aggregate, 5,566 tons. The vessels which entered from foreign ports, were 22 British ships—aggregate, 2,938 tons; and 7 foreign vessels, of 808 tons. Those which cleared for foreign ports, were 12 British vessels—aggregate, 6,417 tons: and 8 foreign vessels, of 1,781 tons.*

Trade.—The manufacture and transmission of linen cloth having, in a great measure, become extinct in our neighbouring districts, the employment of the mass of the people has become extremely scanty and precarious: the exports from this for some years past, have consisted chiefly of flax, oats, and oatmeal, cattle, butter, and eggs, with cured provisions, beef and pork.

The mercantile prosperity of Derry, and the social intercourse of its inhabitants, have been, like other sublunary things, liable to be clouded. Since 1813, there seems to have been, in the opinion of many, an unfavourable change, though it must be acknowledged, that the people, generally, are sober, industrious, and persevering: changes in the political atmosphere have always had a powerful effect in overshadowing the affairs of our City. With respect to the foregoing observations, an opinion from higher authority may be hazarded.—“It may indeed, be safely asserted, that, taking both into consideration,—viz. the prosperity of the trading interest, and the spirit of gay and social intercourse of its principal inhabitants, the latter years of this period,—(from 1783 to 1813,†) were among the brightest that the City had yet enjoyed.”‡ During this interval (30 years,) the manufacture and exportation of linen cloth seem to have risen to a *maximum*; and the trade carried on in this article alone, had a most salutary effect in promoting the general welfare not only of the districts surrounding our City, but of Ulster throughout. So important was it to the commercial interests of Derry that, as a seaport it outrival-

* Parliamentary Gazetteer.

† This period included the duration of the last war with France.

‡ Ordnance Survey,

led every other port or town in the north of Ireland, Dublin excepted. On the termination of the war with France, in 1814, the manufacture of linen began to decline; and, at present, it has unfortunately reached the *minimum*:—whether there is a probability of its ever reviving, future generations will be able to record. It must not, however, be supposed, that, because a sober shade has thus been cast over our City, as respects society, its general trade has become similarly clouded. The thoroughfare of the more public streets, the grain and flax-markets, and the lively bustle on the quays, will soon convince us of the contrary.

The following will, in some degree, exhibit the progress, as well as the decline, of the trade of Derry in linen alone:—

Anno 1782	—0,299,491	yards were exported.
1818	—3,844,055	_____
1820	—3,928,812	_____
1821	—4,567,451	_____
1822	—4,595,539	_____
1827	—1,212,284 *	_____
1830	—1,034,800	_____
1834	—0,972,088	_____

In 1846, and the years intervening from the last stated, it has dwindled to almost nothing. If, however, the export of linen has thus diminished, that of grain, flax, beef, and pork (cured,) butter, eggs, &c. &c. has arisen in a very striking manner.

Unfortunately, the exportation of grain and of provisions generally, is, for some time, likely to be interrupted by one of the greatest calamities that have afflicted Ireland since it became annexed to the British Crown, viz. the almost total extinction of the potato crop; in consequence of which two-thirds, at least, of the whole population of our island, are now depending on the importation of "*bread-stuffs*," as they are called, from foreign countries.

"In the active sympathy which the sufferings of the Irish people have called forth, we think we discern a moral rainbow, the mutely-eloquent language of which is, that the wrongs of the poor in this country (Ireland) will be righted

* The Custom House entries do not afford data for preceding years.—(Ordnance Survey.)

without the intervention of such a deluge as the French Revolution. *There*, is an entire people, stricken to the ground, utterly unable to help themselves—How are they treated by their rulers?—Certainly with benevolence upon a gigantic scale. That people,* two or three years ago, under the maddening stimulants of wicked leaders, all but unanimously lifted up its voice in imprecations and defiance of the ‘Saxon’ (*Sassenach*;) and its watchword was, ‘England’s difficulty is Ireland’s opportunity.’ But now, in the hour of Ireland’s sore distress, the Saxons remember nothing, see nothing—hear nothing—but this,—That Irishmen are part of humanity; that Irishmen are cold and hungry; that Irishmen are crying out because of pain and sorrow;—and they proceed at once to sympathise, to soothe, to assist.”—(*Edinburgh Chronicle and Scottish Pilot*, 13th Feb. 1847.)

Manufactures.—Derry has never been considered, according to the common acceptation, a manufacturing town: until the year 1800, it could not boast of anything, in this way, beyond the ordinary handicrafts practised in domestic life, and these even on a very limited scale. Since that period it has made considerable advancement—Ship-building, Steam-mills for grain, Metal-foundries, Coach-factories, with Spinning-machineries, Distilleries, Breweries, &c. &c. have been extensively erected by enterprising individuals.—Among the first who gave an impulse to Ship-building here were two respected fellow-citizens. In 1830, these gentlemen, having reclaimed at great expense an extensive portion along the slob of the river to the north of the Quay, erected a patent Slip-Dock for repairing vessels. This was speedily followed by another dock and building-yard of greater extent, in which, two splendid steam-vessels of enormous dimensions, with improved machinery, and some merchant vessels for foreign trade, have been lately built; all of which, for execution, might do credit to any sea-port: to an individual not a native, our City is indebted for the latter valuable improvement—the foundry attached to this establishment, can scarcely be surpassed.

Since 1830, the lighting of the town, with coal-gas and the establishing of the night-watch or police, have been attended by the most beneficial effects.

* The Repealers, we presume.

Revenue.—According to an extract made by the Rev. Dr. Reid,* from MSS. in the British Museum, “the total amount of Customs at Derry for his Majesty’s use, for one year, in the first stage of the colony, was £35 3s. 10d. (fees to officers not deducted.”) From 1609 to 1629, the Customs of Derry and Coleraine are stated by Sir Thomas Phillips, to have been, “for the first four years £300 per annum; and for fifteen years following, £700 per annum.” By resolutions of a Committee of the Irish House of Commons in 1767, it appears that, the receipt of the Revenue of the City for the thirty years preceding, had increased from £7,000 to £30,000 per annum. In this article of our *Statistics* it is not in our power to pursue a regular Series. It would appear that, on removing to the present Custom-House in 1826, from that formerly occupied, the old Books were destroyed.†

In 1830, the Customs of Londonderry and Ballyraine (a port on Lough Swilly,) amounted to £72,911 11s. 4½d.—in 1836, to £99,652 3s. 7d.‡ For the year ending the 5th January 1846, the Customs amounted to £109,339 12s.—and for that ending the 5th January 1847, to £125,784 10s. 10d.—Excess, £16,444 18s. 10d. in favour of the past year.§

Navigation of the Foyle.—A tribute of praise is due to this noble river. Its greatest depth is 31 feet. The depth at the quay is from twelve to fourteen feet, at low water or neap tides. At the change and full moon, the rise and fall, at the quay, is from seven to nine feet; and at neap tides from five to six feet. Even were there no interruption in its Navigation, large vessels could not proceed farther up than the bridge. Small vessels of about thirty tons can proceed to Lifford. From the City to Culmore, (four miles,) the channel is both narrow and crooked, and is traced out by buoys regularly stationed down to Moville. The velocity of the current, in the narrowest part, is from three to four miles per hour; and in the widest, from two to three miles per hour. In passing through Lough Foyle, large vessels require careful management, in consequence of many flats or

* History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

† Ordnance Survey. ‡ Ordnance Sur. and Parliamentary Gazetteer.

§ Londonderry Journal of the 20th January, 1847.

shoals to be met with in the channel; but by the assistance of Steamers, this difficulty can now be obviated, as vessels of large dimensions may be towed with safety. Vessels drawing nineteen feet of water, have been towed up, though the usual limitation is sixteen or seventeen feet. At Mo-ville, about two miles from the entrance into the Lough, large ships of war may anchor with security. In 1788, it being the centenary commemoration of the Siege of 1688-89, (as has been already noticed,) a frigate sailed up to the City. The prevailing winds at Derry, are from North-West to South-West:—the latter is, however, most prevalent. Variation of the Needle, twenty-eight degrees West.*

Salmon Fishery of the Foyle.—As this is connected with our river, it may not be unnecessary to notice it; and the more particularly so, it having within a few years, been brought before the public, as the source of annoyance to those most interested in the receipt of its emoluments.

In the early stages of the Ulster Plantation, the litigation between the Irish Society and some of the Bishops of the Diocese, for the right of possessing part of the Foyle Fishery below the City, was frequent and expensive, as it was involved in the same *mystery* as the Abbey Lands, or the 1500 acres. It would appear that, long before, and down to the suppression of the monasteries in the 25th of Henry VIII. the Abbots and former Bishops of Derry had possessed an unlimited influence over the *Salmon* of the Foyle and the Bann, confirmed by the mandate of a Pope.† On the Royal investiture of Bishops for Ireland under James I. the Fishing of these rivers changed sides, not being considered any longer influenced by thunders from the Vatican; a claim, however, of the *tithe* of the Foyle Fishery, in favour of the new Bishops, was alleged (at least) by them, to be good. The differences between the Bishops and the Irish Society concerning the Fishery, &c. were finally settled by an Act passed, 3d and 4th of Anne, the Bishop then in possession of the See, renouncing his right to the *Salmon* and the 1500 acres, and the Society binding them-

* Ordnance Survey.

† Probably not inferior to the influence exercised in days of yore by Saint Anthony, over the *fishes* of the Adriatic.—*Broughton's Ecclesiastical Dictionary*.

selves to pay a rent charge of £250 yearly to the Bishop, and his successors for ever! (which sum is still paid;) and to exonerate him from any rents or other demands whatsoever, for the palace and gardens in Derry.*

In 1616, an entire Salmon (about five or six pounds weight) was purchased in Derry for 4d. 6d. or 8d.—on an average 1½d. ⷈ pound. In 1835, the weight of Salmon taken was, according to the computation of Mr. Buist, the manager, about 1250 hundred weight, each hundred equal to 120 pounds, by the custom of the place. The lowest at Derry, in that year, and every year latterly, towards the end of the fishing season, (July and August) is 4d. ⷈ pound; and of that sent to Liverpool, &c. 6d. ⷈ pound. The annual amount of the salmon caught, has been stated to be about £5600, free from all deductions, except for rent from the lessees (£600) nets, wages of fishermen, water-keepers, &c.†

With respect to the quantity of salmon exposed for sale in our market, it is but scanty, the most of it being sent off in ice to the English markets; in this respect, it is a complete monopoly, leaving only, to our citizens and the inhabitants of the surrounding district, "*a taste to feed the market*," the humbler classes of whom never taste it at all.—Whether there is a clause in the charter to the effect, that the sale of the salmon should be confined to our own market, is a question that we cannot solve. But this we are certain of, it is a matter of indifference to them (the Citizens) who are, or who ought to be, entitled, the proprietary of the Salmon Fishery, since they are, for the most part, deprived of the fish.

Till of late years, Derry market was one of the best in Ireland for white fish, cod, turbot, sole, plaice, &c. but they too are now mostly taken off from the fishermen by contractors, in light vessels, stationed at the entrance of Lough Foyle, and around the coast of Donegal.

In the conclusion of the second Section of our Statistics, (beginning with the Plantation, 1612–13,) it may be necessary to make a short digression.

Having traced the commencement of our recent Civic

* Concise View.—Ordnance Survey.—These premises had formerly been the "*terra sacerdotalis, libera et sine censu*."

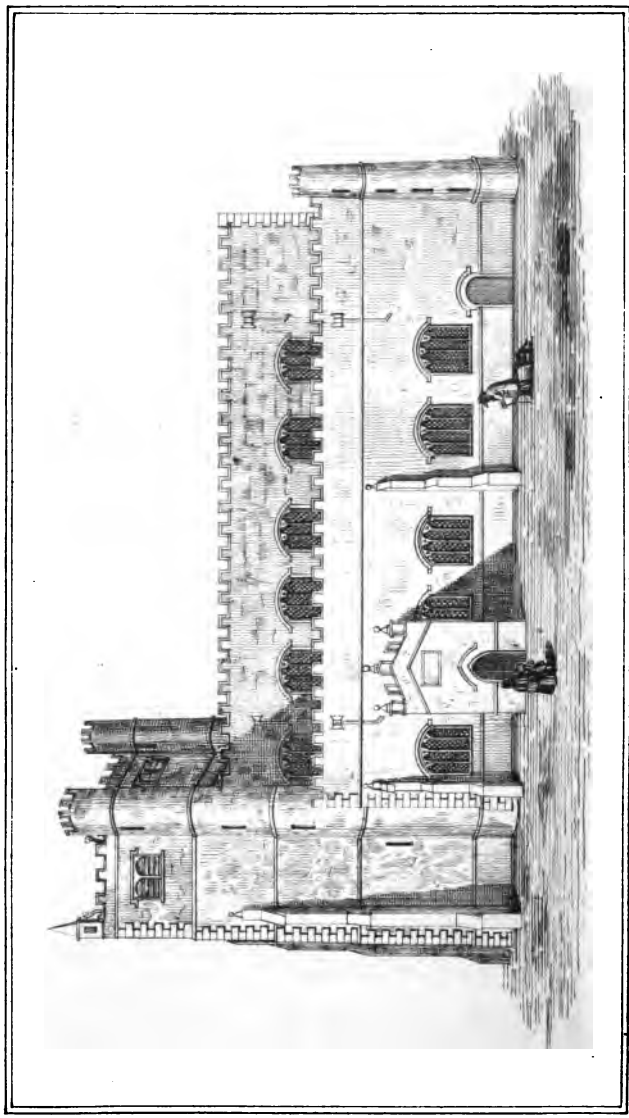
† Concise View.—Ordnance Survey.

improvements to the year 1800, it might be expected that the Annals of Derry should make some allusion to that political Era, as well as to the political state of Ireland in the years immediately preceding, viz. 1797—8—9.

With respect to the rebellion of 1798, it may be observed that, although it is stated to have been *hatched* chiefly among the descendants of the first Colonists of Ulster, yet it can be positively asserted that the Citizens of Londonderry were not, either directly or indirectly, materially implicated in the concoction, or in furthering the progress of that rebellion. In proof of this assertion, we can advance our own testimony, as well as that of many others. With the exception of two cases of *public flogging* in our City, under Martial Law, (of persons who lived at a considerable distance from Derry,) and of one *execution* in the town of Maghera, in the County of Londonderry, under the same law, no other capital punishments, that we can recollect, took place. That all the Citizens were then free from *contamination*, is what cannot be affirmed; but the result of the legal inquiries instituted, proved that the evil had not spread amongst us to any great extent; and the voluntary expatriation, of a few individuals from the neighbouring districts, was considered and accepted, by the authorities of the day, an atonement sufficient for the offence. The solitary case of Brisland or Bryson, the poor peasant who was shot by a farmer near Burn-foot, when in the act of demanding fire-arms, and whose body was hung up in a gibbet near the Quay, has not been ascribed to any revolutionary movement among our Citizens, as the victim brought on his destruction by his own folly. It is not our intention to rake up the dregs of this *dismal drama* of the benighted affairs of unfortunate Ireland, to satiate the curiosity of the reader, nor yet to expose the vanity of the writer, as the principal causes of, and the harassing incidents in, the rebellion of 1798, have been ably set forth long since, in the general history of that period; and the local histories of the "Hearts of Oak, the Hearts of Steel, of the White Boys, Shakers, Break-of-day-Boys," &c. &c. will fully explain the objects of the "*United Irish-men*."

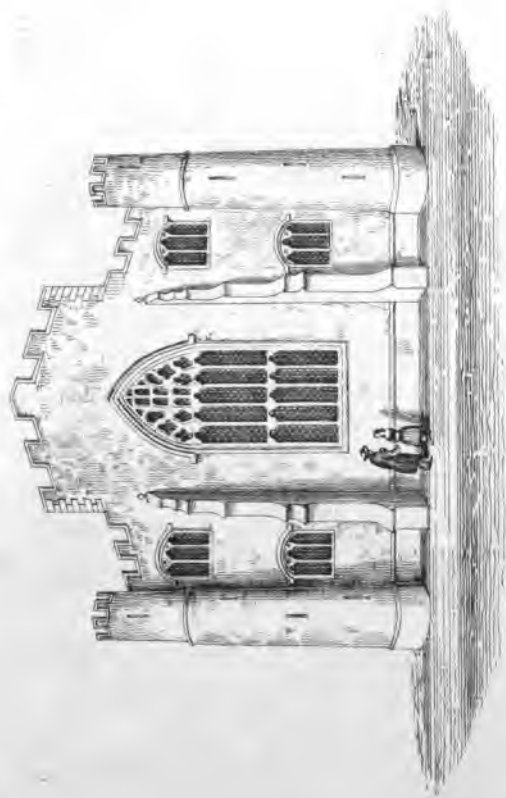
During the years to which we have just alluded, the Citizens of Londonderry, generally, enjoyed prosperity and comforts, to which the majority of the inhabitants now,





Engraved

SOUTH SIDE OF DERRY CATHEDRAL, IN 1688 - 9.



EAST END OF DERRY CATHEDRAL IN 1688 - 9.



(with all due respect,) have been for years comparatively strangers. There was no want of employment for any,—no scantiness of means,—and no scarcity of food ; but little alienation of friendship, either from political, or *politico-religious motives* : * the exercise of good neighbourhood and moderate conviviality shed their salutary effects in the encouragement of public and private Balls, Concerts, monthly Coteries, and Theatrical entertainments. And, for our better security, we had the co-operation of two Regiments of Militia, and one Regiment of the line, with the Derry Rifle and Yeomanry corps ; and subsequently, the Cavalry and, Volunteers ;—and, though last, not least, Prosperity in the linen manufactures of our common country.†

With respect to the Act of Union, passed in 1800, we shall only observe that, in reference to the interests of the two countries, the Union may be compared to a joint mercantile partnership of two,—in which the *weaker* could not possibly carry on successfully, without the influence and support of the *stronger*.

CHAPTER XV.

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS, &c.

I. Of the Established Church.

The Cathedral.—This venerable edifice, which is also the Parish Church of Templemore, occupies ground which had not been *previously* occupied by any other building, either civil or ecclesiastical, although the contrary opinion has been asserted by many : the latter assertion is, however, not true. For nearly twenty years after the Colony was planted at Derry, there was no place of worship capable of accommodating its then scanty population ; a part of the old ruined Church of St. Augustine, which had undergone some repairs, being the only building hitherto used by the Colonists for the service of religion.

Under the superintendence of Sir John Vaughan, Knt. Governor and Alderman of the City, the erection of this

* Or that system which has been termed, "*crooked morality*."

† There are still amongst us many elderly persons whose report can corroborate the foregoing statements.

building was commenced in 1628, but was not completed till 1633, at the expense of £4000, which sum was defrayed by the Corporation of London.

“The Cathedral of Derry,” says Archbishop King in 1690, the year after the Siege, “is a goodly fabric. It has an Organ, a square Steeple, (tower,) and a good ring of bells. It had formerly a Spire of wood, leaded, but it was decayed and taken down before the troubles. The lead was preserved till the late Siege, during which it was used for bullets. The Church suffered much in the roof from bombs, and other accidents.” From an old account of the City, annexed to Captain Neville’s plan, it appears that the Cathedral was entirely covered with lead over a strong roof of Irish Oak (Glen-wood Oak probably)—“being the most uniform Church in the Kingdom, and the only Church that is covered with lead.” On this roof cannons were planted during the Siege, which thundered defiance to those of the enemy stationed on the opposite side of the river, at Strong’s orchard, and above the Waterside. In 1778, a new Spire of Free-Stone was erected at the expense of the Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of this Diocese. In 1802, this Spire was taken down, the tower supporting it being in a dangerous state: and in 1819, the old oak roof was taken off, and a slated roof substituted. Between 1805 and 1834, the sum of £4668 was expended in raising a new tower and spire, in other repairs and decorations, both externally and internally, for bells, organ, &c. which sum was raised by a very *moderate* subscription from the Irish Society; but principally by subscriptions from the late Corporation, the Dean, and the Citizens, and the late munificent Doctor William Knox, Lord Bishop of Derry. Bishop Stone, in 1745, presented a new Organ to the Cathedral, which continued till 1829, at which time another new one was inserted within the old case.

With respect to the Bells.—In a letter from the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, to Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 7th August, 1638, he states:—“I have received the warrant for the bells of *London-Derry*, they are already sent down, and, by this time, I believe, merrily ringing forth as well his Majesty’s (Charles I.) piety as bounty.” In reply, the Archbishop states:—“Out I am of the hearing of the Londonderry bells, but I am glad they are there.”*

* Strafford’s Letters.

In 1813, the old bells were taken down, re-cast, and eight new ones were produced, and soon after suspended in the belfry ; and are the same that now, but *too seldom*, cheer us. —The elevation of the “hill” (or island,) on the summit of which the Cathedral stands, is 119 feet above the level of the Foyle. The style of the church is that which is usually known among the architectural antiquaries, as the “perpendicular or *Tudor style* of pointed architecture ;” but since the late repairs have been completed, it has lost, externally, much of its antique, characteristic uniformity, by modern, fantastic decorations. The pinnacles assume the Gothic form. The sketches, however, exhibit its appearance at the time of the Siege : the doors which were then in the south side, are now closed. The length of the church (being rectangular,) independent of the tower, is 114 feet ; the breadth, 66 ; and the height, 46 feet.—The height of the spire from the ground, is 178½ feet ; or 297½ above the river : and of the spire itself, 89 feet : the tower measures 89½ feet * (including the battlements,) and is about 32 feet in square ; in it are two doors, the entrances into the church. In the interior, there are no transepts, as there are only nave and chancel ; the area is divided into one central aisle and two parallel or lateral aisles, separated by two ranges of pointed arches, resting on hexagonal pillars. Over each of the lateral aisles is a spacious gallery, erected about 30 years ago, by subscriptions ; and at the western extremity is an extensive organ gallery. The east, or chancel window is truly elegant, being divided by mullions into five lights, with only one transom. By the modern, external improvements, the east gable has on its summit a central cross ; and at each angle is a round tower, much more elevated than those in the original plan. At each angle of the western gable also is a round tower. The spire is handsome and well-proportioned, terminating aloft in a cross and gilt pole. The internal appearance of the church is magnificent, particularly when lighted with gas. It accommodates about 1000 persons. The curates of the Cathedral now, are the Rev. Charles Seymour and the Rev. George Smith.

In the sacred recesses of our Cathedral are many tablets ;

* From the top of the tower a very extensive view may be had,

and among the awful, solitary abodes surrounding the building, are many old monuments of departed worth ; none of which do our limits enable us to enumerate.*

Amongst the relics to be met with in the Cathedral, are two of the five white flags which were captured by a detachment of the garrison, from a strong body of the besieging army, in a desperate sortie on the 7th of May, 1689, beyond Bishop's-gate, a little to the south-west of the premises now occupied by the jail, and on the grounds enclosed by the Bishop's garden and the Cassino. These two flags were taken by Colonel Mitchelburne, in person, and shortly afterwards placed by him, one on each side of the chancel window. Having, in course of time, become mere shreds, they were at the centenary commemoration (1788,) renewed by the ladies of Derry, preserving the original poles and the tassels. About ten years ago, they were, in like manner, renewed by the voluntary and honourable exertions of the ladies of our City: to their credit be it recorded ; and as a meritorious example to future generations of citizens, let it be perpetuated. The following inscription is to be seen on the sill of the window mentioned, immediately beneath the colours :—

“ This City was besieged by the Irish army the 18 of April, 1689, and continued so till the first of August following, being then relieved with provisions by Major Generall Kirk. On the 7th of May, about one in the morning, the besiegers forced y^e gards of y^e Garrison, & intrenched themselves on the Windmill hill, commanded by Brigadier Generall Ramsey. At four the same morning y^e besieged attacked y^e Irish in their trenches, and after a sharp Engagement y^e Enemy gave ground & fled, Ramsey their Generall, was killed with others of note, the Lord Netterville, Sr Garret Aylmer, Lieut^t. Colonl^t. Talbot, Major Butler, Son [of] y^e Lord Mountgarret & several others taken prisoners, with five colours, two of which fell into y^e hands of Colon^t. John Michelburne, who placed them as they now stand, with the consent and approbation of his Lordship William King, then Lord Bishop of this City, now his Grace Lord Arch Bishop of Dublin ; y^e said Colon^t. Michelburne being at that time Govern^r, to perpetuate y^e memory of which

† For a list of some of these, the reader is referred to the Ordnance Survey, Gillespie's Narrative, &c. &c.

Siege, when y^e colours shall faile, his Lordship John Hartstong, now L^d Bishop of Derry, at y^e request of y^e said Collon^t Michelburne, is pleased to give leave that this inscription be placed under the said colours in remembrance of the eminent and extraordinary service then performed."

Aside, within the area of the tower, and near the door entering the church, may now be seen, on a stand, a huge shell, lately found in the yard of the Cathedral, having been thrown in during the Siege.

The Chapel of Ease.—This Building, which affords a charming, religious retreat for those who cannot conveniently obtain sittings in the Cathedral, is situated in the northern angle of the ground formerly connected with the Augustinian Church; or, perhaps, more appropriately, a part of the "*terra sacerdotalis*." Although its situation is in a very populous neighbourhood and contiguous to the grand *promenade* on the ramparts, yet it is, in appearance, very secluded and unobtrusive. The Church is a plain, rectangular building, erected by the order or bequest, and at the sole expense of Bishop Barnard, who died in 1768; and who left property to be appropriated to the payment of the salary of the officiating clergyman; vesting the appointment, successively, in one of his descendants, (now Sir Andrew Barnard,) or, it appears, in two trustees;—the salary is the small pittance of fifty pounds Irish; but the Curate is exempted from other parochial duties not immediately connected with his congregation. The incidental expenses of the house are defrayed by the seat-holders and other contributors. The present entrance and gate-way from the Wall, directly opposite to the Royal Bastion and Walker's Testimonial, were erected by, and at the expense of, the Rev. William F. Roe, a former Curate, and who resigned his situation, as second Master of the Free-School, in 1834. Though many suppose that this building is the same, known, at the raising of the City, as the "Augustinian, or Little Church," yet it is not so, for the present edifice was erected from its foundation by the order and at the cost of Dr. Barnard: over the entrance is a gallery lately put up. In the interior, there are no relics, and but one tablet, raised to the memory of a talented young officer of the Bengal Army, (a native of our city,) who fell prematurely at Malaga, in December, 1831, by the violence of a merciless party. The Church

affords comfortable accommodation for about 240 persons.—The Clergyman at present is the Rev. Robert H. Burgh.

The Free-Church.—The situation of this edifice is truly eligible, at the extremity of the suburb, called Edenballymore, at the top of Great James's-street, and closely adjoining the inclosures of two charitable institutions, which shall be noticed hereafter. It was erected by the well-known liberality of the late Bishop Knox, at the expense of £760, and opened for Divine Service in 1830. It is a plain, substantial, rectangular building, and elegantly finished both internally and externally. Though intended, at first, for the convenience of the lower classes, yet it has a large congregation of well-dressed, comfortable looking people. The pews are numerous and all without doors; and particular attention is paid to accommodate all who visit it. There is a neat gallery built by subscriptions, extending around one-half of the interior, which is also furnished with pews (these pews having doors,) and occupied by some of the higher classes of the citizens, the emoluments thence arising belong to the Clergyman. The incidental expenses of the church, were defrayed by Dr. Knox until his death, who also appropriated property for the salary of the curate. It is well fitted up with gas, and accommodates about 340 persons. The Clergyman at present is the Rev. William H. Stack.

[Though the next two buildings, about to be noticed, are not churches, yet, as they belong to Dignitaries, we have concluded that this is a proper place for them.]

The Bishop's Palace or See House—This edifice is situated in Bishop's-street, on an elevated and therefore a healthy situation, directly opposite to the Court-house. It occupies the site of the Augustinean Abbey, and subsequently of a Manse, erected by the Londoners in the early stages of the Colony, and intended as a permanent residence for the Bishops of the Diocese. Another edifice was afterwards built on the same site by Bishop Barnard, which again was almost re-built by the Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry. In 1798, and during the last years of the Episcopate of his Lordship, who chose rather to live abroad in the neighbourhood of the Vatican, the See-House was occupied as a barrack, and the ground in the rear, extending to the wall, was used as a parade. On the translation of Bishop Knox

to this See, it underwent a thorough repair. It is a large, substantial house, but cannot boast of any architectural beauty whatsoever. The premises belonging to it occupy about two acres. In Neville's plan, a portion of ground adjoining it, was, until the Siege, used as a "Bowling-Greene." The Palace is not, at present, inhabited by the Bishop.

It appears that, 3d and 4th Anne, "The fee and inheritance of, and in one large mansion-house, with the site of the same, commonly called the Bishop's house," for which rent was then paid to the Irish Society, should, on the expiration of the lease, be vested in the Bishop then in office, and his successors for ever "free from all payments to, or claims or demands of or from the said Society and their successors."*

The Deanery.—In the same street with the Palace, stands the Deanery-house. It was erected in 1833 by the present Dean, and is a neat, unostentatious, brick building; and is on the site of one which had been raised by Dr. Bolton, a predecessor. The premises in the rear extend to the yard of the Cathedral. Two acres only, situated in Ballymagowan, in that which was once the slob, belong to the Deanery.

BISHOPS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH

And of the Diocese of Derry, since the commencement of the Colony under Sir Henry Docwra, in anno 1600.

— "Dennis Cambell, a native of Scotland, (died 1603,) was nominated to the See of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher, but not consecrated."†

1605—George Montgomery, D. D. (S.)‡ resigned in 1610.

1610—Brutus Babington, D. D. (E.) *vice* Montgomery.

1611—Christopher Hampton, (born at Calais,) appointed but not consecrated for this See.

1613—John Tanner, D. D. (E.) *vice* Hampton, advanced to the Primacy of Armagh.

1616—George Downham, D. D. (E.) *vice* Tanner, deceased.

1634—John Bramhall, D. D. (E.) *vice* Downham, deceased.

1660—George Wild or Wilde, L. L. D. (E.) *vice* Bramhall, advanced to the Primacy of Armagh.

* Ordnance Survey.—Concise View, † Ware.

‡(S) Scotch.

(E) English.

(I) Irish.

Anno

- 1665—Robert Mossom, D. D. (E) *vice* Wild, deceased.
 1679—Michael Ward, D. D. (E) *vice* Mossom, deceased.
 1681—Ezekiel Hopkins, D. D. (E) retired at the Siege.
 1689—(September,) George Walker,—(I)—appointed by King William, but not consecrated—killed at the Boyne, 1690.
 1690—William King, D. D. (I) promoted to the Archbishopric of Dublin.
 1702—Charles Hickman, D. D. (E) *vice* King.
 1713—John Hartstonge or Hartstong, M. A. (E) *vice* Hickman, deceased.
 1716—Saint George Ashe, D. D. F. R. S. (I) *vice* Hartstonge, deceased.
 1718—William Nicholson, D. D. (E) *vice* Ashe, deceased.
 1726—Henry Downs, D. D. (E) *vice* Nicholson, promoted to the Archbishopric of Cashel.
 1734—Thomas Rundle, L.L.D. (E) *vice* Downes, deceased.
 1742—Carew Reynell, D. D. (E) *vice* Rundle, deceased.
 1745—George Stone, D. D. (E) *vice* Reynell, deceased.
 1746—William Barnard, D. D. (E) *vice* Stone, translated to the Primacy of Armagh.
 1768—Frederick Hervey, D. D. Earl of Bristol, (E) *vice* Barnard, deceased.
 1803—William Knox, D. D. (I) *vice* Earl of Bristol, deceased.
 1831—Richard Ponsonby, D. D. (I) *vice* Knox, deceased.*

DEANS OF THE DIOCESE OF DERRY, SINCE A. D. 1600.

The Dean of Derry is Incumbent of the parishes of Templemore, Glendermot, (*alias* Clandermot, or Clondermot,) and Faughanvale.

1600—William M'Taggart was the last Roman Catholic

* The old *Arms* of the See of Derry were a *Church*; but they were changed into *Saphire*, three *Mitres*, with *Labels*, *Topaz*,—being the same as the See of Meath. At the Revolution, and after the defence of Londonderry, Bishop King thought proper to have the *Arms* of the See altered to those of the See of London, with a *Harp* for distinction—which were confirmed by Sir Richard Kearney, then Ulster King at Arms; and the See now bears, *Ruby*, two swords in *Soltier*, *Argent*, *Pomells* and *Hills* downwards, *Topaz*, on a chief *Saphire*, a *Harp* of the third stringed of the second.—*Ware*.

Anno

Dean previous to the Royal investiture under King James I. He conformed to the Reformed Church in 1603, and was preferred to the Benefice of Termoneeny and Kilcronaghan.*

1611-12—William Webb.

1622—Henry Sutton, M. A.

1635—Michael Wandesford.

1637-8—James Margetson, D. D.

1639—Godfrey Rodes.

[A Dean Wentworth is supposed to have held the Incumbency during the Protectorate, but not registered.]

1661—George Beaumont, D. D.

1665—George Holland.

1672—Peter Manby, D. D.—Son of a Colonel Manby,—(embraced the Romish Religion, in 1587, in prospect of being promoted by King James II. with whom he fled to France.)† He was also an Alderman in *King James's Corporation of Derry*.

———Peter Morris succeeded.

1692-3—Thomas Wallis, M. A.

1694-5—Coote Ormsby.

1699-1700—John Bolton, D. D.

1724—George Berkely, D. D.

1733-4—George Stone, D. D.

1740—Robert Downes, D. D.

1744—Arthur Smith, D. D.

1751-2—Philip, Viscount Strangford.

1769—Thomas Barnard, D. D.

1780—William Cecil Perry, M. A.

1781—Edward Emily, M. A.

1782—John Hume, M. A.

1818—James Saurin, D. D.

1820—Thomas Bunbury Gough, M. A.

II. Of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Roman Catholic Chapel.—This Building is situated at the lower extremity of a narrow street, generally known as the "Long Tower." It stands on the site of the old

* Bishop Downham's *Visitation Book*, 1622,

† Harris.

Monastery of Saint Columb; and, at a later period, of the *Temple More*.* A part of the present edifice was erected by subscriptions in 1786, and the north aisle or wing was added in 1812, over which is a spacious gallery, with a splendid new Organ. The Altar-Piece is, with the exception of the organ, the only attractive object in the interior. It was painted, if we mistake not, by Hayden, the Artist, about forty years ago. The exterior of this building possesses nothing of architectural beauty. The ground floor not being furnished with pews—the Chapel is supposed capable of accommodating upwards of two thousand persons.

The Curates are, at present, the Rev. Messrs. Nugent, M'Laughlin, and M'Bride.

Saint Columb's Chapel.—This is a recent erection, and stands a little above what may be termed the Waterside suburb of the City. Its situation, which is very conspicuous, is directly opposite to the Ferry-gate; and not far from the site of an Intrenchment occupied by a detachment of the enemy during the Siege. It is a plain, rectangular building, which, if it does not possess very comfortable accommodations within, has some claim to a few, neat Architectural decorations without. It has been erected for the convenience of that part of the parish of Glendermot. The Parish Priest now, is the Rev. Alexander M'Carron.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

It has been stated in a former section, that the first Bishop of the Diocese of Derry was Flahertach O'Brolchain or O'Brollaghan, (consecrated in Meath, A. D. 1158;) and that the last Bishop, previous to the Plantation, was Redmond O'Galchor or O'Gallagher, who died in 1601: after that the Roman Catholic See of Derry was vacant for upwards of a century.†

It would appear that, at an early period, the Diocese of Ardstrath (Ardstraw) preceded that of Derry, which was afterwards translated to the Diocese of Rathlury (Maghera,)

* The reader is referred to the first Section of our Annals—viz. down to the Plantation. We are inclined to believe that St. Columb's first cell or chapel stood in the immediate vicinity of the "Old Wind-mill;" and that there is no proof of this building's being ever occupied as a mill.

† Ware—Ordnance Survey.

the latter having been dedicated to Saint Luroch ; both of which became, at a later period, incorporated with that of Derry.* †

About 1720—Terence O'Donnelly.

1727—Neal Conway or Mac Conway.

1739—Michael O'Reilly, " Doctor of both Laws."

1751—Patrick Brollauchan, D. D.

———Mac Colgan or O'Colgan, D. D. *vice* Brollauchan, resigned.

———Mac Devitt, D. D. succeeded.

1798—Charles O'Donnell, D. D.

1823—Peter Mac Loughlin, D. D. *vice* O'Donnell, deceased.

1839-40—John Mac Loughlin, D. D. *vice* P. Mac Loughlin, deceased.

1845—Edward Maginn, D. D. *vice* Mac Loughlin, retired.

III. Of the Presbyterian Church.

The Meeting-House of the first Presbyterian Congregation.—

This Building, which is situated in Meeting-House Row, occupies the site of an older house of worship, of the same persuasion. It was opened for Divine Service in June, 1780. It is a neat, plain edifice, presenting to the eye a chaste and handsome front, with pediment and cornices of free-stone. The interior of the Building is nearly square, well-seated, and nothing superfluous, with a spacious gallery which extends around three-fourths of the house. The music-gallery is over the entrance, with another gallery erected above that, at a later period, for further accommodation to a congregation already large and respectable.—Two preachers have, since its erection, always officiated in this house. There are sittings for about 2000 persons.

At the Plantation of Ulster under James I. the majority of the settlers being natives of Scotland, and attached to their national church, Presbyterian principles were first introduced into the Province ; and the early Protestant Bi-

* Ware.

† Previous to the establishment of the Reformed Church in Derry, the Bishops were Rectors of the parish ; and the Deans, Vicars.—*Ordnance Survey.*

shops (Doctors Montgomery, Tanner, and Downham,) being rather favourable than otherwise to their dissemination, those principles took deep root throughout the north of Ireland. Though the City of Londonderry was planted chiefly by persons from England under the London Companies, yet the greater number of these belonged to the Puritan, (or Republican) party, and who maintained (apparently) the characteristic principles of Presbyterians. Under these Bishops, the public service of the church was, no doubt, conducted so as to meet the scruples of this portion of the inhabitants, who were already the most numerous, and among whom no visible schism had probably, as yet, occurred. The violent and intolerant conduct of the next Bishop, Dr. Bramhall, soon drove the Presbyterians into non-conformity, and caused many of them, at length, to retire to their native country through disgust; but on the breaking out of the rebellion of Sir Phelim O'Neill, Sir Owen Maginniss, Col. Macmahon, &c. the Bishop took fright, and fled from Derry, in consequence of which those who had lately retired generally returned in 1642.*

From that period to 1647, another *wordy* warfare was kept up by the Mayor (Thornton) and the Presbyterians, but they (the Presbyterians) were, by this time, so numerous and influential, that they feared little opposition; and, henceforth, regular worship was maintained by them in the City. Ministers (Preachers) having been deputed by the church and state of Scotland, at the desire and with the concurrence of both houses of Parliament in London, visited Ulster to tender the *Covenant*; a large portion of the inhabitants were prepared to enter into that bond. The use of the Cathedral was, on that occasion, refused, it having been Easter-day; but on the days following, the bells were rung, and the Preachers finished their mission, preached and administered the Lord's Supper in the Cathedral, "the altar having been removed to give place to the Lord's table."†

In 1647, the English (or Republican) parliament, the members of which being all Cromwellians or "*round-heads*,"‡

* History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, by Dr. Reid.—Ordnance Survey.

† At this time, the Augustinian or "Little Church" was also used by them occasionally.

‡ "*Round-heads*"—So called from a peculiar mode of cutting the hair, which was adopted by all the Cromwellians, as a characteristic

were then jealous of the Scots and the Presbyterians, ordered Sir Charles Coote, a Republican General (who has been already noticed,) to the command of Derry. During this long "*reign of terror, massacre, and spoliation,*" until the Restoration in 1660, no notices of the religious state of the City, so far as they relate to the Presbyterian Church, have been preserved: the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church was also suppressed; and Independent or "*round-head*" preachers, officers of the army, Baptists and Itinerants, from Dublin, were, alone permitted to preach in the City: marriages were, during that time, solemnized before the Mayor. On the Restoration, however, the affairs of the City, generally, began to assume a more favourable aspect. In 1672, the Presbyterians were in a capacity to invite a Minister to settle amongst them, having placed themselves under the care of the Lagan Presbytery, out of which was afterwards formed the Derry Presbytery; and the Rev. Robert Rule (from Scotland) was induced to settle, at a stipend of seventy pounds per *annum*.

During the Siege, a temporary interruption in the general affairs of the Presbyterians of not only the City, but of the whole province of Ulster, took place, whilst an honourable and determined coalition was formed with their Protestant fellow-subjects and colonists, to stand together, or to fall together, in one common ruin, viz. to conquer or to die. It is, we presume, now needless for us to state here, that, had it not been for the vigorous co-operation of Scottish or Presbyterian blood, the City of Londonderry would never have sustained a close and vigorous investment for one hundred and five days, by an army of twenty thousand desperate assailants. Yet, after all, the embers of *petit* jealousies which had been permitted to lie deeply concealed and for-

badge of their principles both political and religious. Charles II. in his concealment after the battle of Worcester, 1651, adopted it also when leaving the guardian-ship of the faithful Penderells, the six poor peasants (brothers) who resided near Boscobel. In his escape to Bristol, acting in the humble capacity of "serving-man," (named William Jackson,) to Mrs. Lane, wife of Colonel Lane, he was dressed in a grey frieze coat, indifferent small-clothes, with long stockings, gartered, of the coarsest texture, and a shabby, steeple-crowned, grey hat. In this guise did he reach Bristol, thence to Shoreham, and thence, in his second flight, to the Continent.

gotten, during the late indescribable difficulties and sufferings, under the rubbish of the City and the scarcely half-mouldered bodies of slain companions in arms—of men who fought and bled side by side on our ramparts—were, again, during the Episcopate of a succeeding Bishop (King,—from 1690 to 1702,) fanned into a flame.*—On the termination of the Siege—

1690—The Rev. Robert Craighead was elected by the Congregation *vice* Robert Rule, who returned to Scotland.

1713—James Blair.

1718—Samuel Ross.

1737—David Harvey.

1742—John Hood.

1775—David Young, (afterwards D. D.)

1784—Robert Black, (afterwards D. D.)

1803—George Hay.

1819—John Mitchel.

1825—William M'Clure.

1839—Henry Wallace.

The Meeting-House of the second Presbyterian Congregation† (formerly of the Secession, but now in connexion with the General Assembly.—This Building stands off Fountain-street (without the Walls) in a very retired locality, not being seen from the street. It was erected in 1783, and is a plain edifice, both externally and internally, but well-seated, and has a good gallery. It affords accommodation for about five hundred persons. The Clergyman now, is the Rev. James Crawford. A new House is in progress, (which promises to be substantial, but the site is very low, being on reclaimed ground,) off the Strand road, leading to the Pennyburn.

The Meeting-House of the third Presbyterian Congregation.—This is a recent erection—finished by subscriptions in 1837, and stands in an eligible situation in the suburb, Edenballymore, off Great James's-st. It is a large, rectangular Building, and very substantial, being built chiefly of chiseled whin-stone. The entrance is very respectable, consisting of

* It is not our province to introduce polemical disquisitions:—they who please may refer to Dr. King's pamphlets and to the Rev. Mr. Craighead's Replies.

† The order,—*first, second, &c.* is in accordance with the date of the erection,

four Ionic columns and four pilasters, with flags, &c. all of cut free-stone. The interior is well finished, and well furnished with seats, has an excellent gallery, and accommodates about 1200 persons. The Clergyman is the Rev. James Denham.

The Meeting-House of the fourth Presbyterian Congregation (lately of the Secession.)—This house is situated in the lane hitherto known as “the Widows’ Row,” and is constructed out of a portion of that which was once the *Derry Theatre*. The Rev. Mr. Reid is the Clergyman.

[Though the three following are not in connexion with the General Assembly, yet we are inclined to give them a place in this section.]

The Meeting-House of the Reformed Presbyterians, or Covenanters.—This building, erected in 1810, is in Fountain-street, not far off that of the Old Secession; and in construction and situation, resembles it very much, with the exception of the gallery. It is, however, well seated, and accommodates about 300 persons. The Clergyman, at present, is the Rev. Mr. Nevin.

Another *Meeting-House* of the same persuasion has been lately erected at the Waterside. It is a neat, substantial Building, and has a respectable tower, (but not a spire,) at one end. The situation is very eligible. The Rev. Jacob Alexander is the Clergyman.

The Independent Chapel is situated off Ferryquay-street, in a very retired locality. It was erected in 1824, and is a neat house, well finished in the interior, with a gallery over the entrance, and accommodation for about 350 persons.—The Clergyman, at present, is the Rev. Mr. Jennings.

IV. Methodist Chapels.

The *Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* is situated below Butcher’s-gate, in Magazine-street. It was, we believe, originally a store, but was converted into a Preaching-house in 1765, on the first visit of John Wesley to Derry in 1765; and, on that account, the term “*Primitive*,” has been latterly applied to it. The Preacher is not permanently settled.

The *New Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, which was raised by subscriptions in 1835, adjoins the East Wall, within the

City. The situation and entrance are most eligible. The front of the house is Doric, and is tastefully executed. The interior is respectable and well seated, and affords accommodation for about 650 persons. The Preachers are not permanently settled.

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. *The Corporation-Hall or Town-House, of late, their "Majesties' Exchange."*

This edifice occupies the site of an older building, in the centre of the Diamond. The original Town-House was erected by the Londoners in 1622. We are not certain as to the style of that building. In consequence of its having sustained, during the Siege, so much battering from guns stationed to the west of the City ; and also from bombs cast from Strong's orchard, on the north-east, it was considered unfit for farther use.

The present House, before it was metamorphosed into Corporation-Hall, was erected in 1692-3, from a plan designed by Captain Francis Neville, a meritorious Engineer Officer, whom we already had occasion to notice.* The demolition of the original Town-house having been represented to their Majesties, William and Mary, the following has been found attached to Captain Neville's plan :—" The former Town-Hall being destroyed in the late Siege by y^e enemies bombs, upon application made to their Majeties King William and Queen Mary, by the Corporation of Londonderry, they were graciously pleased as a mark of their favour to give a largess of £1500 towards y^e building an exchange, y^e repaires of the church, gates, and walls, of y^e City, appointing the May^r Aldermen, and burgesses, to dispose of y^e money to that use, which trust they most faithfully discharged to the best advantage ; and to promote this great and good undertaking, the gent^l of the grand jury for the City and County were pleased to grant an ap-

* Captain Neville was one of the officers deputed by the Council sitting in Derry, on the 17th of April, 1689, to proceed to the head quarters of King James, at Saint Johnstown, that they might learn what the terms were which he wished to propose, "to prevent the effusion of christian blood."

plottment of £300 towards finishing the Exchange, with the court of judicature, guard-house, gaurd (guard) chambers, common council-room, grand and petty jury roomes ; of which building the above is the proper front."

In addition to the preceding—"A warrant was issued to the wood-rangers, to supply six tons of timber towards rebuilding the Market-house, repairing the gates and other public buildings in Derry, at the usual rates." And soon after, it appears, "120 tons of timber, and 40,000 laths were allowed for building the Town-house."* In the spring of 1692, "their Majesties' Exchange," or Town-house, was commenced by the Corporation, which building remained entire until 1823, when it was transformed into the present edifice—"Corporation-Hall." Their "Maiesties' Exchange" was rather of lively appearance, having possessed some architectural variety: the hall or common-council-room stood over seven arches, resting on massive columns, three arches in each side, and one in the end fronting Ship-quay-street: on the south side of the upper story was a small balcony with their Majesties' *Arms* blazoned in miniature. The ground floor was well flagged with chiseled stone, elevated, and formed a pleasant promenade in wet weather: on the market-days this was occupied as the meal-market and by pedlars' stalls: the stocks and the pillory stood near the south-east corner of the lower gable; which we saw in operation. On the ground floor of the upper end, facing the south, were the Mayor's office and the guard-house; and on the west, was the weigh-house. As there was then no Session or Court-House, the large hall above was occupied as the Crown-court, and the less hall as the *Nisi-prius* Court; and between them was the Grand Jury-room.†

In the present building, on the first floor, is the Mayor's Office, and adjoining it is a convenient kitchen for the cooking of public dinners, &c. The large Hall now is entirely appropriated as the Common Council-room, and for Public Dinners, Balls, Concerts, Public Lectures, Exhibitions, &c.—Upon the whole, the building affords most convenient and excellent accommodations; but with respect to architectural variety or beauty, the exterior exhibits a *non-descript*: yet, it appears, it is the only "*free-burgage*," with-

* Concise View. † Over the Town-house stands the old Town-clock, which is, we understand, about to be "ensconsed in a new case."

out "bog and barren mountain," conferred as a *boon*, for long-trying and acknowledged loyalty, on the "Maiden City," once regarded as the *acropolis* of Ireland,—the successful defender of British freedom and religious liberty!

The Jail.—The first Prison in Derry, at the commencement of the Colony, was situated in the Diamond, on the west corner of Butcher's-street. This one was succeeded by another erected over the Ferry-gate in 1676, and into which the harshly-treated and exasperated Citizens and garrison caused Lord Netterville, Sir G. Aylmer, Colonel Talbot, and their fellow-prisoners, to be immured for some time during the Siege. The next Jail was built in 1791, and is the same in front, with some improvements, as that which is now to be seen in Bishop's-street, without the walls. The length of the front is 242 feet, and is of considerable elevation. It exhibits a good deal of architectural variety, more so than any other building in the City, with the exception of the Court-House, the Cathedral, and Bishop's-gate.* The style is Gothic, battlemented on the top, with castellated towers,—flankers,—more recently erected, which have added considerable effect to the general appearance. In the rear of the front, now the debtors' prison, another has been erected—finished in 1824, by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon. It is of a circular form, and extends from the

* The first stone of this beautiful Arch (Bishop's gate,) which, according to its extent, cannot, we are convinced, be surpassed by any thing of its kind in Britain, was laid by Thomas Bateson, Esq. ancestor of our present Baronet and fellow-citizen, on the 7th of December, 1789. (O. S.) the centenary commemoration of the Siege, in the presence of the Earl of Bristol, Dean Hume, Doctor M'Devitt, (the Roman Catholic Bishop,) the Corporation, and a vast concourse of the citizens, military, &c. It was designed as a triumphal Arch to the memory of King William III. by and at the expense of the Corporation, with the concurrence of the Irish Society. On each side is a lateral passage and on the summit was originally a platform, on which stood a pedestal, (both long since removed,) and intended to bear a statue of that Monarch. The key-stones of the Arch are each ornamented with a warrior's head: and over each lateral passage is a tablet exhibiting military devices. The plan was designed by the late Henry Baker, Esq. R. H. A. and was executed by the celebrated sculptor, the late, Edward Smyth, Esq. The Gate has lately received considerable repairs, with some railing, &c. at the expense of the Irish Society.— (A new Gate is, we understand, now about to be opened through the Wall, near the Butter-market, leading from Magazine-street.)

former building to the depth of 400 feet; it is provided with what is termed a "*panoptic*" * gallery, or balcony, which surrounds about three-fourths of the Governor's house, and from which again radiate all the divisions and boundaries of the yards in front of the new, or Crown-prison; so that, from the panoptic gallery, all the yards are viewed at once. The Governor's house is in the centre of the area, lying between the Debtors' and the Crown-prison: in this space are also workshops, sheds, &c. for the employment of the prisoners: and around the premises is tastefully arranged a variety of shrubs and flowers, which afford a very pleasing effect. Included in the Governor's house are a Committee-room and a commodious Chapel. In the Jail are two Schools—one for the male, and the other for female prisoners.—The entire Jail contains 179 single Cells, 26 work and day-rooms, and 20 yards: in the rear and throughout the prison, every place and every apartment bears the marks of cleanliness, and, though in a prison, of comfort: amongst the officers, the strictest vigilance and discipline, tempered by humanity, prevail. In the rear of the Crown-prison, there is a good hospital; and the whole of the rear is encompassed by a strong, lofty wall. The expense of the new erection and of the improvements of the old, amounted to £31,125, but defrayed by the County at large. The affairs generally are managed by a board. No executions have taken place since 1820. Inspector of the Jail, Alexander Skipton, Esq. M. D.—Surgeon, Francis Rogan, Esq. M. D. The Governor is Mr. Kitchen.

The Court-House—This beautiful edifice which was commenced on the 18th December, 1813, the first stone being laid by John Curry, Esq. Mayor, and the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart. occupied by the Judges of Assize in 1816, and entirely finished in 1817, is the only building of which our City can boast, so far as architectural variety, chasteness of design and appearance, and execution, are concerned. It is situated in Bishop's-street, extends in front of the Cathedral, and measures 126 feet by 66. The site had not been previously occupied by any other public building, lay or ecclesiastical. The *facade*, or front, exhibits, at the entrance, a *tetrastyle portico*,† viz. four columns,

* *Pan*, all, and *optomai*, to view, † *Tetra*, four, and *stulos*, a pillar.

with a flat cover over-head,) of the antique Ionic order, modelled after that of the temple of Erechtheus,* in the Acropolis of Athens, and terminating in wings. The *tympan*, (or that part of the pediment included between the cornices,) is embellished with the Royal Arms, in high relief; and the wings, being ornamented with Doric Pilasters, are surmounted by a statue of Justice and another of Peace, both executed by the late Edward Smith, Esq. of Dublin. The design of the whole was furnished by the late John Bowden, Esq. and executed by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, builders, Dublin. All the ornamental parts are composed of Portland stone. In the interior, the Hall, the Crown, and *Nisi-prius* Courts have, we presume, been modelled after the plan of the Four-Courts in Dublin: it has, however, been remarked by many that our Courts are too limited, though elegantly executed—they are lighted by domes. The other principal apartments are the Grand Jury's Council-room and their Dining-room; the County Treasurer's Office, the Judges' Room, the Record Office, the Offices of the Clerks of the Crown and the Peace, &c. The whole expense of erection amounted to £30,479, defrayed by the County.

The Custom-House is situated on the Quay, fronting the river. This was originally a store: it incloses a square area, used as yards, and is very well accommodated with offices, stores, &c. which are, it appears, sufficient for the port and trade of our City.

The Excise-Office is in Ship-quay-street. It is a rented house.—Collector of Excise, John Anderson, Esq.

The Ballast-Office is not far off the Custom-house; the appearance of the building, as well as that of the apartments, is very humble;—strange, that our mercantile citizens would not be on the look out for superior accommodation.—Manager, Abraham H. Stewart, Esq.

The Stamp-Office occupies a private or rented house in Meeting-house-row, a little above Butchers'-gate.—Distributor of Stamps, Anthony Babington, Esq.

The Post-Office is in a private house in Richmond-street. Post-master, Mr. John B. Peoples.—A new one is, we understand, in contemplation.

* Ordnance Survey.

(*Insurance Offices* are numerous.)

The Registry Office of the Diocese of Derry, is at the office of Samuel L. Crawford, Esq. Solicitor and Deputy Register, East-Wall.

The Linen-Hall, situated in Rosemary-lane, was once in great requisition, but is now unfortunately little required.

The Masonic-Hall.—This is a recent erection, which reflects great credit on the *esprit du corps* of the *brethren* of our City and the surrounding district. It is situated in Magazine-street, near Butcher's-gate; and though the front has a neat tetrastyle portico, with some other architectural decorations, yet the appearance is much obscured by the neighbouring buildings. The apartments in the interior are, however, very spacious, and are to be executed in a splendid style. A large Dining-room, a Ball-room of the same dimensions, and a grand Council-room, occupy the body of the house. The cost of the entire erection will be about £1300. As the building is to be entrusted to the care of respectable individuals, a *café* and an *ordinaire* are to be established; so that respectable strangers of the brotherhood, on visiting our City, can never be at a loss for comfortable entertainment. Our citizens also may be accommodated, on particular occasions, by making proper application, with the use of the Dining or Ball-room.

The New Barracks.—These buildings have been erected on the opposite side of the river, since 1839, during the vice-royalty of Lord Ebrington, and therefore called the "Ebrington Barracks." The appearance, at a distance, is not that of a compact military edifice, but more like that of a neat English village. The buildings, which are mostly all detached, compass an area of four acres, which is again surrounded by a wall with platforms, embrasures, &c. The situation is both healthy and picturesque: the site is that which was occupied, during the Siege, by a strong detachment of the enemy under the command of Lieutenant-Col. O'Neill; and was then, as it has been since, known by the name of Strong's orchard. The Barracks accommodate, we understand, about 600 men. The expense of erection was upwards of £30,000.

[There was, till a few years ago, a *Magazine* in the City, but now there is one attached to the *new Barracks*.]

Banks.—The Banks in Derry are branch Banks, or rather offices of Banks.

Bank of Ireland.—Ship-quay-street.—Agents, William Macky, Esq. and Son.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.—In the same street.—Manager, David Webster, Esq.

Belfast Banking Company.—In the same street.—Manager, John Dysart, Esq.

Northern Banking Company.—Magazine street.—Manager, E. H. Smyth, Esq.

Ulster Banking Company.—Foyle street.—Manager, Thomas Davison, Esq.

There is also a *Savings' Bank*, with a *Charitable Loan Fund*.

The Bridge.—Derry Wooden-Bridge has been, since its erection, the boast of the north of Ireland. We question whether there is another of the same kind and extent in Europe, to surpass it. It was erected in 1789, 1790, and 1791, under the superintendence of Lemuel Cox, Esq. of the firm of Cox and Thompson, of Boston, New England.—The length of the bridge is 1068 feet, and its breadth, 40 feet. On each side of the flooring is a broad side-path or platform, with railing $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. The piles which compose the piers, are from 14 to 18 feet in length, and from 14 to 18 inches square. With the exception of the flooring, platforms, and railing, all the other materials are of American oak. The head of each pile is tenoned into a cap-piece, 40 feet long and 17 inches square, supported by three sets of girths and braces. And the piers which are $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet asunder, are bound together by thirteen string-pieces, equally divided, and transversely bolted: on the string-pieces is laid the flooring. About a quarter of the length of the bridge from the end next the City, is a draw-bridge, or "arch," for the purpose of permitting light vessels to pass up the river to Strabane, the inhabitants of that town having a right to the free navigation of the Foyle.—The reservoirs for supplying the City with water being on the opposite side of the river, the aqueduct passes over the bridge. Gas-lamps are arranged along the side of each platform. In February, 1814, a considerable portion of the bridge was carried off by the pressure of the ice, coming down the river.* A new bridge of stone is to be projected

* So intense was the frost for six weeks preceding, that the river was completely frozen; so much so, that some young gentlemen rode their

as soon as the debt of the late Corporation be liquidated.—It will, we understand, pass along the upper side of the present bridge. The expense of erecting the original bridge was £16,294.

Walker's Testimonial.—This is now one of the principal ornaments, if not the most interesting object, in our City, in as much as the sight of it awakens the most vivid reminiscences of achievements, with sufferings unparalleled in the history of British warfare. It stands in the centre of the Royal bastion, raised on solid work from the bottom of the rampart; and on that portion of the rampart on which the greatest intrepidity was displayed, from its having been more exposed to the formidable attacks of the enemy's guns.—The Testimonial consists of a beautiful column of Portland stone, fluted, and well-proportioned. The entire height is 81 feet, (measured from the level of the curtain,) of which the pedestal measures 15 feet; the diameter of the column is 6 feet 9 inches. The ascent to the top is in the inside by a spiral staircase of 110 steps, the measure of which is 3 feet 5 inches in diameter. On the top is a square platform with railing: here stands the statue of Governor Walker,* which is 9 feet in height, based on a dome with conical convex flutes: in the right hand of the statue is a bible, whilst the left is extended, pointing down the river to the boom as it were, and to the ships bearing relief with food to the famished garrison and citizens. In the left hand was originally a sword, which, a few years ago, was blown down in a storm. On the 18th of December, (7th O. S.) 1826, the first stone was laid by Major Young, the Mayor, in the presence of the Corporation, and a vast concourse of the citizens, and was completed in August, 1828, at the expense of £4200, (including £100 for the statue,) which sum was raised, chiefly, by the exertions of "modern Apprentice-Boys"† by subscriptions from individuals who

horses over it not far above the bridge; several persons on foot also walked over it after them, among whom was our Annalist.

* Walker's likeness was taken from an old painting in the possession of one of his descendants; the statue represents him in his clerical costume.

† *Apprentice-Boys.*—The term, though originally confined to those who had served apprenticeship, has been long since applied to all who have adopted their principles, and who have actively espoused their

were friendly to their cause, or to the motives which prompted to its erection: the late Corporation subscribed £50, and 50 guineas were given by the Irish Society. The entire edifice was erected by Messrs. Henry Mullins and M'Mahon; the statue was executed by the late John Smyth, Esq. —Appropriate Inscriptions are on the Pedestal.

The Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway.—This has been one of the most recent objects of attraction connected with our City. It was opened for public service on Monday, 19th April last, and has been completed, as yet, only to Strabane: the line, which is at present but a single one, and which stretches round by St. Johnstown, crossing the Foyle by bridges at Corkan island, about a mile and a-half from Lifford, measures about fourteen miles. Every thing connected with it is executed in first-rate style. The distance between this and Strabane is traversed in about 38 minutes, including stoppages: the hours of starting are—
from Derry, 7h. 0m. A. M.—9h. 15m. A. M.—1h. 45m. P. M.—
5h. 30m. P. M.—From Strabane, 8h. 15m. A. M.—10h. 15m. A. M.—4h. 15m. P. M.—6h. 3m. P. M.

The *Terminus*, which, we understand, is only a temporary one, is near the Gallows-strand, about half a mile from the bridge. The Londonderry and Coleraine Railway is also in progress. The *terminus* will be at the Waterside.

Theatre.—We had some years ago a Theatre which was well conducted, and well attended; but, like our Race-course, both have given way to the “spirit of the times.”

The *Gas-Works* are off Foyle-street in the vicinity of the Bridge.

cause, in celebrating the commemoration of the Siege. Many of the most respectable of our fellow-citizens have been enrolled as such; such were the men who manned the ramparts and composed the garrison, during that ever memorable struggle; and such was the “knot of the thirteen froward and determined lads, who, contrary to the desire and command of their seniors and masters, shut the gates in the face of James II.—unfurled the standard of revolt; proclaimed defiance, even at the mouth of the cannon; and told him that his reign had then expired.” It is not true as others have supposed, that the *Apprentice-Boys* have ever been solemnly bound by an oath;—at the commencement of the Siege, the whole garrison took the oaths, as soldiers, to their Majesties, William and Mary; which Lundy refused to do, having been secretly bound, and pledged to support the cause of James II. by Tyrconnel, who had, shortly before, appointed him to be Lieut.-Colonel of Lord Mountjoy's regiment.

Markets and Quays.—As these, though convenient, have nothing very attractive about them, a bare visit to them will, we presume, satisfy the curiosity of the inquisitive stranger.

Hotels.—The principal Hotels are, M'Cormick's Commercial Hotel, Ship-quay-place; Floyd's, in Ship-quay-street; and Boyle's and Wilson's Hotels, in Foyle street. A new Hotel, the "Imperial," has been lately opened in Bishop's-street, by Mr. Greer, of Omagh—it is directly opposite to the Deanery-house.

CHAPTER XVII.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The City and County Infirmary, or the Infirmary and Fever Hospital.—This edifice is situated in Edenballymore, and is a large compact building, being 90 feet by 50, and in height 50 feet, with a story underground. It was erected, in 1801, by Mr. Edward Edgar, under the superintendence of Mr. Woodgate, of Dublin. As it is a plain building, not exhibiting any thing ornamental in the way of architecture, it is not necessary to go minutely into particulars, farther than, that every thing, within and without, bears the marks of cleanliness, comfort, and the strictest order.—Expense of erection, £7700. The funds and general expenditure are managed by a Board of Guardians or Governors. Medical Superintendent, Francis Rogan, Esq. M. D. The Steward or Manager at present is Mr. John Kennedy.

The Lunatic Asylum.—The site and premises of this Institution are in the immediate neighbourhood of the preceding. The premises extend to the strand road, leading to the Pennyburn, and also above the buildings: the entire enclosure, which is encompassed by a lofty and substantial wall, occupies 12 acres. The principal building exhibits a *facade* of chaste and elegant appearance, and is, in length, 364 feet; depth (including that of the yard,) 190 feet; and height to the eave, 25 feet. It consists of a central edifice with two pavilions, all faced with Dungiven (or rather Ballyharrigan,) white sand-stone:* and though it does not possess many architectural varieties, yet the building and

* Dungiven sand-stone is reddish.

the premises have the appearance of a baronial residence, more than that of poor, lunatic patients : it is truly "fairy ground," and proves that the time and labour of the inmates have not been unproductive. The whole of the establishment is uniform with the Asylums of Belfast and Armagh ; and its object has been to accommodate the lunatic patients of the Counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone.— Over the central building is a turret, with a good clock, and an octagonal cupola : round a greater portion of the centre is a neat balcony. The apartments are well aired, numerous, and spacious, and kept in the first style of cleanliness and order : the inmates are all profitably employed.— About 217 patients can be accommodated. The officers are both active and humane.

The plan of the building was designed by the late Francis Johnston, Esq. of Dublin, and carried into effect by William Murray, Esq.—builders, Williams and Cockburne. It was completed in 1629 : total expense, £25,678. The management of the funds, &c. is entrusted to a Board of Trustees. The Physician is Doctor Rogan—Governor and Governess, Mr. and Mrs. Cluff.

Gwyn's Charitable Institution.—The benefit which is likely to be conferred, by this establishment, on successive generations, in Londonderry and its vicinity, will be incalculable. Male orphans of the humblest classes, for whom alone it has been erected, will find it a comfortable home. It has been raised from the proceeds of a bequest, left by the testator, the late John Gwyn, Esq. a linen merchant of our City, who died unmarried, in 1829 : the sum bequeathed was £40,000. Indeed, as a genuine philanthropist, it may be said of Mr. Gwyn, that, by his munificent bequest, he was the "George Heriot" of Derry. In 1835, the sum bequeathed, with its proceeds, (which amounted to £1870 p^a annum,) accumulated to £44,608. The building, such as has been specified in the Will, and which has been lately raised, could not be erected until the original sum, increased, by the annual proceeds, amounted to £50,000. In 1833, however, in consequence of many poor children having been deprived of their parents by the Cholera, the Institution was opened in a rented house in Shipquay-street ; and the building which we are about to notice, was completed, and opened for the reception of boys in 1840.

The site of this Establishment is immediately above the Free Church and the Infirmary, and commands one of the most beautiful and extensive views about the City. The house consists of a central building, with two large wings which extend towards the rear; and the façade exhibits, like the Asylum, in style, a chaste appearance. Over the door is a neat portico, but not an Ionic tetrastyle, as had, we understand, been originally intended: the portico is, however, in part, supported by two substantial columns. In length, the house is about 193 feet; and the height consists of two good stories above ground, with another underneath. The school-room, dining-room, and two dormitories for the boys, are all of the same dimensions—spacious and well-aired. The Committee-room, Masters' rooms, &c. are quite in accordance with the preceding apartments: both externally and internally, the entire building is elegantly executed. Immediately in the rear of the house is a gravelled yard, or play-ground, walled; and in the rear of the latter is a good garden, also walled: the remaining premises have been judiciously laid out in walks which traverse the whole enclosure; which is again, in plots, tastefully planted with a profusion of various, flowering shrubs. The entire premises occupy ten acres, (in perpetuity,) encompassed by a substantial wall.

The plan of the principal building was furnished by Mr. Jackman, and executed by Mr. Lynd. The expense of erection was about £7000; but, the purchase of the ground, the completion of the lodge and entrance; building of walls, with gates, &c. laying out the grounds, garden, play-ground, &c. increased the sum, probably, to £9,000 or £10,000.

The course of Instruction comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; "with Book-keeping, and Navigation, under certain circumstances;" and English Grammar, Geography, &c. are taught "at the discretion of the Trustees." Latterly, some tradesmen have been employed, for appointed hours during the week, to teach the boys to make the most useful articles of their clothing. Two boys are now serving their apprenticeship to the gardener of the Institution. At present 94 boys are on the books, who are comfortably fed and clothed, and carefully educated.—Boys are admitted at the age of 8, and continue to the age of 15, at which time they may be apprenticed; if appren-

ticed, each receives his clothing during his apprenticeship. All the boys attend their respective places of public worship on Sunday. The Will provides, "That boys of all persuasions shall be admissible, but that the teachers shall be Protestants, or Protestant Dissenters; that Roman Catholics shall be permitted to attend Mass on Sunday; and that, although Clergymen have ingress into the School only by permission of the Trustees, unremitting attention shall be paid to christian instruction."

The management of the property is, by the Will, vested in twenty-one Trustees, consisting of the Protestant Bishop for the time being, two Protestant Clergymen, and their successors, and eighteen merchants of the City. Physician to the Institution, Doctor A. Skipton—Secretary, George T. Hay, Esq.—Head Master, Mr. Philson.

The Work-House.—This building has been raised within the last eight years, and is uniform with the others recently erected throughout Ireland. The situation is extremely eligible, on the opposite side of the river, in the townland of Clooney, in the neighbourhood of the new barracks, and one mile from the centre of the City. It is a "scattered" edifice, enclosing considerable extent; and although spacious, there is not, at present, we understand, sufficient accommodation for the number of inmates about 800. A temporary building has been lately raised for a fever hospital. Physician, Doctor White—Assistant do. Doctor Hunter.

The City of Londonderry *Dispensary* is situated in Bishop's-street, beyond the Jail. It occupies a rented house; and was established in 1819, under the auspices of Bishop Knox and some of the more wealthy citizens. It is supported by private subscriptions and donations, and by presentments, which, by the new grand jury Act, are to equal the amount of the private subscriptions, received since the last application to presentment Sessions. Every subscriber, of at least one guinea per annum, becomes a governor, at whose recommendation the infirm poor are entitled to the visits of the Physician or his assistant. The days of attendance at the Dispensary are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from eleven to two. This is one of the most valuable institutions connected with our City. Physician, Doctor A. Skipton.

The Ladies' Penny Society.—Next to the City Dispensary,

may be ranked the Penny Society; for, if it is laudable and charitable to relieve destitute room-keepers of bodily disease, it must surely be so, to supply them with nourishment, food, and clothing.

This Society was established in 1815 by the late Hon. Mrs. William Knox, the late Lady Hill, the late Lady Ferguson, the late Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. D. Watt, and Mrs. Benson. The support of the Society is derived from subscriptions, donations, legacies, &c. and it is to be regretted that the supply to the funds is not more ample. The name has been conferred on the Society from the original limitation subscription of *one penny* a week, from each subscriber. The management of the funds is vested in a President, Patroness, and a Committee of ladies, with a Secretary and a Treasurer. The business is transacted in a rented house in Magazine-street.

A *Poor-Shop* for the sale of articles of clothing to the indigent, at first cost, on security, with payment of *one penny* per week in the shilling, has been in existence since 1821: it is managed similarly to the preceding.

- The Clergymen's *Widows' Fund* is supported by the Clergy of the Established Church—each in proportion to his professional income.

Stanley's Charity arises from the proceeds of a Bequest of a profit rent of £42 per *annum*, on premises in Derry, made to the poor by Alderman Peter Stanley, about the middle of the last century. The income has accumulated to £60 per *annum*, in addition to £450 lodged in bank; relief is, in consequence, afforded to thirty reduced persons, annually.

Evory's Charity arises from a bequest of £20 per *annum*, made to the Church Wardens for the use of the poor, by Miss Evory, who died in 1831.

Riddall's Charity is a benefaction of £200, lately vested in funds by a benevolent gentleman, Hans Riddall, Esq. who was resident in our City for several years, for the relief of four poor persons of religious character.

There is a *Penitentiary*, supported by subscriptions and donations. The object is to reform unfortunate females, who are employed, when in the Institution, in plain work; the proceeds, or their earnings, are deposited in the Savings' Bank, for general purposes. The superintendence and the funds are managed by a few compassionate ladies.

CHAPTER XVII.

General Education—Authors, natives of Derry—Schools—Antiquities.

On approaching this subject, we do it with considerable precaution, but, as a "Derry-man should not desert his colours," our Annalist must finish the task which he has been induced to undertake. In reflecting on literary deficiency, it is, we believe, (as in the way of Ethics,) sometimes granted, that people are more reconciled to hear their friends chide them for imperfections, than to bear, for the same, the blazoned reproaches of strangers. Not having ever had reason to write or speak disparagingly of the talents of our fellow-citizens, there is not now, we presume, much danger to be apprehended: the wholesome advice of the poet is still retained in our recollection:—

—————" *Hic murus aheneus esto,
Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.*"

Londonderry, though renowned, "in days of yore," for great exploits, has not been hitherto acknowledged, generally, as a great literary or scientific repository, and, indeed, so far as we have heard or known, the inhabitants have never considered it as such; yet, it cannot be denied that the mass of the people are both intelligent and acutely discriminating: taking the Citizens collectively, we do not include professional gentlemen, nor gentlemen of the press, nor yet poor men and women who have been labouring incessantly in the monotonous routine of a school, for a precarious and scanty subsistence—Till this hour our City, as has been observed, has never been honoured with a resident titled aristocracy, (with the exception of now and again a few Baronets.) We have had, therefore, no *Mecænases* to encourage and lead young aspirants on in the path of literary or scientific eminence; and, destitute of every encouragement for the obtaining of that noble object from the Denizens of London, the Citizens of Derry have been permitted to plod their way, unassisted, as they best could, to literary and scientific distinction. As yet, we have never enjoyed the advantages of a home-collegiate education; no professors' chairs, endowed for raising our literary and scientific character; no public or free Lectures for the general

improvement of all classes of our community ; no public library, nor museum, nor botanic-garden ; no school of arts or design ; no architectural drawing for the effectual initiation of our mechanics, or to stimulate them to scientific enterprise.*† To assert as some would wish to do, that Derrymen have never possessed talents for high or noble studies, would be to assert a palpable falsehood : unfortunately, however, their talents have been fostered in an "unproductive soil," or have been too often, and too much directed by the influence of some, into a wrong or rugged channel, for the express purpose of advancing the interests of candidates for parliamentary suffrages.

The *eleemosynary* or *charitable annuities* granted, of late years, to most of our Schools, it may be necessary to notice. Previous to the establishment of Sunday and National Schools, there was no such thing, (so far as we have been able to learn,) as an annual gratuity conferred by our "patrons in London," for the encouragement of education, upon any School in Derry, with only one solitary exception, which shall be noticed by and bye. In the spring of 1815, the first Sunday School in this town, was opened in the Civil Bill Court of the Town-house (for convenience,) by four Citizens (laymen) with the encouragement and co-operation of one venerable Clergyman, who is still alive, and who has completed his 92d year. Two of the four Citizens alluded to are also alive. This was the only Sunday School then in

* Indeed, so far as we can recollect, very few of the youth of Derry, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, have been permitted to take an extensive course of science and classics. The length of time allotted to pupils for the acquisition of such, is, in most instances, too limited : in consequence of which, all that has been acquired for two, three, or even four years, in preparatory schools, cannot amount to much more than an *indigestaque moles*.

† We have a few Libraries and two News-rooms, both limited, of course, to subscribers : we had also a "Mechanics' Institution," "which died a natural death ; (but, query, where are the books, electric machine, model-steam-engine, &c.) and it is apprehended, that the *Natural History Society* will do the same ; the "rare specimens" are, however, "still in keeping." The Londonderry *Musical Society* which was, in its way, for several years, an ornament of our City, has ceased ; most of the members having dropped off : it was so spiritedly kept up, and so admirably conducted by gentlemen performers, that we can well recollect the pleasure and satisfaction evinced by a numerous and respectable audience, on every musical *fete* given in the Town-Hall.

the north, one in Belfast excepted: and for six years after no other Sunday School was opened in this City.* We have now several Sunday Schools; National Schools; Infant Schools; and others connected, in a measure, with some Society.

To the mode of distributing those little, annual gratuities (from £2 10s. and upwards,) there can be no reasonable objection, as they seem to be granted irrespective of any particular creed; but, we cannot suppose that it is so immensely praise-worthy, as some have stated, of the Irish Society to comply a little with the voice of the public, and to do that which it has been their duty to do, and which has been distinctly implied in the nature of their engagement with the Crown, and the important object of planting the Colony of Londonderry.† To the occasional notices and stringent twitches of the Derry Press,‡ are we, in a great measure, indebted for the recent liberality exhibited in the "enormous expenditure," of the Irish Society, towards promoting the cause of education, languid as it is and has always been, in our City. Indeed, before the establishing of Sunday and National Schools, the affairs of that Society, so far as they may have been connected with the interests of the Citizens, were but very little understood by the commonalty or bulk of the inhabitants.

Authors, natives of the City of Londonderry.—From the reasons already noticed, and which shall soon be farther stated, it must be acknowledged that few "stars" have risen above our literary horizon:—

GEORGE FARQUHAR, Esq. born and educated in Derry,

* The merit of establishing the first Sunday School here, has been ascribed to two Rev. Gentlemen, who have been dead for several years; this has not been correct, as they then took no active part in establishing it.

† Were the surplus, (viz. the balance remaining, after applying a portion of the Rental accruing from the property in and about Derry, to some improvements, repairing houses of Worship, expenses of law-suits, Civic entertainments in London, &c.) not applied to the erection of Schools, and the encouragement of Education among the humble classes of our community, the twelve Companies would doubtless be entitled to claim their respective portions of the *surplus*, according to the original arrangements—the Irish Society being only Trustees.

‡ We have three respectable weekly Newspapers—the Journal, Sentinel, and Standard—each edited by a talented gentleman.

anno 1674, or 1678, was a celebrated dramatic writer. He wrote seven comedies, with several minor productions.

The Rev. WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Rector of Clondevadock, in the Diocese of Raphoe, was a distinguished Writer. He was born and educated in Derry. Being a profound Scientific as well as a Classical Scholar, his works are of the higher order: those "concerning the Northern coast of the County of Antrim," are extremely important. Unfortunately for himself, and for society, he fell a victim to the brutish violence of party in 1797.

The Rev. GEORGE VAUGHAN SAMPSON, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Honorary Member of the Geological Society of London, was also born in Derry: besides "being an accomplished Scholar in ancient and modern languages," he published an elaborate Work—"The Statistical Survey of the County of Londonderry."

JOHN FINLAY, Esq. Barrister, L. L. D. His "Digests on various Sections of the Civil Law," are considered Works of great merit.

The Rev. ARCHIBALD BOYD, M. A. Incumbent of Christ's Church, Cheltenham. His works are, "Sermons on the Church." "Letters on Episcopacy." "Boyd, on Episcopacy."

The Rev. WILLIAM EWING, Rector of Donegal. Works: "The Lutheran Reformation"—"A Dissertation on the Book of Job."

EVORY KENNEDY, Esq. M. D.—A Treatise on Medical Practice.

Although the following eminent gentlemen cannot, so far as we are able to state, be ranked as Authors; yet as their distinguished talents have reflected honour on their native City, it is our duty to give them a place here:—

The Right Hon. FRANCIS ANDREWS, L. L. D. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin—born in the beginning of the 18th century. He represented Derry for three successive Parliaments in the Irish House of Commons.

ALEXANDER KNOX, Esq.—Cotemporary with Mr. Sampson. As an accomplished Scholar, Mr. Knox was ranked high. His varied literary correspondences with Gen-

tllemen of profound learning and talents, have been much esteemed; and though not an author in the sense generally taken, minor publications have entitled him to Authorship. His Pamphlet on the centenary Commemoration of the Siege, (1788,) is still in preservation. He was a real benefactor of his native City.— During the Premiership of the late Lord Castlereagh, he held an official situation at the Castle of Dublin.

Adjutant-General Sir HENRY TORRENS, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness, the late Duke of York.

The Hon. Judge TORRENS.

The Venerable Archdeacon TORRENS, of Dublin.

The Hon. G. F. MOORE, now Advocate-General, and Acting Colonial Secretary of Western Australia. Mr. Moore, soon after his arrival at the Colony, published a very interesting account of it.

"The Londonderry Free Grammar School"—*"Derry Diocesan School"*—*"Foyle College,"* alias *"Lough Foyle College."**—By the exertions and well-known munificence of the late Dr. William Knox, Lord Bishop of Derry, this building was raised in 1812-13, and opened in August, 1814. Previous to its erection, a private Bill passed the Houses of Parliament, enabling his Lordship to dispose of the premises occupied by the old School, and to carry the erection of the new one, the management of the funds, &c. into effect. The sum requisite for the undertaking was about £12,000, of which the Bishop subscribed £1000; the Grand Jury by two assessments, £2000; the Irish Society £1000; the rest was made up by subscriptions from the liberality of some private gentlemen; and at length, after delays, by a few of the "twelve Companies." The building having been completed, the next step his Lordship took, was, to induce the proprietors of our soil, (viz. of the escheated lands in the County of Londonderry,) to contribute annually for supply-

* *"Lough Foyle College."*—It was so named in the last financial Report (in March,) of the Irish Society. *"Foyle College"* was applied to the new School, on removing from the old School to it, in August, 1814. One of the boarders, George Fletcher Moore, now the Hon. G. F. Moore above mentioned, proposed to the others *"to christen the new School, Foyle College;"* which was promptly seconded, and carried with repeated *"acclamations."*

ing the funds, which were to be used towards clearing off a balance remaining against the building, as well as for paying the salaries of the Assistants: there were, however, as yet, no funds belonging to the school. In this the Bishop again set the example: he subscribed £92 6s. 2d.—the Irish Society £110 15s. 4d.—eleven of the Companies also subscribed:—five of them £100 each—one gave £60—and the others, sums less than £10 each. The subscriptions annually for a few years amounted to £876: but we regret to find, upon good authority, that the funds of the Free-School have latterly shared the fate of those of most establishments, entirely dependent on the casual gratuities of others. Previous to the erection of the present edifice, the right of nominating the head Master was not at any time permanently fixed; but since that, the power of appointing the head Master and the first Assistant, the management of the funds, &c. has been vested in Trustees—the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, viz.—the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, and the three Prebends.

The new Free-School is situated about half-a-mile to the north of the City, in the town-land of Edenballymore, occupying a small portion of the *mensal lands*, four acres, (value £16) including the play-ground, the only endowment that has ever been attached, or rather, in anywise *acknowledged* as belonging to “the Free-Grammar-School,” of Londonderry. It is a large substantial house, (in length 135 feet) evidently designed to possess the requisites of durability, more than architectural variety or grandeur. It consists of a central building, having three stories above and one beneath, with two extensive wings extending considerably in the rear. The lowest, and two of the upper stories of the central building, are each furnished in the rear (within) with a spacious corridor which runs along the whole length. The apartments of the lowest story are occupied as stores, kitchen, pantry, servants’ hall, &c.—in the first story above ground is the School-room, spacious and well aired, and which, in 1818, accommodated 110 pupils, including 54 boarders: in the second story of the same is the principal dormitory; at the time alluded to, it contained 32 single beds: minor dormitories are in the highest story. In the north wing is the great dining-room with the private parlour, &c. for the use of the head master’s family; in the

south wing are the drawing-room, and a large room, known as "the *Diocesan Library*," which is occupied in part by a few hundreds of musty folios, chiefly of the ancient classics, works of "the Fathers," and a variety of others on Divinity, &c. Most of these books were purchased from the executors of Bishop Hopkins, (who fled from the City on the shutting of the gates,) by his successor Dr. King; and by him, when Archbishop of Dublin, bequeathed in May, 1726, to Dr. Nicholson, then Bishop of Derry, and his successors, for the "perpetual use of the Clergy and other gentlemen of the Diocese:" they were subsequently deposited in a room, prepared for them, of the old Free-School; and the head master in succession, who was thenceforth nominated Librarian, has received annually, by the original agreement, the sum of £40 Irish from the Clergy, (of which sum each Bishop contributed £12,) as "*Diocesan Librarian*;" and hence, alone, did the Free-School acquire the name of "*Derry Diocesan School*." The plan of this building was designed by John Bowden, Esq. and was carried into execution by Mr. Edward Edgar.

As the history as well as the interest of the "Free-Grammar School," from the commencement of the Colony, has been closely connected with the history and interest of the City, and the Citizens in succession, so far as a claim on a portion of "the 4000 acres, with bog and barren mountain," is concerned, it may not be unnecessary here to trace the history of the School from its first erection, the same cloud of discouragement having obscured the prosperity of both. To the motives which actuated the Councils of Queen Elizabeth and her successor to the throne, to the colonization of Ulster and the other escheated lands of Ireland, we shall not again refer. By the 12th of Elizabeth, cap. i. (Irish Statutes,) it was ordered "That there shall be from henceforth a Free-Schoole within every Diocese of this realm of Ireland." Also, by the instructions given to the "king's Commissioners" of James I. 1609, "That the parcels of land which shall be allotted to the College of Dublin, and to the Free-Schools in the several counties, are to be set out and distinguished by mears and bounds, to the end the same may be accordingly passed by several grants from us." By the articles of 1609, one of the stipulations made, bound the undertakers, "That there be one Free-School at least, appointed in every

county, for the education of youth in learning and religion." Now, previous to the formation of the Colony in 1600, by Sir Henry Docwra, there was no Free-School at Derry; for, in the plan of *his City*, we find marked *the Governor's house, his horse-stall, the hospital, the store-house, the castle,* Mr. Babington's house, &c.* but no school-house; and it must be recollected that, before the Royal appointment of the Bishop to the Reformed See of Derry in (1605,) no Free-School was, by an order of council, committed to the care of a Diocesan: so that, the assertion, "the Free-School alluded to, was prior to the planting of the Colony," is futile.

"As touching schooles," writes Bishop Downham,"† (about 1622,) "it is well known that his Majesty intended a convenient proportion of lands as well for Dungannon or Donnegal, (Raphoe,) yet both these have fair proportions allotted to them for the maintenance of schooles; but the lands intended for the schools of Derry, have been swallowed up, I know not well by whom—but the general surveyor is the likeliest to know what is become of them. Notwithstanding, there is a fair schoole-house built at Londonderry by Mathias Springham, Merchant-taylor of London, and the City of London hath assigned a yearly stipend of twenty marks to be given to the schoole-master, but our *gracious King's grant is suppressed.*" The Commissioners, Messrs. Proby and Springham, who were sent hither in 1616, by the Irish Society, to inquire into the state of the Plantation, reported on their return, "that the Commissioners allotted 300 acres for a Free-School, when it should be finished, which Mr. Springham promised to erect at his own expense the next year:"‡ the school was accordingly erected. That the Corporation of London were bound to make ample provision for the maintenance of the Free School at Derry can scarcely be doubted, and something tantamount to an acknowledgement of this obligation appears from the Report of their Commissioners. And though the school-house was accordingly finished in 1617, yet it does not appear that the 300 acres, so allotted, were ever given. Of this, evidence has been already adduced from Downham's Visitation-Book: and further proof of the fact will be found in the following extract from a Petition, presented in 1624, to his Majesty's

* O'Dougherty's old Fort.

† Visitation Book.

‡ Con. View.

high Commissioners for Irish Causes, by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the City of Londonderry :*—

“ It hath bin credibly reported that his Mat^{tye}, in his pious and princely care of y^e Plantacion, did appoint 700 acres of land for the mainteynance of a Free Schoole in the said City, which land hath bin, and yet is by some undue means (as we conceive,) detained, though the like guiftes unto other places are freely and quietly enjoyed.

“ It pleased God to stirr up y^e mind of a good benefactor of London, Mathew Springham, Esq. to build us a schoole-house, wth a court of lime and stone, as alsoe the Society of the Govern^r and Assistants of London, of y^e Plantation, during their pleasure, to allow twenty markes English yearlie towards maintenance of a schoolm^r, w^{ch} wth y^e addition of his Mat^{ties} said guift, would be a competent support for a Mr, and some help for an usher, and so the schoole made free according to his highness' most princelie intention, in defect whereof y^e poor inhabitants, not being able to give their children education at schoole, doe suffer them to growe up in an idle and vagrant manner, w^{ch} hath bin y^e bane of this Kingdom—wherefore wee humbly pray yor wisdoms to be a meanes, that his Maty^s first intended endowm^t be made good unto us, and that the Cittie of London will be pleased to confirm the said pention of 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.) per annum in perpetuity.”†

At the suggestion of the Commissioners, to whom the foregoing petition was addressed, the lords of his Majesty's Privy Council ordered the Common Council of the City of London, “ That the 700 acres, intended by his Mat^{ie} for the maintenance of a schoole wth in that City (Derry,) if it be possible, may be found out, and imployed to the use it was first allotted for; and that the twenty markes yearly stipend, exhibited by the Londoners for the maintenance of a schoole M^r now resident there, may be confirmed to him the said Schoole M^r and his successors for ever.” ‡

On the 2d of June, 1624, the Common Council made the following reply :—“ For the 700 acres of land intended for y^e Free-Schoole, they known in whose possession the same

* Ordnance Survey.

† MS. of Sir Thomas Phillips, his Majesty's Commissioner—quoted by Ordnance Survey.

‡ MS. Records of the Corporation of London—quoted by the same.

is, but desire it may be examined into and found out, whereby they may be freed from the twentye markes per annum they have of their own benevolence allowed, and do as yet voluntarily allow to that use, which being a free gift, they humbly pray may be at their own pleasure." *

In September, 1624, new commissioners were appointed in Ireland by his Majesty, who issued orders, "That the Surveyor of Ireland be written unto concerning the seven hundred acres allotted for the Free-Schoole, and the stipend of twenty markes for the School-Master be confirmed unto him in perpetuity." † In consequence, however, of alleged disobedience to the injunctions contained in some articles previously set forth by the last Commissioners, a sequestration, in 1625, by the Privy Council, was the consequence; but in 1627, (under Charles I.) it was revoked, and Commissioners were again appointed, who, once more gave orders—"To know what is become of y^e 700 acres of land allotted by his Maty for the maintaynance of a free-schoole. In 1628, the following answer was given by the Common Council:—

"Ye 700 acres, w^{ch} his late Maty (out of his religious bounty,) allotted for y^e maintaynance of a free-schoole in Londonderry, are yet concealed; neither will they, wee doubt, ever bee brought to light, unless y^r Maty (Charles I.) cause y^e surveyor to discover where they are. There is a convenient schoole-house built by Mr. Springham, of London; and y^e Londoners, for a time during their pleasure, give a yearly stipend of xx markes to the Schoole M^r, w^{ch} we desire may bee assured to y^e y^e Schoole M^r in perpetuity, though it be but a small allowance for y^e Schoole of Londonderry, being y^e most eminent place of the north of Ireland, seeing all the rest of y^e escheated counties, w^{ch} were not so much to be respected as it, enjoy y^e full benefitt of his Maties grant in this behalfe, none of them having less than £40 p^a ann." § "The truth is," adds Sir T. Phillips, "the Londoners have these 700 (acres,) which are worth near £100 a-year to them, and yet allow the schoole-master but 20 markes a-year, and nothing for an usher." ¶

At the termination of all those Commissions of inquiry,

* MS. Records of the Corporation of London—quoted by Ord. Surv.

† MS. of Sir Thomas Phillips.

§ *Ibid.*

¶ *Ib.*

though the decision of the Star Chamber, in 1638, was, it appears, given against the Irish Society, respecting the affairs of Derry as well as other important matters of the Plantation; yet the result has never been to this hour, very advantageous to the interests of the "Free-Grammar-School"—to the cause of education—or to the general prosperity of the City and the Citizens. From that period (1638,) to the Restoration (1660,) the interests of our City were overwhelmed in the vortex that soon followed—in the turmoils of desperate factions—by the cruelties following the rebellion of 1641,—and by the slaughter which closed the unhappy reign of Charles I. According to the new charter granted (or rather the old one confirmed,) by Charles II. who was not, it appears, a very scrutinizing diplomatist, the Irish Society were legally relieved from any annoyance which might be occasioned by future inquisitors: either as respecting the School, the 700 acres were forgotten by the Council of Charles, or the matter was altogether disregarded; so that the Free-School of Derry still presents the anomalous contrast to those of the other escheated counties, of being wholly dependent on voluntary support.* †

The Old Free-School.—This building was situated near the Augustinian Church, and was either on, or closely adjacent to the "*terra sacerdotalis*": ‡ the ground was granted by the Irish Society. The house was 67 feet in length, and 25 feet in breadth, and "a story and a half in height." It was, like the other original buildings of the City, entirely

* Ordnance Survey.

† It is not to be understood that the School is entirely supported by voluntary contributions: the funds only are thus supplied, and the money collected is used for paying the assistants, repairs of the house, &c. The emoluments arising from the boarders and day-scholars go to the master. By a recent arrangement of the Trustees, (about twenty years ago,) the sum of £100 has been allowed annually from the funds to the master for educating twenty free-scholars, and supplying them with books and stationery; and by a more recent arrangement (in 1834,) in consequence of a diminution of the annual subscriptions, each of such as were formerly free, has paid two guineas per annum. The admission of free pupils has never been considered compulsory by any of the masters, there being no endowment attached to the School; or at least, neither the school, nor yet the inhabitants of the City, have ever been benefited by such endowment.

‡ The site of the School, Play-ground, and Ball-court, is now inclosed as the upper Potato-market.

of stone. The first story consisted of a school-room, hall, and parlour; the second of sleeping apartments, &c. in which were four windows in range. On a stone over the door was the following inscription:—

“MATHIAS SPRINGHAM, A. R.
AD HONOREM DEI ET BONARUM,
LITERARUM PROPOGATIONEM,
HANC SCHOLAM FUNDAVIT
ANNO SALUTIS, M.DC.XVII.”

Immediately after the Siege, the house was almost rebuilt by the succeeding Bishop, Dr. King, who, at the same time, erected an apartment for the collection of books purchased by him from the executors of his predecessor, Dr. Hopkins.

The patronage or power of appointing the Master, has been as mutable as the sources of emolument. The original salary, conferred as a gratuity by the Society, and who, it is presumed, appointed the first Master, was twenty marks; for which pittance (£13 6s. 8d.) he was *obliged* “to instruct fourteen poor scholars, in the Classics, free.” Previous to 1683, the salary of the Master was raised to £40, and the twenty marks were transferred to his assistant. It appears, however, that in 1692, £20 instead of the twenty marks, were contributed by the Society: * this is farther confirmed by Dr. King:†—“The Free School of Londonderry is supplied by a very able, good Schoolmaster, and has many scholars, but the school is not endowed; the Londoners allow only £20 per *annum* for an Usher, and the Clergy allow £40 for a Master. The smallness of this maintenance obliges him to accept the Curacy of Iniskehin (now Muff,) and Burt from the Dean, which is a great hardship on him, and inconvenient for the people.”

Down, to the commencement of the 18th century, a register of the Masters of Derry School has not been regularly kept:—

Anno

1720—“The patronage of the Ushership of Derry Free-School was exercised by the Society.—*Con. View.*

1721—“The Corporation of Londonderry recommended Mr.

* Concise View.

† Visitation Book.

- Henry Gonne as Usher of the Free-School, which recommendation was approved of by the Society.—*Ib.*
- 1729—"A vacancy in the Ushership of the Free-School at Londonderry having been represented to the Society by the Bishop of Derry, they gave permission to Mr. Blackhall (the Rev. Roger,) the Master, to provide one.—*Ibid.*
- "The Society appointed Mr. John Torrens (afterwards the Rev. Dr.) Usher of the Free-School at Londonderry.—*Ibid.*
- 1734—"The Government of Ireland appointed a Master of the Diocesan School at Derry. The Bishop recommended an Usher.—*Ibid.*
- "An Usher of Derry School was appointed by the Society.—*Ibid.*
- 1742—"An additional £10 a-year was granted to Londonderry Schoolmaster; but provided that the Corporation made a like additional advance, to be continued so long only as their's did!—*Ibid.*
- 1744—"The Corporation of Londonderry augmented the Salary of the Master of the Grammar-School, £10 a-year, agreeably to the wishes of the Society.—*Ib.*
- 1746—"The Corporation recommended the Rev. John Torrens to succeed Mr. Giffard (Rev.) as Master of the Free-School."—*Ibid.*
- 1783—The Rev. Thomas Marshall, a distinguished Scholar, and a native of the City, was appointed to the Mastership of the School, by the unanimous voice of the Earl of Bristol, the Bishop; the Mayor and Corporation; the Gentry of the City and County; and his Fellow-Citizens, generally.
- 1790—The Rev. George Vaughan Sampson was appointed Master by (we believe) the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the recommendation of the Corporation—Four years after, Mr. Sampson exchanged the Mastership for the Rectory of Aghanloo, with the next Master. On Mr. Sampson's retiring from the School, a Report was made, on his own memorial, with a request to the Irish Society, for an increase of Salary, which they refused to grant. At that time the allowances or gratuities, were stated to be "£40 *per ann.*

Anno

from the Society, £20 from the Corporation, £12 from the Bishop—amount £72 annually." *

1794—The Rev. James Knox was likewise appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, at the recommendation of the late Right Hon. Sir George F. Hill, Bart. This venerable Gentleman is yet alive, having completed his 92d year on the 10th of April last. Mr. Knox resigned in August, 1834.†

1834—The Rev. William Smith, appointed by the Bishop and Trustees.

1841—The Rev. John H. Miller, by the same.

The Parish School,‡ which is in the vicinity of the Free Church and Gwyn's Institution, was erected so late as 1812, by Bishop Knox, agreeably to the Act, 28th Henry VIII. as well as that of Elizabeth, respecting Diocesan Schools, and confirmed by 7th William III. by which any person (in Ireland) receiving spiritual promotion, was solemnly bound to establish, within his district, "a Schoole for to learn English, if any children of his parish come to him to learne the same, taking for the keeping of the same Schoole such convenient Stipend or Salarie as in the said land is accustomed to be taken"—And, "to the intent that no pretence may be made or used, that there are not sufficient numbers of Schools in this realm to instruct and inform the youth thereof in the English language and other literature."—The male children are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic: the females, in the same branches, with sewing. The annual expenses are defrayed by subscriptions:—£30 from the Irish Society, £10 from the Bishop, and £2 from the Dean. The Salary of the Master is £20, to which £10 are added as a premium by the Board of Erasmus Smith's fund, if the management and progress of the School be ap-

* Concise View.

† On the resignation of Mr. Knox, his former pupils (who were then alive,) and many of his friends, presented an affectionate Address to their esteemed Benefactor, with a Tea-service of massive Plate—value £250. Since that, they have got a full-length Portrait of their venerable Master, (cavass, 7 by 4½,) painted by a former Pupil, Mr. William Foy: the Portrait cost 50 guineas. It may be seen at the house of Pitt Skipton, Esq. until its destination be decided by the subscribers.

‡ It is known, generally, by the name of the "Foundation-School."

proved of. The Salary of the Mistress is £14, with a gratuity of £8, arranged on the same principle. By the rules of the Board, each teacher must educate twenty pupils free; and each pupil of those not free, pays *one penny* per week, the usual parochial charge.

The Infant School at the head of Pump-street, and the excellent manner in which it is conducted, justly claim a tribute of our admiration.

Templemoyle Agricultural Seminary.—Though this interesting Establishment is not located within the precincts of our City, yet we consider it justly entitled to a place in our Statistics. Having been, in some degree, and for some years, acquainted with the system of Education generally pursued in it, both internally and externally, we can, with confidence, record our own testimony of its utility and importance.

The design of establishing this Seminary was first adopted in the year 1826; and thence carried into effect by, and in connexion with, the North-West of Ireland Agricultural Society. The object has been to instruct young men—sons of farmers—in a useful and substantial course of English, and particularly, in that of a *Practical, Scientific Education*. As the object is entirely patriotic, it claims the encouragement of every one amongst us, be his station high or low, who wishes well to our common country.

The School is situated at the distance of one mile to the south of the respectable village of Muff, in the County of Londonderry, and about six miles from our City. The site of the house is nearly on the summit of a steep, though gradual, acclivity on three sides, in the approach from Muff; and being surrounded, at a short distance, by a close plantation and diversified scenery, the *coup d'œil* engages, all on a sudden, the attention of the stranger, with a view extremely picturesque. The grounds in the ascent are tastefully laid out with neat, gravelled walks; flowers, flowering-shrubs, nursery-plants, and vegetables. The farm, which has been laid out by, and is still conducted under, the directions of an experienced, Agricultural Master, extends upwards, with a north-easterly aspect, to a considerable distance from the School; and contains 172 acres, held in the manor of Grocers. The soil, which consists chiefly of a "thin retentive clay on a micaceous, gravelly-clay subsoil," exhibits, it appears, an unfavourable combination, notwithstanding which,

being an experimental farm, by the force of "furrow and other drains resorted to," with watchfulness and the skilful application of all concerned in its cultivation, the anticipations of the originators, as well as those of the present promoters of the Templemoyle Agricultural Seminary, have been fully realized: so that, that which was, in 1826, regarded as a rugged, churlish desert, now abounds, if not in "wine and olives," in a profusion of rich, luscious milk, the best corn, &c. &c.

The *Systems of Cropping* adopted on this farm, comprise the *four and five-shift rotations*. The "*five-shift rotation* consists of—First year, Oats after Pasture; second, Turnips, Potatoes, Vetches, Beans or Flax, with Manure; third, Wheat, Barley or Oats, sown with Clover and Grasses; fourth, Clover for Soiling or Hay; fifth, Pasture. The *four-crop rotation* is the same, with the exception of the fifth, or Pasture year."

Besides paying due attention to the rotation of Crops, Draining, &c. and every thing necessary to qualify the pupils as experienced, practical farmers, their attention is also directed, by the Head Master, to all kinds of farming stock; and to examine them in the particular points which denote them to be "good, bad, indifferent, hardy, delicate, good feeders, good milkers, &c." Each pupil, as he advances in strength and experience, takes his turn in the manual labour in every department. One-half of the number are alternately and closely employed out of doors, whilst the others are at their studies in school, half of the day. Farming Implements of every kind are brought under the notice of the pupils; and evening Lectures are occasionally delivered by the Head Master on the Theory and Practice of Agriculture, and on Agricultural Chemistry.

The *Buildings*.—The House, Offices, Stores, Dairy, &c. inclose, in the rear, an extensive, square Area. The House consists of a Central Building and two wings, nearly in style of the Free-School, or Gwyn's Institution. The Central Building is three stories in height—two above, and the other below ground—the latter contains the Kitchen, Pantries, &c. One of the wings is occupied by the School apartments, which are spacious and well ventilated; with Wash-room, Clothes-room, &c.—the other wing contains the Committee-room or Parlour, House-keeper's Private

Apartments, &c. The first or entrance story of the **Central Building** affords an extensive Dining-room in the rear, with a Corridor in front, leading to the wings; the upper story is occupied by Dormitories. The House is furnished with 76 single beds, which are all in use. The whole cost of erecting the Buildings has been about £3,000, defrayed by subscriptions from gentlemen of landed property. In other respects, the Establishment is entirely supported by the produce of the farm; and for substantial fare—clean and wholesome—no lads can be better fed. No pupil can be admitted without a written Certificate from one of the Subscribers, who, at the same time, guarantees for him the payment of £10 *per ann.* in advance, for Board, Tuition, and Washing; and none is admitted under the age of 14—he must also be able to read and write. With respect to accommodation, salubrity of situation, cleanliness, and order, there is no similar Establishment in Europe equal to it. This should have served as a *nucleus* for one of the lately projected, provincial colleges.

The *in-door* Instructions comprise Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Book-keeping; Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Mensuration, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry—with its application to Civil Engineering, or Land-Surveying; Mapping, &c. Lectures on Botany, and on the Use of the Globes, are delivered occasionally by the Head Mathematical Master. Vocal Music (in the Hullah, or Wilhelm's system) is practised under a competent Master. Public Examinations on all the foregoing branches are held once a year, at the commencement of harvest, before a vast concourse of Nobility, Gentlemen Farmers, &c. and Ladies. The Examinations are strictly impartial (by strangers to the Establishment,) and Premiums are awarded. It is no ungratifying scene to observe from 200 to 300 Landed Proprietors and their Tenants sitting down to a genteel, substantial, cold Dinner—all (with the exception of the Wine and Porter,) the produce of Templemoyle Farm.

The Funds, General Regulations, &c. are managed by a Committee of neighbouring gentlemen who meet weekly. The general rules and regulations, which are stringent and forcible, are printed and hung up in the dining-room.—The pupils attend their respective places of worship. Pitt

Skipton, Esq. the indefatigable Secretary, has hitherto discharged the duties of the office, without emolument, and with a punctuality justly entitled to an *encomium* far above any which we are able to give. The Head Masters—Mr. Robert Maxwell, the Mathematical, and Mr. John Campbell, the Agricultural Master—are resident; both are experienced, talented men; and have the entire charge of the Establishment.

Antiquities.—With the exception of our own far-famed Battlements, and a few "*butt ends*" of the O'Doughertys' "*straw-roofed*" castles, not immediately in the environs of the City, we have not many antiquities to show. We can exhibit no castellated mansions of semi-barbaric autocracy: no battlemented fortresses, which once bade defiance to the ruthless invaders of feudal (perhaps lawless) independence; no Pelasgic or Phœnician turrets, nor yet any of the early *damhliags* or small stone-roofed churches (cells) "*the thousand and one stone churches of St. Patrick and his disciples.*" Those all belonged to districts which were more immediately the *arenæ* of great national contests, in ages long prior to our existence as colonists.

The *Grianan of Aileach*,*† or the "*old Fort of Greenan*,"

* *Grianan*, a "*fortress*,"—*Aileach*, of "*stone*,"—a "*fortress of stone*."

† *St. Columb's Stone*, a relic of the *Grianan of Aileach*, is supposed to have been one of the stones of inauguration, used as chairs in crowning the Kings of Ulster: it is of *gneiss*, and may yet be seen in the garden of Belmont, near this City: it is marked on the map of the *Siege* by Neville. *St. Columb's Wells* are, we believe, quite forgotten; or, at least, do not excite much veneration for them: they were situated on the verge of the Bog. There are, in our neighbourhood, two remarkable cyclopæan fortresses, (*raths*, or *Danish forts*.) one in the demesne of Ballynagard, the seat of the late John Hart, Esq.—the other in Upper Creggan, in the rear of the Bishop's demesne. Fragments of the ruins of the Churches of Cloony and Enagh, which were plundered in 1197, by John de Courcey, are still to be seen: and some scattered remains of the old, "*richly-endowed Monastery of Fathenmura*" (*Fahan*.) are visible. This, it appears, was originally a Culdee establishment, but subsequently transmuted into a Monastery—Saint Murus or Muran was the Patron of the place—so saith the Chronicler. The ruins of the old Monastery of Maghbile (*Moville*.) founded of course, by St. Patrick, may yet be seen—And the Church of Culmore, which had been erected shortly before the *Siege* for the accommodation of the garrison and the Colonists of that place, stands unroofed, as a sacrilegious monument of the besieging army: it was occupied as an hospital by 400 of De Rosen's French Soldiers, who, on the raising of the *Siege*, burned it.

is the only relic which we can show worthy of the attention of the antiquarian. It is situated on a hill, rising 802 feet above the shores of Lough Swilly, about two miles and a half from the island of Inch, and five and a half north-west from Derry. It was, if we can judge rightly from its appearance, an interesting *fortalice*; and, as has been stated, the quondam palace of the early kings of Ulster. The situation commands one of the most extensive and diversified views in the north. This fortress was demolished in 1101, by Murtagh O'Brien, King of Munster, in revenge for the destruction of *Kincora* castle, in Clare, three years before, by Donnell Mac Loughlin, King of Ulster. And as retribution for the destruction of the *Grianan* of *Aileach*, Red Hugh O'Donnell, Chief of Tyrconnell, in 1589, invaded Thomond, or North Munster, plundered and ravaged the territory of the O'Briens, with fire and sword. An antique, paved-road leads up to Aileach; and three concentric earthen ramparts surround it, and are pierced by a hollow passage. The areas within the ramparts are stated to be respectively "five and a half acres, four acres, and one acre." The fortress itself encloses a circular area, seventy-seven and a half feet in diameter; and consists of an enormous stone wall, from eleven and a half to fifteen feet in thickness; and at present five feet in height. A terrace is carried round the interior, and descended by flights of steps. Two corridors commence at the door-way, perforate the wall round one half, and thence lead to the interior. The whole is encompassed by a *cashel*. The masonry of this, as well as that of the neighbouring old castles, is rude, and consists of boulders or unchiseled, water-worn stones.

The old castles or "strong-holds" of Burt and Inch; Green-castle, and the castle of Elagh-more, are too inconsiderable now to afford a laboured description of them, as they possess no relics of former magnificence. They were, it appears, originally erected by the O'Donnells, Toparchs of Tyrconnell, but were subsequently transferred to, and occupied by the O'Doughertys, their kinsmen. It is supposed that the castle of Elagh, the last mentioned (four miles north from Derry,) and not that of Buncrana,* was the residence of Sir Cahir O'Dougherty, the young chief-

* Buncrana is 11 miles from Derry, and the same from Culmore.

tain of Innishowen, in May, 1608, when he gave the banquet to Captain Hart and his lady; during the same night, he and his tributaries, the Mac Daid's, &c. as previously arranged, butchered Captain Hart, with the brother of Mrs. Hart, and the garrison of Culmore fortress, surprised Docwra's *new* City of Derry, and put the *Vice-Provost*, Sir George Paulett, and his Lieutenant, Corbie, with the whole of the garrison, to the sword: this has been already detailed in the first section of our Annals. In the vicinity of Bun-crana stands the Castle, once a principal residence of the O'Donnells; but was rebuilt and otherwise improved in 1717, by Sir John Vaughan, Alderman, and Governor of Londonderry.

*Culmore * Fort.*—This fortress (so called *par excellence*,) is now such as it was in 1600, on the arrival of Sir Henry Docwra,—“The *butt end* of the old broken castle.” It was also originally one of the O'Donnells' or the O'Dougherty's “strong holds;” but by whom at first erected is uncertain—It was, however, in possession of the Crown so early as 1556. Docwra “raised a fforte such as might be capable to lodge 200 men in.” At the termination of that campaign, the garrison was reduced, and in 1603, it amounted to no more than twenty men with twelve pieces of ordnance, under the command of Captain Henry Hart. In 1608, it reverted, for a short time, to O'Dougherty: in June, 1609, Sir Arthur Chichester, (Lord Deputy, and afterwards Lord Chichester,) was appointed Governor of the fort, for life. In the articles of 1609, however, between the Crown and the Corporation of London, the fortress and 300 acres (Irish) of land adjoining it were included, and to be annexed to the City: and by the Charter of James I. 1612–13, and also by that of Charles II. 1662, the grant was confirmed to the Irish Society. In 1618–19, the Barrack and Fortifications of Culmore (including the present fort,) were erected by Thomas Raven, at the expense of £1500. After the Siege, it was no longer kept as a garrison; so that it gradually became dilapidated:—traces of the vallum or earthen rampart and ditch are still visible, and the fort would now scarcely afford comfortable stabling for two

† *Cuil-more*, “the large angle or corner”—So, *Cuil-rathen* (Coleraine) “the corner of Ferns.”

horses. The Governorship of the fort was, by itself, continued as a *sinecure*; (and still is such,) and in 1756, was united to that of the City of Londonderry. The annuity, paid by the Irish Society (£200,) and the estimated value of the lands (440 English acres,) amount to £600—a *handsome douceur always for somebody*.

The Old Abbey-Church of Dungiven.—In thus enumerating the Antiquities found in the district surrounding Derry, we are much inclined to notice the ruins of the old Church near Dungiven. It is supposed to have been founded in *anno* 1100, by O'Cathan (O'Kane) Prince of Oireacht-ui-Chathain (the whole district lying between the Foyle and the Bann,) situated on the summit of a perpendicular rock over-hanging the river Roe, at the height of two hundred feet: it is conspicuous, and extremely picturesque, and fully sufficient to attract the attention both of the antiquarian and the artist. The elegance of its masonry, and the general features of its architecture, belong to the period which concurrent opinion assigns as the date of its erection. Like all the ancient Irish Churches, erected anterior to the twelfth century, it consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a *choir-arch* or "*arcus triumphalis*," with a belfry placed at the south angle of the west front—the Irish *clocheach* or *round-towered belfry-house*. The priory attached to the Church was Augustinian. The stones were all chiseled; and the style of the building was a mixture of the Roman and Grecian. In both the church and cemetery, the sepulchral monuments of the Sept of O'Cathan or O'Cahan are numerous and truly interesting. In visiting the ruins, who has not beheld, and heard of, with awful curiosity, the rudely-sculptured *effigy* of *Cooly-na-gall* or *Cui-na-gall*, and those of his "seven sons?"—The Castle, or bawn of Dungiven, was erected by Sir Edward Doddington, or the Skinners' Company, at the commencement of the Plantation. The court was furnished with flankers, loop-holes, and platform; it has been rebuilt; but, withal, possesses not the indispensable characteristics of a castle.

O'Cahan's Castle.—In having noticed the sept of O'Cahan, their ancient and "noble" residence claims a place. It's site was on the bank of the Roe, on the top of a jut of a perpendicular rock, one hundred feet high, over-hanging the river, and immediately at the cascade, called the *Dog's-*

leap, or *Lim-na-vadi*, or *Lim-a-vady*; which, as it was in the vicinity, gave in part, the name to the present respectable town of Newtown-*Limavady*. The ruins were, till a few years ago, discernible. On the land-side the defence consisted of a moat: the terrace, orchards, and pleasure-grounds, may yet be traced. The whole scenery is delightful, and is well worthy of a visit from the tourist.

Respecting the last noted personages of this "noble" but now forgotten family, there is, says the late Rev. G. V. Sampson,* a curious and well authenticated story.

"The Duchess of Buckingham, being then, after her first widow-hood, married to the Earl of Antrim, has raised 1000 men among her lord's yeomanry, in the county of Antrim, in aid of King Charles I. The Deputy, Lord Wentworth, (the unfortunate Earl of Strafford,) had directed her Grace to have these recruits marched by the route of *Limavady*. In passing through this village curiosity induced her Grace to visit the wife of O'Cahan, whose castle had been (lately) demolished, and himself banished (1607.) In the midst of this half-ruined edifice was kindled a fire of branches. The window-casements were stuffed with straw, to keep off the rigours of the season. Thus lodged the aged wife of O'Cahan—she was found, by her noble visitant, sitting on her bent hams in the smoak, and wrapt in a blanket."

Thus we have, after much labour and considerable and various research, terminated for the present, the Annals of the interesting, though in some important respects, much neglected, CITY of LONDONDERRY.

* Statistical Survey.









